STORYBOOK LATIN

YEAR FOUR: ROMAN HISTORY

Student Edition

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with illustrations by Forrest Dickison

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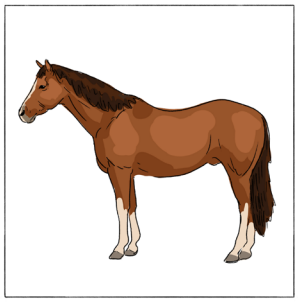
VOCABULARY

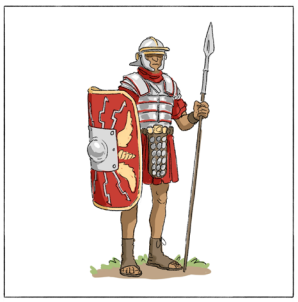
1. bellum, -ī, n.

2. rex, regis, m.



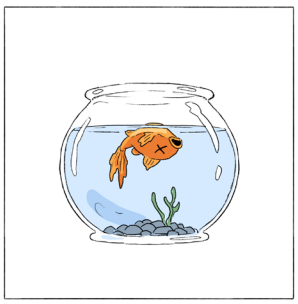
3. equus, -ī, m.

4. insula, -ae, f.

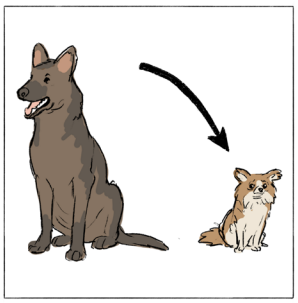


5. miles, militis, m.

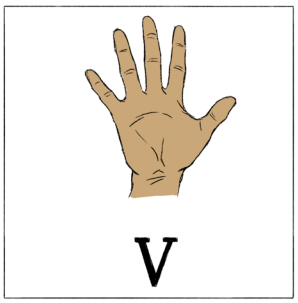
6. vir, -ī, m.



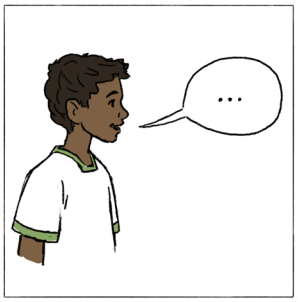
7. mortuus, -a, -um



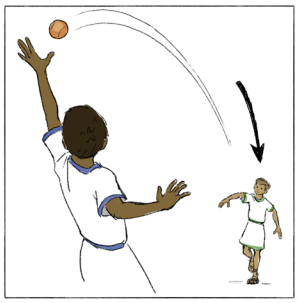
8. alius, alia, aliud



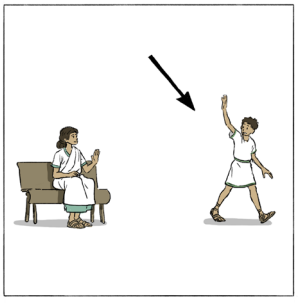
9. quinque



10. dic-, dix-, dict-

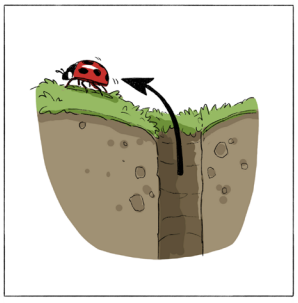


11. iac(i)-, iec-, iact-

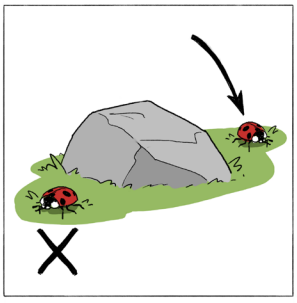


12. relinqu-, reliqu-, relict-

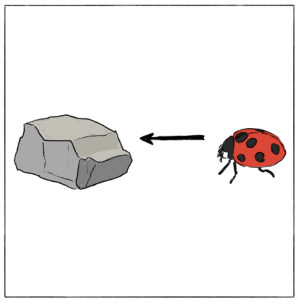
13. veni-, ven-, vent-



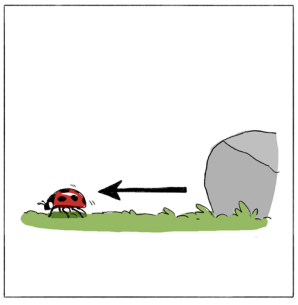
14. ex + abl.



15. post + acc.



16. ad + acc.



17. a(b) + abl.

18. in + abl./acc.

VOCAB BASICS

The following notes are all review if you have done the past 3 years of *Storybook Latin*, but if you are jumping in this year, here is what you need to know about the vocab lists:

Nouns

Nouns will (almost) always have two things following them. These are called **genitive** and **gender.** You must memorize them for the vocab quiz. In order to help you memorize them, here is how you say them:

- -i is pronounced "ee"
- -ae is pronounced "eye"
- f. stands for feminine
- m. stands for masculine
- n. stands for neuter
- c stands for common (either masculine or feminine)

Adjectives

Adjectives also have two things following them. These two endings show that an adjective can change gender to match a feminine or neuter word (the first form is used to match masculine nouns). Here are the most common adjective endings:

-us, -a, -um
-is, -is, -e

There are a few exceptions like *alius, alia, aliud* or a word that looks like a noun but does not have any gender (m., f., or n.) after it (e.g., *sapiens, sapientis*). You will learn more about adjectives in future lessons.

Verbs

Verbs come with three different stems. The 1st stem tells you what kind of verb it is—whether it is an I-, E-, A-, or consonant-stem verb. You will

use the 1st stem for most verb forms and you will only need the 2nd stem later this year for forming the perfect tense. You may not need the 3rd stem until high school, though all three will be useful this year in helping you notice derivatives. Either way you must memorize them for every quiz from now on. They get easier as you go so don't stress!

DERIVATIVES

What is a derivative?

A derivative is a word in one language (i.e., English) that came from a word in another language (i.e., Latin). The English derivative must be similar to the Latin root word in both **spelling** and **meaning**.

Exemplum

LATIN ROOT WORD	*ENGLISH DERIVATIVE*
mortuus (dead)	mortal (able to die)

The Latin and English words have similar spelling—*mort-*, and similar meaning—something to do with *death*. However, they do not mean the exact same thing.

Nota Bene

Usually a derivative will have at least three letters that are spelled the same, though sometimes the vowels will change. Also one technique for coming up with derivatives is to look up the first three letters of the Latin word in an English dictionary and to see if there are any English words that have the beginning letters of the Latin word. Obviously not every English word you find will be a derivative, but it is a good way to get you started.

Lesson Review

A derivative must be similar to its root word in both

_____ and _____

DERIVATIVES EXERCISE

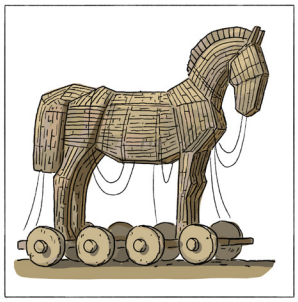
Copy the vocabulary list in the left column below. As practice, also write the genitive and gender for all nouns. For each word that has English derivatives, write those in the right column. You will not find derivatives for every single word, but this is not a problem.

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____
4. _____ _____
5. _____ _____
6. _____ _____
7. _____ _____
8. _____ _____
9. _____ _____
10. _____ _____
11. _____ _____
12. _____ _____
13. _____ _____
14. _____ _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____ _____
18. _____

Nota Bene

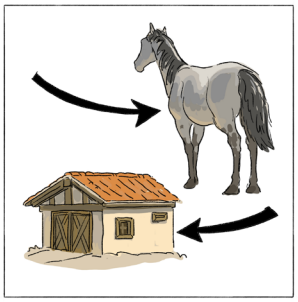
For the quiz you will be given the picture and have to write the Latin word beneath it with any endings that are given on your list. There will also be some questions about the lesson on vocab basics and derivatives.

VOCABULARY

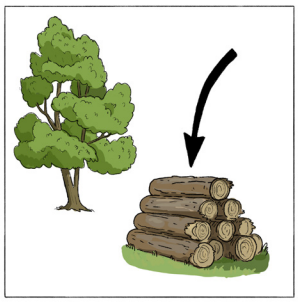


1. dolus, -ī, m.

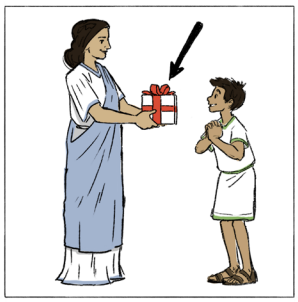
2. litus, litoris, n.



3. latus, lateris, n.

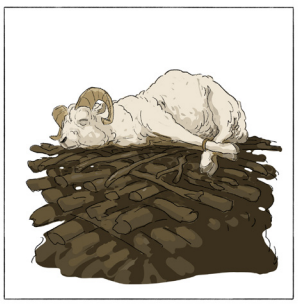


4. lignum, -ī, n.

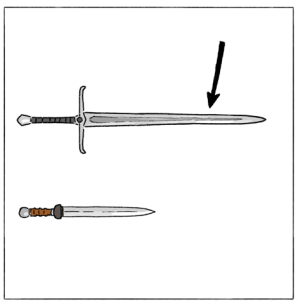


5. donum, -ī, n.

6. hasta, -ae, f.



7. sacrificium, -ī, n.

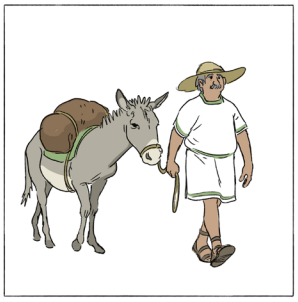


8. longus, -a, -um

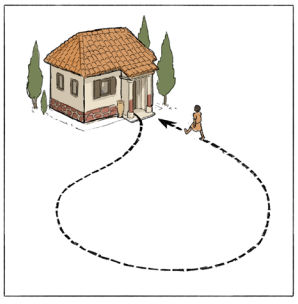
9. cred-, credid-, credit-

10. aedifica-, -av-, -at-

11. occulta-, -av-, -at-

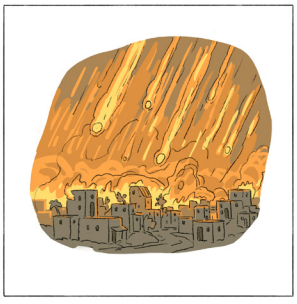


12. duc-, dux-, duct-



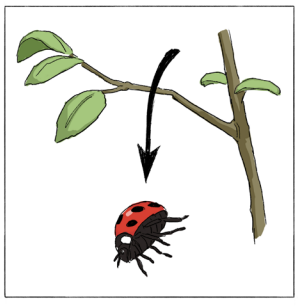
13. reveni-, reven-, revent-

14. inveni-, inven-, invent-

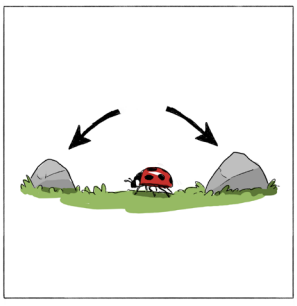


15. destru-, destrux-, destruct-

16. porta-, -av-, -at-



17. de + abl.



18. inter + acc.

DERIVATIVES

Copy the vocabulary list below, and see how many derivatives you can find. As practice, write down the genitive and gender for all nouns.

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____
4. _____ _____
5. _____ _____
6. _____ _____
7. _____ _____
8. _____ _____
9. _____ _____
10. _____ _____
11. _____ _____
12. _____ _____
13. _____ _____
14. _____ _____
15. _____ _____
16. _____ _____
17. _____ _____
18. _____ _____

PRESENT TENSE VERB ENDINGS AND BEING/LINKING VERB

Remember that in Latin a verb in the present tense has six different possible endings depending on who is the subject of the verb. I said "in the present tense" because a verb would have a different set of six endings if it were in a different tense. So what is a verb tense?

A verb tense tells you when the action happens. The three main tenses (though there are more) are past, present, and future tense. However, in Latin the past tense is broken up into perfect tense and imperfect tense. We will review all of these tenses in later lessons, but for today we are just reviewing the present tense.

As it says in your verb grammatica, "the present tense is happening now." Here are the Latin verb endings for the present tense:

PRESENT TENSE VERB ENDINGS

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	-ō	-(i)mus
2nd Person	-(i)s	-(i)tis
3rd Person	-(i)t	-(u)nt

The ending tells you who is doing the verb, so the translations next to the ending would be the subject of whatever verb you put that ending on.

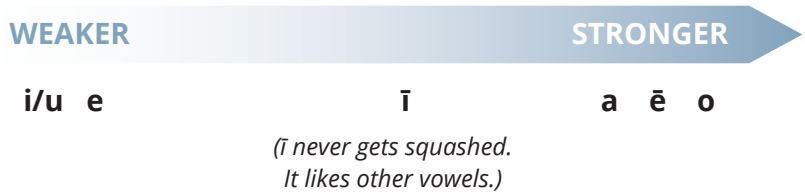
Exemplum

iaciō I throw or I am throwing

Nota Bene

There are two ways to translate a present tense verb into English. You can do it without the helping verb ("I throw") or with the helping verb ("I am throwing").

Here are a few things to remember before conjugating (putting the endings on a verb). The vowel in parentheses is squashable, so it will be squashed by stronger vowels that are part of the verb stem. However, if the verb is a consonant-stem verb then the vowel in parentheses will stay. Here is a graph that shows the strength of different vowels.



Here are examples of the four main types of verb stems conjugated in the present tense. We will use different example verbs than are in the verb grammatica, so you can also look at your verb grammatica (page ?) for more examples like this.

CONSONANT STEM

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ducō	ducimus
2nd Person	ducis	ducitis
3rd Person	ducit	ducunt

When you are saying the consonant-stem verb, always emphasize the first part of the verb and not the ending (e.g. "**duc**unt"), or the syllable that comes before the ending for longer verbs (e.g. "de**stru**imus") This is not always the case with the other types of verb stems.

I-STEM

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	veniō	venīmus
2nd Person	venīs	venītis
3rd Person	venit	veniunt

For conjugating in the present tense, I-stem and weak I-stem act the same, so if you were to conjugate fac(i)-, it would follow the same pattern as veni- above.

A-STEM

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	portō	portāmus
2nd Person	portās	portātis
3rd Person	portat	portant

The main thing you need to remember with A-stem is that you lose the "a" in the 1st person singular.

E-STEM

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	habeō	habēmus
2nd Person	habēs	habētis
3rd Person	habet	habent

The E-stem is nice because it keeps the "e" in every form and consistently squashes every parenthetical vowel in the ending.

Remember these are just examples of the four main types of verb stems. When you come across a different verb, first figure out what kind of stem it has and then conjugate it according to what stem it has.

Label what type of stem each of these verbs from your list has. Remember, you only need to look at the first of the three stems

Exemplum

veni-, ven-, vent- I-stem

1. relinqu-, reliqu-, relict- _____
2. iac(i)-, iec-, iact- _____
3. dic-, dix-, dict- _____
4. aedifica-, -av-, -at- _____
5. porta-, -av-, -at- _____
6. destru-, destrux-, destruct- _____

Nota Bene

Both *destru-* and *relinqu-* are considered consonant stems since there is no such thing as a u-stem verb.

However, there are also irregular verbs which do not fit into any of the categories above. These ones we will just have to memorize the endings for. Some examples that you have learned in previous years are *vult, potest*, and even *est*. Since the being/linking verb *est* is one of the most useful and frequent verbs, we will start with that one.

Here are the being/linking verbs in Latin with the English translations for each:

PRESENT-TENSE BEING/LINKING VERB

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	sum — (I) am	sumus —(we) are
2nd Person	es — (you) are	estis — (you all) are
3rd Person	est — (he, she, it) is	sunt — (they) are

Notice that the English pronoun is in parentheses. This is because the word *sum* does not just mean *am*: it means *I am*. But there is also a separate word for I—*ego*. This means that you could either say *sum* or *ego sum*.

NOMEN: _____

DIES: _____

LESSON 2 PENSUM

1. Write out the being/linking verb in Latin:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

Translate into English:

2. sumus _____
3. est _____
4. es _____
5. sunt _____

6. Conjugate the verb *cred-* in the present tense:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

Translate these verbs into Latin:

7. I build _____
8. You all carry _____

9. We lead _____

10. You return _____

11. He believes _____

Nota Bene

You need to know the present tense being/linking verb in Latin and how to translate it, and be able to conjugate and translate any regular verb from your vocab list in the present tense for the quiz this week.

EQUUS TROIANUS

Exercitium

❑ Label all the present tense verbs as A-, E-, consonant- (X), I-, or i-stem, and label any present tense being/linking verbs (LV)

	(A)	(LV)
Exempla	amat	est

❑ Pingite fabulam!

Bellum longum inter Graecōs et Troianōs est.	Priamus rex Troiae est et Agamemnon rex Graecōrum est.
Tandem Graecī equum de lignō aedificant et militēs se in equō occultant	Graecī equum in litore relinquunt et ad insulam clam veniunt.

Troianī equum in litore inveniunt.	Troianī: "Ecce Graecī tandem ad Graeciam reveniunt et equum donum relinquunt!"
Sed aliī dicunt: "Non, sed id est dolus Graecōrum! Destruite[1] istum equum!"	Sed subito Troianī virum Graecum ad regem Priamum ducunt.
Troianī: "Quis es? Et cur hīc es?"	Vir Graecus: "Sum Sinon et Graecī me reliquerunt[2] et ad Graeciam revenerunt."

Troianī: "Quid est hic equus?"	Sinon: "Hic equus est sacrificium Minervae a Graecīs. Ergo nolite relinquere[3] equum in litore!"
Troianī Sinonī credunt et equum in Troiam portant.	

Footnotes

1. *Destruite!: Destroy!* This is a plural imperative—a command to more than one person.
2. *Reliquerunt: they deserted; revenerunt: they returned.* These are perfect tense verbs, which you will learn about later in Lesson 20.
3. *Nolite relinquere: Don't leave! Noli* or *Nolite* with an infinitive verb *-(e)re* makes a negative imperative, which you will learn about later in Lesson 22.

You should recognize most of the words in this story, but if you see a word that is not in the word list, like *tandem*, flip to Appendix F: Thesaurus Vocabulorum on p. 432 to find out that word's meaning.

Nomina

Agamemnon, -onis, m.: King of Mycenae in Greece, the main king who led the Greeks in their war against Troy

Priamus, -ī, m.: Priam, king of Troy

Troianus, -ī, m.: a Trojan

Troia, -ae, f.: Troy

Graecus, -a, -um: Greek (adj.)

Graecus, -ī, m.: a Greek (noun)

Sinon, -onis, m.: Greek soldier who tricks the Trojans and convinces them to bring the wooden horse into Troy

Minerva, -ae, f.: Minerva/Athena, goddess of wisdom and war

NOMEN: _____

DIES: _____

PENSUM DE FABULA

Equus Troianus

Answer using a complete Latin sentence:

1. Quis est rex Troiae?

_____

_____

2. Quis est rex Graecōrum?

_____

_____

3. Quid aedificant Graecī?

_____

_____

4. Ubi occultant militēs?

_____

_____

5. Ubi Graecī equum relinquunt?

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Question Key

Quis? Who?
Quid? What?
Ubi? Where?