

Caput II

Europa et Taurus Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia:

ad + <i>acc.</i>	to, toward, near
amat	he/she/it loves, likes
amica, amicae <i>f.</i>	friend (fem.)
amicus, amici, <i>m.</i>	friend (masc.)
cum + <i>abl.</i>	with
de + <i>abl.</i>	about, concerning, down from
desiderat	he/she/it desires
deus, dei, <i>m.</i>	god
diu	for a long time, a long while, long
filia, filiae, <i>f.</i>	daughter
fugitat	he/she/it flees
in + <i>acc.</i>	into
Iuppiter, Iovis, <i>m.</i>	Jupiter
ludit	he/she/it plays
narrat	he/she/it tells
novus, nova, novum	strange, new
nunc	now
olim	formerly, once, once upon a time
Ovidus, Ovidi, <i>m.</i>	Ovid
poeta, poetae, <i>m.</i>	poet
portat	he/she/it carries
quis?	who?
rex, regis, <i>m.</i>	king
se	himself, herself, itself, themselves
spectat	he/she/it watches, looks at
taurus, tauri, <i>m.</i>	bull
timidus, timida, timidum	shy, timid
transformat	he/she/it transforms, changes



Caput II
Grammatica
Verbs

- When looking at the ways to translate a present tense verb, there are three unique methods:
_____, _____, and _____.

 - **Poeta fabulam *narrat*.** The poet *tells* a story. (_____)
 - The poet *is telling* a story. (_____)
 - The poet *does tell* a story. (_____)
 - **Taurus puellam *portat*.** The bull *carries* the maiden. (_____)
 - The bull *is carrying* the maiden. (_____)
 - The bull *does carry* the maiden. (_____)
 - The way you translate will largely depend on the _____ of the sentence.

- A transitive sentence contains a verb, which expresses action carried from the _____ to an _____.

 - In the spaces below, build a few transitive sentences:

Subject	Direct Object (Accusative)	Verb
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- Nota Bene: A change in the word order does **not** change the basic meaning of the sentence. It would only change the emphasis, depending on which words stand first and last, the most important positions in the Latin sentence.
 - The word order does not give the meaning; _____ do!
- There are several characteristics of verbs that we will come across the further we delve into Latin.
 - For now, the two we are concerned with are _____ and _____.
 - _____ defines about whom the subject is talking about.
 - _____ (I/We): the subject is the person speaking
 - _____ (You/Y'all): the subject is the person spoken to
 - _____ (He/She/It/They): the subject is the person spoken about
 - You have already learned how to make third person in Latin:
 - The final **-t** as a verb ending can mean *he, she, or it*.
 - amat: _____
 - portat: _____
 - regnat: _____
 - est: _____
 - ludit: _____
 - The final **-nt** as a verb ending can mean *they*.
 - amant: _____
 - portant: _____
 - regnant: _____
 - sunt: _____
 - ludunt: _____

Caput II Grammatica

Nouns Ending in -us

- Nouns ending in -us belong to a different category than nouns ending in -a.
 - The endings for each case are likewise different.

	ending in <i>-a</i>		ending in <i>-us</i>	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative (Subject)	-a	-ae		
Accusative (Direct Object)	-am	-as		
Ablative (Obj. of the Prep.)	-ā	-is		

- The use of the case is still the same. Nominative is still the subject, etc.

○ **Taur**___ **nov**___ est Iuppiter.

The *strange bull* is Jupiter.

○ Puella **taur**___ **nov**___ spectat.

The girl looks at *the strange bull*.

○ Ea cum **taur**___ ludit.

She is playing *with the bull*.

○ **Discipul**___ **bon**___ est Marcus.

The *good student* is Marcus.

○ Septima **discipul**___ **bon**___ amat.

Septima likes the *good student*.

○ Puellae cum **discipul**___ **bon**___ ludunt.

The girls play with the *good student*.

○ **Stil**___ **magn**___ est in mensā.

The *big pen* is on the table.

○ Discipulus **stil**___ **magn**___ habet.

The student has a *big pen*.

○ Discipulae cum **stil**___ **magn**___ scribunt.

The students write with *big pens*.

- Nota Bene: The _____ agrees with the noun it modifies.

Caput II
Grammatica
Fines Nominum

in Nominativo



Agricol___ in agro laborant.



Balbin___ rosas portat.

in Accusativo



Augustus stell___ spectat. (sg.)



Agricola vacc___ habet. (pl.)

in Ablativo



Discipuli sunt in schol___ . (sg.)



Gladiator est cum puell___ . (pl.)

in Nominativo



Discipul___ librum portat.



Marcus et Quintus sunt amic___ .

in Accusativo



Agricola vacc___ et equ___ habet. (sg.)



Athleta muscul___ habet. (pl.)

in Ablativo



Discipulae sunt cum magistr___ . (sg.)



Agricola est in porc___ . (sg.)

Caput II
Grammatica
Prepositions

- The preposition is one of the easier components to a Latin sentence. It does not depend on the rest of the sentence to figure out its endings. It can be placed anywhere in the sentence and still retain its meaning.
- A preposition almost always is followed by one of two cases: _____ or _____.
 - If the preposition is used to express motion towards (to, into, towards, through), it is followed by the _____.
 - If the preposition is used to express motion from (out of, from, down from), it is followed by the _____.
 - If the preposition is used to express placement (in, on) it is followed by the _____.
 - So far, we've seen **in, ad, cum,** and **de.**
 - Below is a more extensive (but not complete) list of prepositions.

<i>Praepositio</i>	<i>Definitio</i>	<i>Casus</i>
in		
in		
ad		
cum		
de		
per		
circum		
trans		
sub		
a/ab		
e/ex		
inter		



<--- Animated prepositions!!!

Caput II De Humanitate

Monstra et Al.



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:



Nomen:

Nota Bene:

Caput II
Colloquamur
In Schola

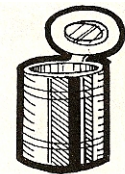
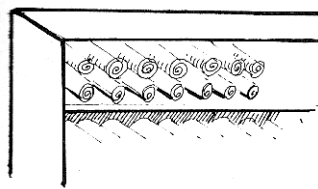
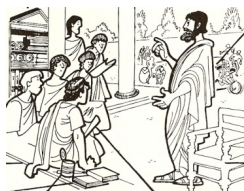
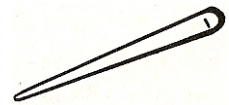
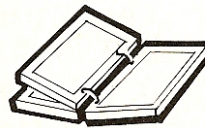
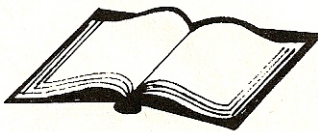
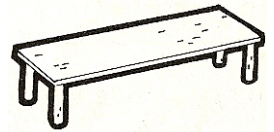
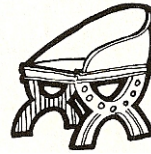
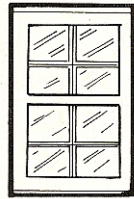
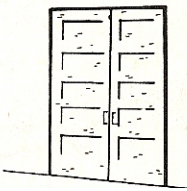
Licetne mihi ire ad:

Rogans:

Habesne:

In Conclave:

latrinam?	quaeso/amabo te	librum?	murus, -i, m.	folium, -ii, n.
fontem aquae?	tibi gratias ago	libellum?	pavimentum, -i, m.	pagina, -ae, f.
armariolum?	nihil est/libenter	pensum?	tabula, -ae, f.	caput, capitis, n.
infirmarium?	di te ament	graphidem?	fenestra, -ae, f.	libellus, -i, m.
	ignosce mihi	stilum?	velum, -i, n.	stilus, -i, m.
		folium?	ianua, -ae, f.	creata, -ae, f.
			sella, -ae, f.	spongia, -ae, f.
			mensa, -ae, f.	horologium, -ii, n.



Caput II
Colloquamur
In Classe, Plus!



Scribe! / Scribite!



Audi! / Audite!



Sede! / Sedete!



Dic! / Dicite!



Noli dormire! / Nolite dormire!



Tace! / Tacite!



Salve! / Salvete!



Vale! / Valet!



Surge! / Surgite!

Try these questions below:

Licetne mihi ire ad latrinam?

Licetne mihi habere stilum?

Estne notari?

Quomodo dicitur ___?

Quid agis hodie?

Licetne mihi ire ad armariolum?

Repete, si libet.

Caput II Activitae

Activita II.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Quis est puella pulchra? _____
2. Ubi habitat Europa? _____
3. Quis est Iuppiter? _____
4. Ubi habitat Iuppiter? _____
5. Quis Europam desiderat? _____
6. Quis se in taurum pulchrum transformat? _____
7. Quis cum puellis ludit? _____
8. Estne taurus timidus? _____
9. Ubi habitant deus et puella? _____
10. Quis fabulam de Europā et tauro narrat? _____

Activita II.ii: Change these words or phrases from singular to plural in the same case

EX: bonam filiam

bonas filias

1. equus _____
2. cum bonā amicā _____
3. in parvā insulā _____
4. taurum _____
5. amicus bonus _____
6. amica timida _____
7. ad paeninsulam pulchram _____
8. bonam reginam _____
9. per caelum magnum _____
10. magna terra _____
11. ad terram novam _____
12. cum deo timido _____
13. taurus novus _____
14. cum reginā pulchrā _____
15. in libro malo _____

Caput II

Activita II.iii: Change the following sentences from singular to plural

1. Amicus est bonus. _____
2. Tabula est nova. _____
3. Filius est timidus. _____
4. Fabula est nova. _____
5. Taurus non est timidus. _____
6. Iulius trans terram fugitat. _____
7. Poeta fabulam narrat. _____
8. Puer taurum spectat. _____
9. Vacca herbam desiderat. _____
10. Filia in domo habitat. _____
11. Lucius in terrā regnat. _____
12. Amicus puellam amat. _____
13. Terra nova est pulchra. _____
14. Puella cum amico ludit. _____
15. Taurus ad insulam fugitat. _____

Activita II.iv: Identify which case would be used with the preposition and then translate

- | | <i>accusative</i> | <i>ad insulam</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to the island | _____ | _____ |
| 2. with the poet | _____ | _____ |
| 3. around the table | _____ | _____ |
| 4. on the chair | _____ | _____ |
| 5. through the doors | _____ | _____ |
| 6. under the house | _____ | _____ |
| 7. in the forests | _____ | _____ |
| 8. into the forest | _____ | _____ |
| 9. away from the friend | _____ | _____ |
| 10. across the story | _____ | _____ |
| 11. around the school | _____ | _____ |
| 12. with friends | _____ | _____ |

Caput II

Activita II.v: Fines Vani in Fabulā

Olim, poet___ de multis fabulis narrat. Fabulae de taur___, de de___, et de amic___ sunt. In fabul___ prim___, rex filiam et filium spectat. Rex eos amat. Rex cum fili___ et fili___ non habitat. Rex est non laet___. In fabul___ secund___, amic___ donum donat. Amic___ est laeta, ita amic___ secundus donum donat. Sunt laet___. In fabulā tria, deus taur___ spectat. Taur___ est in insulā. Taur___ est timid___. Deus dicit, "Sum amic___." Taur___ cum de___ non ludere vult. Ita de___ donum donat. Nunc taur___ cum de___ ludere vult. Sunt fabulae omnes.



Activita II.vi: Select the preposition that is depicted in the pictures below

in + acc.
circum

in + abl.
trans

ad
sub

cum
ab

de
ex

per
inter

