CONTENTS

The Dauntless Three
from
Horatius at the Bridge

UNIT I

VERBS
1ST CONJUGATION AND SUM

PRESENT SYSTEM

Romulus, Remus, and the She-wolf
Capitoline Museums, Rome

This iconic statue of the ancient city of Rome depicts the twin brothers, Romulus and Remus, suckled by a she-wolf. The myth that the Romans were descended from ancestors so fierce and courageous they were raised by a she-wolf fits the national character of Rome, a city chosen by destiny to conquer and rule the world. Romulus founded Rome and became her first king, giving Rome its name.

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Because all verbs in First Form are in the active voice and the indicative mood, there will be no lessons on voice and mood for students.

FYI (FOR YOUR INFORMATION)

VOICE: There are two voices in English and Latin, active and passive.
Active voice: John <u>ate</u> the cookies.
Passive voice: The cookies <u>were eaten</u> yesterday.
In the active voice the subject performs the action of the verb.
In the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb.
In the passive voice, the actual doer of the action of the verb may be expressed by a prepositional phrase.
Ex: The cookies were eaten <u>by John</u> yesterday.

MOOD: There are three moods in Latin. (Some grammars count the infinitive as a mood.)
The indicative mood is used for statements and questions. Ex: I have Latin homework.
The imperative mood is used for commands. Ex: Do your homework.
The subjunctive mood is used for subordinate clauses, imaginary statements, exhortation, contrary to fact, purpose, etc. Ex: If I <u>were</u> you I <u>would</u> do my homework. <u>Let</u> us do our homework.

May, might, would, should, and *let* are helping verbs that indicate the subjunctive in English.
The subjunctive is used very little in English, but is very common in Latin.

LESSON I

① **ORAL RECITATION/REVIEW**

Teacher: *Salvete, amici Latinae*
(Hello, friends of Latin)

Students: *Salve, magistra (magister)*
(Hello, teacher)

Grammar Questions: 1-16
(at the end of the workbook)

② **LATIN SAYING**

Say aloud and ask students to repeat after you.

in *preposition*	in	
chorus *noun*	together, chorus	
choro	*ablative sing. case 2nd decl., Lesson 15*	
récito *verb*	recite	
recitemus	let us recite	

FYI

Recitemus is the <u>subjunctive</u> form of **récito**. **Recitamus** means *we recite* and **recitemus** means *let us recite*. This use of the subjunctive mood is called an *exhortation*.

④ **GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK**

On the board, recreate in three steps the First Conjugation chart of **amo**.

(Step 1) Write the English personal pronouns on the board leaving space as shown below for Steps 2 and 3.

LESSON I

In choro recitemus.   *Let us recite together.*

First Conjugation - Present Tense
present stem   **ama-**

Person	Singular		Plural	
1st	am-**o**	**I** love	ama-**mus**	**we** love
2nd	ama-**s**	**you** (sing.) love	ama-**tis**	**you** (pl.) love
3rd	ama-**t**	**he**, **she**, **it** loves	ama-**nt**	**they** love

♦ **Amo** is our model to study *1st Conjugation* verbs.

♦ In the conjugation chart above the Latin *personal endings, o, s, t, mus, tis, nt,* are in bolded blue. The Latin personal endings correspond to the English personal pronouns.

♦ The *present tense* is formed by adding the personal endings to the *present stem*, **ama**.

♦ To find the *present stem* of each vocabulary word, drop the **o** and add **a,** the *stem vowel* of the first conjugation.[2]

Vocabulary

Latin	English	Derivatives
amo	I love, like	*amorous, amateur*
do	I give	*donate*
lavo	I wash	*lavatory*
nato	I swim	*natatorium*
oro	I speak, pray	*orator*
paro	I prepare	*preparation*
porto	I carry	*portable*
servo	I guard, keep	*conservation*
sto	I stand	*status*
voco	I call	*vocation, vocal*

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Person	Singular	Plural
1st	I	we
2nd	you	you (pl.) or (all)
3rd	he, she, it	they

Teach the concept of **grammar persons**, as explained in **Bullet 5**. The **1st person** is the *person speaking*; **2nd person** is the *person spoken to*; **3rd person** is the *person spoken about*. Use example sentences: *I am the teacher; We are a class; You have done your homework; They are going home,* etc. A composition is always written in a particular person; most novels are written in the 3rd person, instructions are usually written in the 2nd person, an autobiography is written in the 1st person, etc.

(Step 2) On the board, write the conjugation of *amo*, as shown in the grammar chart, leaving a space between the stem and the blue **personal endings**. Point to each Latin personal ending and its corresponding English pronoun, so students understand that the Latin personal ending stands for the English pronoun. Ask students to identify the **stem vowel** and **stem** as explained in **Bullets 3-4**. The stem is composed of the **root** and stem vowel.

(Step 3) Complete the chart by adding the English meanings. Notice that the only time the English verb *love* changes is in the 3rd person singular.

LESSON XI

① ORAL RECITATION/REVIEW
Teacher: *Salvete, amici Latinae*
Students: *Salve, magistra (magister)*
Teacher: *Súrgite* (Stand up)
Teacher: *Recitemus (Let us recite)*
   personal endings
   tense endings - 5 tenses
   1st conj. p.p. endings
   amo - six tenses, p.p.
   do, sto, juvo, lavo - p.p.
   sum - three tenses
Teacher: *Sedete*

Grammar Questions: 1-56

② LATIN SAYING
Say aloud and students repeat after you.

et *conj.*   and

Ora and **labora** are the *imperative*
forms of **oro** and **laboro**. An
imperative form is used for a *command*.
The imperative mood is not covered in
this book.

Ora et labora.   *Pray and work.*

Irregular Verb **sum**
Perfect System

perfect stem   **fu-**

S.	Perfect		Pl.	
fu**i**	I have been		fú**imus**	we have been
fu**isti**	you have been		fu**istis**	you have been
fu**it**	he, she, it has been		fu**erunt**	they have been
S.	Pluperfect		Pl.	
fú**eram**	I had been		fu**eramus**	we had been
fú**eras**	you had been		fu**eratis**	you had been
fú**erat**	he, she, it had been		fú**erant**	they had been
S.	Future Perfect		Pl.	
fú**ero**	I will have been		fu**érimus**	we will have been
fú**eris**	you will have been		fu**éritis**	you will have been
fú**erit**	he, she, it will have been		fú**erint**	they will have been

♦ The principal parts of **sum** are irregular. The perfect stem of **sum** is **fu**.

sum   esse   fui   futurus

fu / i

♦ The perfect system endings of **sum** are regular.

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③ GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK
Perfect Stem and Perfect System of Sum
What are the principal parts of **sum**? (**sum, esse, fui, futurus**) What conjugation is **sum**? (**Sum** is irregular and is
not assigned to any of the four conjugations.) What is **sum** called in English? (the *to be* verb) What kind of action
does **sum** show? (**Sum** does not show action; it shows existence or state of being.) What is the present stem of
sum? (There is no present stem of **sum** because it changes, which is why **sum** is an irregular verb.)

Look at the Perfect System of **sum** and decide whether **sum** has a perfect stem. (Yes) What is the perfect stem
of **sum** and how do you find it? (The perfect stem of **sum** is **fu**, which is found by removing the **i** from the 3rd
principal part) Is the perfect stem of **sum** regular? (Yes, the stem is constant and the endings are regular.)

Recite *in choro* the present and the perfect systems of **sum**.

Meanings. Look at the meanings of the perfect system of **sum**. Compare the helping verbs to **amo**. (The helping
verbs are the same.)

Word Study ⬩ Grammar ⬩ Syntax

Ora et labora. St. Benedict has been called one of the founders of Western Civilization, and even the *Father of Europe*. In 530 A.D., while the barbarians were fighting over Rome, St. Benedict and a small band of monks established a monastery at Monte Cassino, eighty-five miles southeast of Rome. The monasteries were oases of peace and learning during these dark ages, the cells that preserved the Christian faith and civilization until the ravages of the barbarians ended. St. Benedict's famous Rule for the life of monks became the basis for all monastic life which spread across Europe in the following centuries. *Ora et labora* is a summary of the Rule of St. Benedict and is a good rule for our lives, too.

Oral Drill

we have been	1.	**fúimus**	1.	I have been	fui
we had been	2.	**fueramus**	2.	you had been	fúeras
we will have (wh) been	3.	**fuérimus**	3.	we have been	fúimus
I have been	4.	**fui**	4.	she has been	fuit
I had been	5.	**fúeram**	5.	they have been	fuerunt
they have been	6.	**fuerunt**	6.	you (p) will have been	fuéritis
they wh been	7.	**fúerint**	7.	he will have been	fúerit
hsi had been	8.	**fúerat**	8.	we had been	fueramus
hsi wh been	9.	**fúerit**	9.	I had been	fúeram
you have been	10.	**fuisti**	10.	they will have been	fúerint

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Memorize the perfect system of *sum* and the meanings.

GRAMMAR - FYI
The problem with learning meanings for Latin tenses is the lack of correspondence with the English tense system at certain points. The perfect of **sum** can also be translated *I was, you were, he was*, etc., depending on the context.