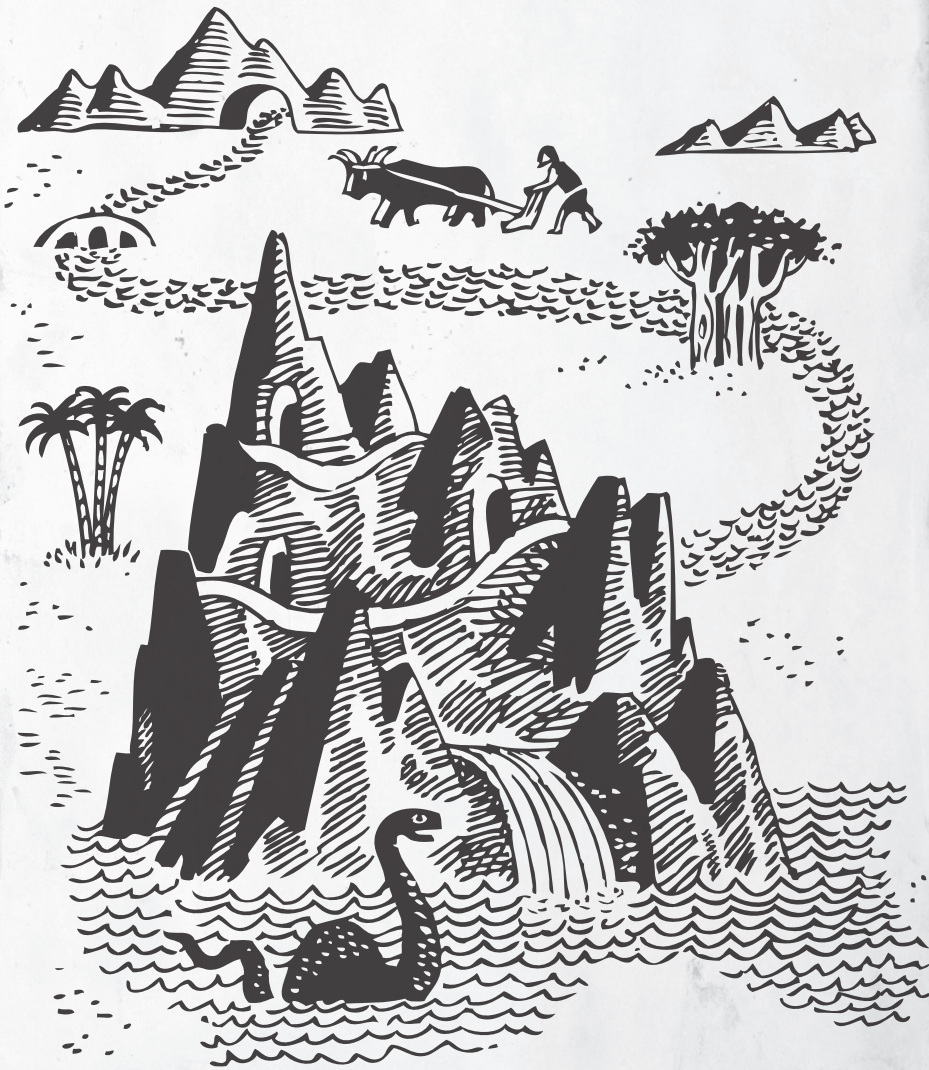


BOOK 1

Latin
PRIMER



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INTRODUCTION

You are about to begin learning a language that most children your age do not learn. It is usually surprising to people when they hear that third-graders are learning Latin. Like most of the people you know, I didn't learn Latin in third grade. I began studying it after I had graduated from college and was teaching school.

Let me tell you a little about what you can expect. One of the first things you will learn is a little saying that begins *amō, amās, amat*. When I was just beginning to teach Latin and told my grandmother what I was doing, she said "Oh—*amō, amās, amat*." She had learned that when she was about fifteen, and this was almost eighty years later and she still remembered it! You will learn a lot of little sayings like that and if you learn them well they will help you greatly as you learn Latin. Maybe you'll be able to tell them to your grandchildren!

One thing that may seem funny is that nobody grows up speaking Latin any more and there is no country in the world where the people speak Latin. If you want to hear English being spoken, you can go to the United States or England; if you want to hear Spanish being spoken, you can go to Spain or Mexico; if you want to hear French you can go to France. But there isn't a country like that for Latin. The people that spoke Latin were the Romans, and the Roman Empire has been gone for a long time. You might wonder why you are learning Latin if that is so. There are a lot of reasons. I will tell you just a few.

I think that all of you have used these words: *animal, library, elevator, commercial, and scribble*. Your parents may have used these words: *constellation, coronation, and impecunious*. All those words and many, many more come from Latin words. In fact, over half of the words in English come from Latin. So, while you are learning Latin, you will also be learning English. Once you have studied Latin for a while, you will probably be better at learning and remembering hard English words like *impecunious* and *constellation* and *coronation*.

Someday you might want to learn Spanish or French or Italian. That will probably be easy for you because those languages are what became of Latin in different places after the Roman Empire fell apart. Sometimes I call those languages "New Latin" because that's what they are, in a way.

Let me give you another reason. I think Latin will make you smarter! I had gone to school for many years when I began learning Latin, and I had never had to learn as carefully for a school subject. That is one of the reasons I wish that I had learned Latin at your age. I might have become smarter much faster!

Here is one last reason. You might find that Latin is fun. As you learn, it will take some hard work and you will enjoy it in different ways as you get better and better. But I like Latin, and I hope you will, too!

Valete,
Martha Wilson

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Vowels:

Vowels in Latin have only two pronunciations, long and short. When speaking, long vowels are held twice as long as short vowels. Long vowels are marked with a “macron” or line over the vowel (e.g., ā). Vowels without a macron are short vowels.

When spelling a word, including the macron is important in order to determine the meaning of the word. (e.g., *liber* is a noun meaning *book*, and *liber* is an adjective meaning *free*.)

Long Vowels:

ā	like <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> : frāter, suprā
ē	like <i>e</i> in <i>obey</i> : trēs, rēgīna
ī	like <i>i</i> in <i>machine</i> : mīles, vīta
ō	like <i>o</i> in <i>holy</i> : sōl, glōria
ū	like <i>oo</i> in <i>rude</i> : flūmen, lūdus

Short Vowels:

a	like <i>a</i> in <i>idea</i> : canis, mare
e	like <i>e</i> in <i>bet</i> : et, terra
i	like <i>i</i> in <i>this</i> : hic, silva
o	like <i>o</i> in <i>domain</i> : bonus, nomen
u	like <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> : sum, sub

Diphthongs:

A combination of two vowel sounds collapsed together into one syllable is a diphthong:

ae	like <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i>	caelum, saepe
au	like <i>ou</i> in <i>house</i>	laudo, nauta
ei	like <i>ei</i> in <i>reign</i>	deinde
eu	like <i>eew</i> in <i>eulogy</i>	Deus
oe	like <i>oi</i> in <i>oil</i>	moenia, poena
ui	like <i>ew</i> in <i>chewy</i>	huius, hui

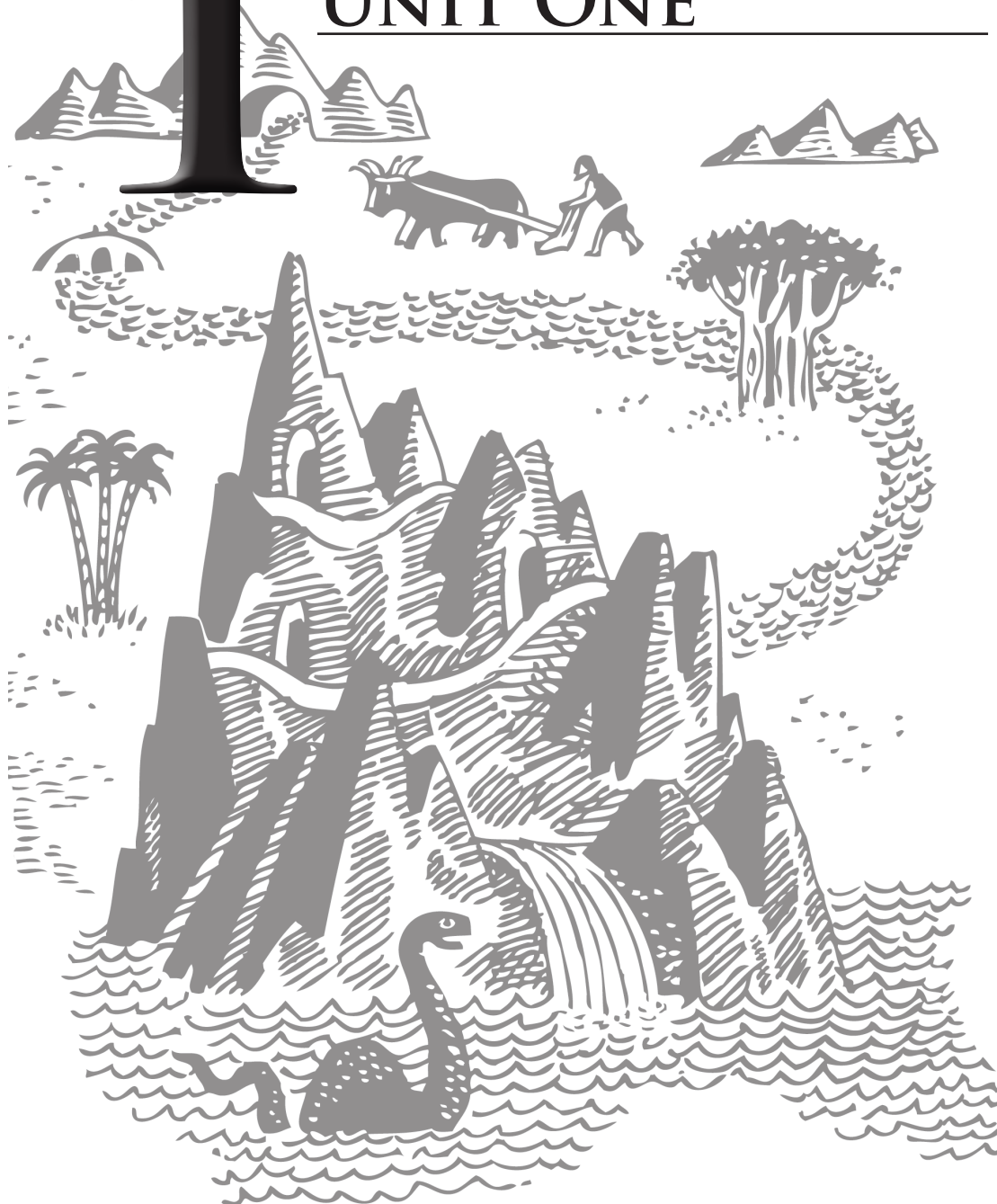
Consonants:

Latin consonants are pronounced with the same sounds with the following exceptions:

c	like <i>c</i> in <i>come</i>	never soft like <i>city, cinema, or peace</i>
g	like <i>g</i> in <i>go</i>	never soft like <i>gem, geology, or gentle</i>
v	like <i>w</i> in <i>wow</i>	never like <i>Vikings, victor, or vacation</i>
s	like <i>s</i> in <i>sissy</i>	never like <i>easel, weasel, or peas</i>
ch	like <i>ch</i> in <i>chorus</i>	never like <i>church, chapel, or children</i>
r	is trilled	like a dog snarling, or a machine gun
i	like <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>	when used before a vowel at the beginning of a word, between two vowels within a word, otherwise it's usually used as a vowel

1

UNIT ONE



UNIT 1: GOALS



By the end of Week 7, you should be able to . . .

- Chant from memory the *amō* and *sum* verb chants
- Chant from memory the present, future, and imperfect verb ending chants
- Recognize a first conjugation verb
- Give the meanings for Latin words (e.g., *aqua* means “water”)
- Translate simple present, future, and imperfect tense verbs (e.g., *amāmus* means “we love”)

WEEK 1

Word List:

NOUNS

1. caput head

VERBS

3. amō (amāre). I love

CONJUNCTIONS

2. et and

Chant:Amō, *I love*—Present Active

First Conjugation or “ā” Family Verb

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	amō	amāmus	I love	we love
2 ND	amās	amātis	you love	you all love
3 RD	amat	amant	he/she/it loves	they love

**Quotation:***etc., et cetera* — “and the rest”

Weekly Worksheet 1

name: _____

A. Write the chant for this week in the box (Latin on the left, English translation on the right). The verb *amō* is first conjugation or "ā" family. Once you've completed the chant, then answer the questions about it.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	amō		I love	
2 ND				
3 RD				

1. In the sentence, "The rabbit loves carrots," which word is the subject? _____

2. Which word is the verb? _____

3. Is *amō* a verb or a noun? _____

4. In the sentence, "The rabbit loves carrots," would you use *amō*, *amat*, or *amātis*?

B. Translate each word on its line. When you *translate* a word, you give its meaning in English. The one in italics will probably be harder because you'll need to translate it from English into Latin.

1. amō _____ 3. *head* _____

2. et _____

C. Fill in these blanks to answer these questions about *derivatives* of this week's words. A *derivative* is an English word that comes from Latin. The English word must have a similar spelling and related meaning to the original Latin word.

1. The English word *amateur* comes from the Latin word _____.

2. An *amateur* does something because he _____ it, rather than for money.

D. Fill in the blanks about the quotation you learned this week.

1. *Etc.* is an abbreviation for _____ which means _____ .

2. What is wrong with saying "and etc."? _____

WEEK 2

Word List:

NOUNS

1. amīcus friend
2. canis dog
3. domus house, home
4. māter mother
5. pater father
6. puella girl
7. puer boy
8. vir man

VERBS

9. audiō I hear
10. cōgitō (cōgitāre) I think
11. laudō (laudāre) I praise
12. sum I am
13. vīvō I live

INTERJECTIONS

14. salvē Good day! (Be well)
15. valē Goodbye! (Be well)

Chant:

Sum, *I am*— Present Active
Irregular Verb

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	sum	sumus	I am	we are
2 ND	es	estis	you are	you all are
3 RD	est	sunt	he/she/it is	they are



Quotation:

Cave canem—“Beware of the dog”



Weekly Worksheet 2

name: _____

A. Conjugate *amō* in the box on the left and translate it in the box on the right. *Amō* is a first conjugation or "ā" family verb.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	amō		I love	
2 ND				
3 RD				

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the stem of *amō* (*amāre*)? _____
2. What is the stem of *cōgitō* (*cōgitāre*)? _____
3. What is the stem of *laudō* (*laudāre*)? _____

B. Translate these words from this week's Word List. Some will need to be translated from English to Latin. When you *translate* a word you give the meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. laudō _____ | 9. vīvō _____ |
| 2. domus _____ | 10. cōgitō _____ |
| 3. sum _____ | 11. puer _____ |
| 4. puella _____ | 12. salvē _____ |
| 5. valē _____ | 13. audiō _____ |
| 6. canis _____ | 14. mother _____ |
| 7. father _____ | 15. man _____ |
| 8. friend _____ | |

C. Fill in these blanks telling about derivatives of this week's words.

1. The English word *maternal* comes from the Latin word _____.
2. *Maternal* love is the love of a _____.
3. There is a hymn that begins with these words: "All glory, laud, and honor to Thee, Redeemer, King." What do you think the word *laud* means? _____
4. Terriers, German shepherds, and collies are all *canines*. This is because they are all _____.
5. If a noise is *audible*, that means you can _____ it.
6. The English word *domestic* comes from the Latin word _____.
7. *Domestic* chores are jobs you do around the _____.

D. Write and translate the chant for this week. Then answer the questions.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	sum		I am	
2 ND				
3 RD				

1. Does *sum* conjugate regularly or irregularly? _____
2. Is this a chant of verb endings or of a complete verb? _____

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian are languages spoken today in different parts of the world. They are called _____ languages because they come from the language of the Romans.

2. The language of the Romans was _____.

3. What is the Spanish word for "friend"? _____

F. The quotation for this week is *Cave canem*. Draw a picture using the words in the picture to show your understanding of the quotation.

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WEEK 3

Word List:

NOUNS

1. avis bird
2. caelum sky
3. Deus God
4. flūmen river
5. lūna moon
6. lux light
7. mare sea
8. mons mountain

9. nihil nothing
10. sōl sun
11. stella star
12. terra earth, land

VERBS

13. clāmō (clāmāre) I shout
14. creō (creāre) I create
15. dō (dāre) I give

Chant:

Present Active Verb Endings

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	-ō	-mus	I am <i>verbing</i>	we are <i>verbing</i>
2 ND	-s	-tis	you are <i>verbing</i>	you all are <i>verbing</i>
3 RD	-t	-nt	he/she/it is <i>verbing</i>	they are <i>verbing</i>

Quotation:



In principio creavit Deus caelum et terram.



“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.”

Weekly Worksheet 3

name: _____

A. Write in the rest of the verb endings for this week. In the boxes to the right, write in the "person" that goes with each ending. The first one is done for you.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	ō		I	
2 ND				
3 RD				

B. Underline the endings of the verbs (these are also called *personal endings* because they show the person who is "doing"). Then translate each verb on the corresponding line.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. amāmus _____ | 5. clāmant _____ |
| 2. dō _____ | 6. cōgitātis _____ |
| 3. laudās _____ | 7. creat _____ |
| 4. cōgitant _____ | 8. sumus _____ |

C. Translate the following words from this week's Word List.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. lux _____ | 7. Deus _____ |
| 2. luna _____ | 8. nihil _____ |
| 3. flūmen _____ | 9. mons _____ |
| 4. caelum _____ | 10. creō _____ |
| 5. clāmō _____ | 11. dō _____ |
| 6. avis _____ | 12. star _____ |

13. sea _____ 15. earth _____

14. sun _____

D. This week's quotation is taken from the Latin Bible: *In principio creavit Deus caelum et terram.*

1. Translate this quotation. _____

2. Which word means "created"? _____

3. Which word means "heavens"? _____

4. Which word means "earth"? _____

E. Translate these words from Word Lists 1 and 2.

1. audiō _____

6. vīvō _____

2. caput _____

7. domus _____

3. man _____

8. and _____

4. puer _____

9. friend _____

5. puella _____

10. valē _____

F. Give the stem of each of these first conjugation verbs.

1. amō (amāre) _____

2. clāmō (clāmāre) _____

3. cōgitō (cōgitāre) _____

4. dō (dāre) _____

5. creō (creāre) _____

6. laudō (laudāre) _____

WEEK 4

Word List:

NOUNS

1. discipula student (female)
2. discipulus student (male)
3. liber book
4. lūdus game, school
5. magister teacher (male)
6. magistra teacher (female)

ADJECTIVES

7. bonus good
8. magnus large
9. parvus little

VERBS

10. dēmonstrō (dēmonstrāre) . . . I show
11. dīrigō I direct
12. doceō I teach
13. labōrō (labōrāre) I work
14. portō (portāre) I carry

ADVERBS

15. semper always

Chant:

Future Active Verb Endings

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	-bō	-bimus	I will <i>verb</i>	we will <i>verb</i>
2 ND	-bis	-bitis	you will <i>verb</i>	you all will <i>verb</i>
3 RD	-bit	-bunt	he/she/it will <i>verb</i>	they will <i>verb</i>



Quotation:

semper fidelis—"always faithful"



Weekly Worksheet 4

name: _____

A. Conjugate the verbs in the boxes on the left and then translate them in boxes to the right. These are all first conjugation verbs.

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	portō		I carry	
2 ND				
3 RD				

1 ST	labōrō			
2 ND				
3 RD				

1 ST	dō			
2 ND				
3 RD				

B. The word *portō* has many derivatives in English. List as many as you can. Think about what they have to do with "carrying." Circle one of them, and on the bottom line tell what it has to do with carrying.

C. Give the stems for the following verbs.

1. dēmonstrō (dēmonstrāre) _____

2. labōrō (labōrāre) _____

3. portō (portāre) _____

4. creō (creāre) _____

5. cōgitō (cōgitāre) _____

D. Fill in the future tense endings. Then conjugate *amō* in the future tense and translate it.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	bō	
2 ND		
3 RD		

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	amābō			
2 ND				
3 RD				

E. Answer the following questions about this week's quotation.

1. _____ is the motto of the United States Marine Corps.

2. What does it mean? _____

3. Besides having a Latin motto, the Marine Corps has a name that comes from Latin words. *Corps* comes from a word that you will learn next week. What Latin word does *marine* come from?

F. Circle the correct vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. "Go fetch!" is a _____ dogs like to play.

a) liber

b) lūdus

c) labōrō

2. Marc was a fifth grade _____ who wanted to be a veterinarian when he grew up.

a) discipulus

b) parvus

c) discipula

3. The Tyrannosaurus Rex is a _____ dinosaur with tiny arms.

a) magister

b) parvus

c) magnus

4. Last week we read a _____ about a rat, a mole, and a crazy toad.

a) liber

b) bonus

c) lūdus

5. Often, _____ my little sister how to count the money in her piggy bank.

a) labōrō

b) dēmonstrō

c) portō

Crossword

Complete the crossword puzzle! Write in the Latin word for each clue.

ACROSS

1. I shout
2. light
3. I direct
4. I love
5. God
6. I work
7. school, game
8. nothing
9. and
10. girl student
11. I carry
12. bird
13. sky
14. always
15. I am
16. friend
17. good
18. book
19. father

DOWN

2. I praise
3. I show
6. moon
11. little
20. I give
21. big
22. sea
23. earth, land
24. I teach
25. I live
26. girl
27. star
28. sun
29. mountain
30. boy
31. river
32. dog
33. teacher (man)
34. game, school

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WEEK 5

Word List:

NOUNS

1. braccium arm
2. corpus body
3. crūs leg
4. manus hand
5. oculus eye
6. ōs mouth
7. pēs foot

ADJECTIVES

8. malus bad, evil
9. novus new

VERBS

10. administrō (administrāre). . . I help, manage
11. liberō (liberāre) I set free
12. mūtō (mūtāre). I change
13. ōrō (ōrāre) I pray, speak
14. tardō (tardāre). I delay

PREPOSITIONS

15. in in, into

Chant:

No new chant this week.

Quotation:

Dīrigō—"I direct"

(Motto for the state of Maine)

Weekly Worksheet 5

name: _____

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 ST	-ō	-mus	I am <i>verbing</i> , I <i>verb</i>	we are <i>verbing</i>
2 ND	-s	-tis	you are <i>verbing</i>	you all are <i>verbing</i>
3 RD	-t	-nt	he/she/it is <i>verbing</i>	they are <i>verbing</i>

A. Underline the endings on the verbs. Then translate the verbs and state whether they are first, second, or third person. Feel free to use the chart above!

VERB	TRANSLATION	PERSON
administrō	I help, manage	first
ōrat		
liberabit		
tardāmus		
mūtatis		
cōgitat		

B. Fill in the blanks in these sentences about derivatives of this week's words.

1. *Malign*, *malignant*, *malevolence*, *malaria*, *malady*, *malpractice*, *malicious*, and *malice* are just some of the English words that come from _____.
2. To have *malice* toward someone is to want _____ things to happen to him.
3. *Novice* comes from the Latin word _____ which means _____.
4. If someone is a *novice*, he is a beginner. As a Latin scholar, you are a _____.