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BOOK 2

Kraken Latin
for the
Logic Years

by NATALI H. MONNETTE

CONTENTS

Introduction

Discipulī Discipulaeque,

If you are reading this, you have successfully completed your first year of *Kraken Latin* and are poised to begin another. At this point I really should give you some inspiring Latin quotes such as *ad astra per aspera*, "to the stars through difficulties"; *citius, altius, fortius*, "faster, higher, stronger" (the motto of the Olympics, incidentally), or perhaps simply *excelsior!,* "[ever] higher!" You have, after all, competently navigated the shallows of Latin grammar, mastering the entire indicative verb system and all declensions of nouns, not to mention adjectives and other little words along the way. So perhaps your battle cry should be *ālea iacta est*, "the die has been cast"—for now, after last year's taste of Latin, you must inevitably progress to the delightful grammatical banquet before you. However, I've always had a sneaking fondness for old Lucius Accius' phrase *ōderint dum metuant*, "let them hate, provided they fear." (It became a favorite saying of the Emperor Caligula, an unpleasant and insane man by most accounts, but let us disregard that for the moment.) Now of course I do not wish for any of you to hate Latin, but realistically I know that not all of you approach your Latin lessons with dances of joy. So for those of you who find Latin a struggle, a challenge, even a battle with a thrashing sea monster—you are hereby permitted not to love Latin if you must, provided that you respect and appreciate her beauty and utility.

And for those of you who are quivering with anticipation about this next voyage, it promises to be a wild ride. You will learn more complex grammatical concepts, particularly delving deeper into verbs and coming to grips with the remaining moods (infinitive, participle, and subjunctive). You will also add to your knowledge of pronouns, adjectives, and nouns. But most importantly, you will begin to translate increasingly unadapted Latin texts as you transition out of this last year of logic-stage Latin. Memorizing a few Latin words to improve your English vocabulary was never the goal (although it is a side benefit). Reading, savoring, and feasting upon Latin history, poetry, speeches, and theology can all be yours. It's just a few battles away.

Ex animō,
Natali H. Monnette,
Magistra Discipulaque

Pronunciation Guide

By now you have settled in to your own Latin pronunciation. The following is meant to serve as a reminder of the classical pronunciation, although keep in mind that there are other schools of thought. The main thing is to ensure the Latin sounds beautiful as you say or read it.

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, as it can clarify the meaning of the word (e.g., *liber* is a noun meaning "book," and *līber* is an adjective meaning "free").

LONG VOWELS		SHORT VOWELS	
ā	like a in father: *frāter, suprā*	a	like a in idea: *canis, mare*
ē	like e in obey: *trēs, rēgīna*	e	like e in bet: *et, terra*
ī	like i in machine: *mīles, vīta*	i	like i in this: *hic, silva*
ō	like o in holy: *sōl, glōria*	o	like o in domain: *bonus, scopulus*
ū	like oo in rude: *flūmen, lūdus*	u	like u in put: *sum, sub*
ȳ	like i in chip: *grȳps, cȳgnus*		

Diphthongs

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

DIPHTHONGS	
ae	like ai in aisle: *caelum, saepe*
au	like ou in house: *laudō, nauta*
ei	like ei in reign: *deinde*
eu	like eu in eulogy: *Deus*
oe	like oi in oil: *moenia, poena*
ui	like ew in chewy: *huius, huic*

Consonants

Latin consonants are pronounced like English consonants, with the following exceptions:

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

1 Unit One

UNIT 1: GOALS

Lessons 1–8

By the end of Unit 1, students should be able to . . .

- Decline the relative pronoun and translate it in a relative clause
- Decline and translate the intensive pronoun
- Understand, form, and translate comparative adjectives and adverbs, both regular and irregular
- Identify and translate the dative of possession
- Form and translate the present passive infinitive
- Recognize, form, and translate deponent verbs
- Recognize, form, and translate Latin questions

LESSON 1
Review of Verbs

Word List

No new words this lesson. It's time to review all your verbs, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions from last year.

Chant

No new chants this lesson. You will be reviewing all of your verb knowledge from last year.

Memorization

Ego sum Dominus Deus tuus qui eduxi te de terra Aegypti de domo servitutis.

I am the Lord your God who led you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery.

1. Non habebis deos alienos coram me.

    You shall have no foreign gods before me.

Worksheet 1

The worksheet will focus primarily on verbs—the entire indicative system in all tenses and moods, as well as the five verb conjugations. As you go through the worksheet, pay close attention to which verb tenses or conjugations are causing you trouble. In particular, make sure you get third and fourth conjugation verbs right, as well as passives.

A. Vocabulary Review

1. ac: _____
2. āiō: _____
3. agō: _____
4. appellō: _____
5. ardeō: _____
6. audiō: _____
7. bene: _____
8. cantō: _____
9. captō: _____
10. cēdō: _____
11. certātim: _____
12. clam: _____
13. cōgitō: _____
14. cōgō: _____
15. crēdō: _____
16. creō: _____
17. cupiō: _____
18. cūrō: _____
19. dēclārō: _____ _____
20. deinde: _____
21. dēfendō: _____
22. dēligō: _____

23. dīcō: _____
24. diū: _____
25. doceō: _____
26. dormiō: _____
27. ecce: _____
28. ergo: _____
29. etiam: _____
30. exspectō: _____
31. festīnō: _____
32. fleō: _____
33. fortasse: _____
34. fugiō: _____
35. gerō: _____
36. habeō: _____
37. herī: _____
38. iaceō: _____
39. iam: _____
40. ibī: _____
41. interim: _____ _____
42. inveniō: _____
43. itaque: _____
44. iterum: _____

45. iungō: _____

46. līberō: _____

47. lūdō: _____

48. magnoperē: _____

49. male: _____

50. māneō: _____

51. minūtātim: _____

52. modo: _____

53. mordeō: _____

54. mox: _____

55. narrō: _____

56. nec (neque): _____

57. nesciō: _____

58. nō: _____

59. numquam: _____

60. nuntiō: _____

61. occupō: _____

62. oppugnō: _____

63. paene: _____

64. pōnō: _____

65. possum: _____

66. postea: _____

67. quam: _____

68. quando: _____
_____

69. -que: _____

70. quia: _____

71. quod: _____

72. quōmodo: _____

73. quoniam: _____

74. rēgō: _____

75. removeō: _____
_____

76. reptō: _____

77. resurgō: _____

78. rīdeō: _____

79. saepe: _____

80. satis: _____

81. sed: _____

82. semper: _____

83. sēū/sīve: _____

84. sī: _____

85. sīcut: _____

86. spectō: _____

87. stō: _____

88. superō: _____

89. surgō: _____

90. tangō: _____

91. terreō: _____

92. torreō: _____

93. ubi: _____

94. undique: _____

95. valeō: _____

96. vertō: _____

97. videō: _____

98. vincō: _____

99. vīvō: _____

100. volō: _____

B. Grammar

1. Verb Endings: Write out all of the verb endings you learned last year. Try to do it from memory first and only then look up any you can't remember in the back of the book.

PRESENT ACTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

PRESENT PASSIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

IMPERFECT ACTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

IMPERFECT PASSIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

FUTURE ACTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

FUTURE PASSIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

PERFECT ACTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

PERFECT PASSIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

PLUPERFECT ACTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

PLUPERFECT PASSIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

FUTURE PERF. ACTIVE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

2. Do a synopsis (remember those?) of *amō* in the 2nd person plural, then give the imperatives.

	INDICATIVE			
	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT				
IMPERF.				
FUTURE				
PERFECT				
PLUPRF.				
FUT. PRF.				

IMP.	SG.				
	PL.				

3. Now that you're warmed up, do another synopsis of *capiō* in the 3rd person singular and give imperatives.

	INDICATIVE			
	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRESENT				
IMPERF.				
FUTURE				
PERFECT				
PLUPRF.				
FUT. PRF.				

IMP.	SG.				
	PL.				

4. Preposition Review: Translate the following prepositions, putting the meaning in the appropriate column(s). (That is, if the preposition takes accusative, write down the preposition's meaning in the accusative column and not the ablative.)

PREPOSITION	WITH ACCUSATIVE	WITH ABLATIVE
1. ā		
2. ante		
3. contrā		
4. cōram		
5. cum		
6. dē		
7. ex		
8. in		

9. inter		
10. iūxtā		
11. per		
12. post		
13. prō		
14. prope		
15. propter		
16. secundum		
17. sine		
18. sub		
19. super		
20. suprā		
21. trāns		

C. Memorization: Fill in the blanks

Fill in the blanks to complete the Prologue and the First of the Ten Commandments.

Ego _____ tuus qui _____ te dē terra _____
domo _____.
1. Non _____ deos _____ me.

D. English to Latin Translation

1. At that time the women had worshipped many evil gods and were destroyed.

    _____

2. I do not eat dogs; I will choose the bread.

    _____

3. The poet is beginning to love the queen but she will never love him.

_____

4. Tomorrow you (pl.) will have finally forgiven the boys' words.

_____

5. We were daring to hide the pirates' money and it was never found.

_____

_____

6. O beautiful girl, you say "goodbye" but I say "hello."

_____

7. Together the brothers were tying [up] the wild pig and were being wounded by it.

_____

_____

8. Why do you run and hurry away from me, handsome sailor?

_____

9. Moreover, I have come with love in my heart and I will sing many songs of love.

_____

_____

10. God made the heavens and the earth and said, "It is good."

_____

_____

E. Latin to English Translation

1 Ōlim malus dracō omnem terram cremābat et castellum etiam vastāverat. Rēx rēgīnaque ululāvērunt et dīxērunt: "Heu! Nōs pulchram terram ōlim gubernāvimus et pācem habuimus; hōdie caelum atrum est. Quid nōs et terram nostram servāre potest?" Rēx vetus erat et nōn iam pugnāre poterat. Ergo omnēs virōs rogāvit, "Vōs hunc dracōnem necābitis?" sed nihil rēspondērunt. Sed ūnus fortis, Oswaldus,
5 rēspondit: "Crās hunc dracōnem domābō et necābō aut necābor!" Rēx dīxit: "Quid tibi dabimus sī eum necābis?" Oswaldus, "Nihil," ait, "rogō. Servāre terram meam et populum meum et rēgem meum modo cupiō." Ad villam ambulāvit et eius cor et mentem et gladium parāvit. Mater eius eī vīnum forte

dedit sed malum erat et id nōn potāre potuit. *Proximō* diē Oswaldus gladium cēpit et malum vīnum et ad spēluncam dracōnis appropinquāvit. Dracō ignem ad eum iaciēbat, sed Oswaldus dīxit: "Ō magne

10   dracō, tibi dōnum ferō—hoc vīnum mīrum!" Dracō avārus omne vīnum potāvit, statim dormīvit, et gladiō Oswaldī necātus est. Deinde rēx dīxit: "Veterēs sumus et līberōs nōn habēmus. Itaque Oswaldus proximus rēx erit!" Omnēs gaudēbant quod servātī erant.

Glossary:
proximus, -a, -um: next

_____

_____

_____

_____

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LESSON 2

Review of Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, and Demonstratives

The worksheet will focus primarily on nouns. As you go through the worksheet, pay close attention to the noun declensions that give you the most trouble. The third declension is difficult, but also make sure you get the fourth and fifth declensions right as well.

Word List

No new word list this lesson. Review all nouns, pronouns, and adjectives from last year.

Memorization

Ego sum Dominus Deus tuus qui eduxi te de terra Aegypti de domo servitutis.

1. Non habebis deos alienos coram me.

2. Non facies tibi sculptile neque omnem similitudinem quae est in caelo desuper et quae in terra deorsum nec eorum quae sunt in aquis sub terra.

   You shall not make for yourself an engraved [image] nor any likeness which is in heaven above nor which [is] on the earth below nor of those things which are in the waters under the earth.

Grammar

No new chants this lesson; spend the time going over all noun, pronoun, and adjective declensions.

Worksheet 2

The worksheet will focus primarily on nouns. As you go through the worksheet, pay close attention to the noun declensions that give you the most trouble. The third declension is difficult, but also make sure you get the fourth and fifth declensions right as well.

A. Vocabulary

1. Give the meaning of these Latin words. First go through all of them without looking any up and see how many you remember from last year; then go back through and correct yourself using the glossary in the back of the book.

1. ācer: _____
2. ager: _____
3. āla: _____
4. albus: _____
5. amita: _____
6. animus: _____
7. aqua: _____
8. argenteus: _____
9. asinus: _____
10. aurum: _____
11. avia: _____
12. avus: _____
13. bellum: _____
14. bonus: _____
15. caecus: _____
16. calidus: _____
17. canis: _____
18. cantus: _____
19. caput: _____
20. cārus: _____

21. cāsus: _____
22. centaurus: _____
23. cibus: _____
24. cōnsilium: _____
25. cor: _____
26. corpus: _____
27. diēs: _____
28. dīvitiae: _____
29. domus: _____
30. dulcis: _____
31. ēgregius: _____
32. eques: _____
33. exercitus: _____
34. faciēs : _____
35. facilis: _____
36. fātum: _____
37. fenestra: _____
38. fidēs: _____
39. fīdus: _____
40. flōs: _____

41. fortis: _____

42. frūmentum: _____

43. gelidus: _____

44. geminus: _____

45. soror: _____

46. gladius: _____

47. grātia: _____

48. harēna: _____

49. homo: _____

50. hostis: _____

51. Iēsus: _____

52. improbus: _____

53. inimīcus: _____

54. īrātus: _____

55. iter: _____

56. lac: _____

57. lātus: _____

58. liber: _____

59. littera: _____

60. lītus: _____

61. lūx: _____

62. malus: _____

63. māter: _____

64. mensa: _____

65. meus: _____

66. miser: _____

67. mors: _____

68. mundus: _____

69. niger: _____

70. novus: _____

71. ōceanus: _____

72. onus: _____

73. orbus: _____

74. pastor: _____

75. patruēlis: _____

76. paucī: _____

77. pāx: _____

78. piscis: _____

79. porcus: _____

80. proelium: _____

81. rēgia: _____

82. rēs: _____

83. saeculum: _____

84. sanctus: _____

85. sīca: _____

86. sōl: _____

87. spīritus: _____

88. tempestās: _____

89. tigris: _____

90. tristis: _____

91. unda: _____

92. valles: _____

93. vēritās: _____

94. vesper: _____

95. vetus: _____

96. vidua: _____

97. virgō: _____

98. vīta: _____

99. vōx: _____

100. vultus: _____

2. Numerals: Fill in the chart below with the appropriate Latin and English numbers.

ROMAN NUMERAL	LATIN ORDINAL	ENGLISH ORDINAL	LATIN CARDINAL	ENGLISH CARDINAL
		one	prīmus	
	duo			second
	trēs			third
		four		
		five	quīntus	
	sex	six		
	septem			seventh
	octō			
		nine		ninth
	decem	ten		
			ūndecimus	eleventh
				twelfth
		thirteen	tertius decimus	
	quattuordecim			fourteenth
	quīndecim	fifteen		
			sextus decimus	sixteenth
	septendecim	seventeen		
			duodēvīcēsimus	eighteenth
		nineteen	ūndēvīcēsimus	nineteenth
	vīgintī ūnus	twenty-one		twenty-first
			quīnquāgēsimus	fiftieth
			centēsimus	
	quīngentī			
			mīllēsimus	

B. Grammar

1. Write out all the endings for all the declensions (from memory if you can).

	1ST DECL.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	2ND DECL. M.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	2ND DECL. N.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	3RD DECL. M./F.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	3RD DECL. N.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	3RD DECL. I-STEM M./F.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	3RD DECL. I-STEM N.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	4TH DECL. M./F.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	4TH DECL. N.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

	5TH DECL.	
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

2. Decline the following phrases. (And remember, demonstratives do not have a vocative form.)

a. That big mouth, *istud ōs magnum*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

b. This unlucky sailor, *hic īnfēlix nauta*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

c. That tired bird, *illa avis fessa*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

d. This small fear, *is parvus metus*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

3. Pronoun Review: Give the correct Latin form.

   a.   1st person singular, nominative: _____

   b.   3rd person singular, feminine, accusative: _____

   c.   3rd person plural, masculine, genitive: _____

   d.   2nd person plural, ablative: _____

   e.   1st person plural, dative: _____

   f.   3rd person singular, neuter, accusative: _____

   g.   3rd person plural, neuter, nominative: _____

   h.   1st person plural, nominative: _____

   i.   2nd person singular, genitive: _____

   j.   3rd person singular, masculine, dative: _____

   k.   2nd person plural, accusative: _____

   l.   3rd person singular, feminine, genitive: _____

   m. 1st person singular, ablative: _____

   n.   2nd person singular, dative: _____

   o.   3rd person plural, masculine, ablative: _____

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks for the Prologue through the Second of the Ten Commandments.

_____

_____

_____ _____ _____ _____ me.

2. Non _____ tibi _____ _____ omnem similitudinem _____ _____

in _____ desuper _____ _____ in terra _____ nec _____ _____

sunt in _____ sub _____.

D. English to Latin Translation

1. Why are you pirates always hungry and greedy?

   _____

2. After nine days the wild cows were not tamed and with white horns attacked the farmer's knees.

   _____

   _____

3. My sister is afraid of all animals and will always run away from them.

   _____

4. Write me a long letter, my son, and tell me stories about your new life.

   _____

   _____

5. Our castle has been besieged for many years, but we will never be conquered!

   _____

   _____

6. The black ships sailed into your harbor and were dragged to the beach by your enemies.

   _____

   _____

7. God put the rainbow in the sky and it tells us, "I will never destroy all the earth with water again."

   _____

   _____

8. What will the pirate do on account of the beloved queen?

_____

9. I love her but she loves him and he doesn't love anyone.

_____

_____

10. Her brother saw the strange birds and knew a dreadful fear.

_____

_____

E. Latin to English Translation

1 **Trēs Voluntātēs**

Ōlim erant trēs frātrēs, Iulius, Fabius, et Oswaldus. Unō diē in agrīs labōrābant et *serpentem magicum* invēnērunt. *Serpēns* dīxit, "Mē invēnistis. Nunc rogāte et *cuique* vestrum voluntātem dabō." Iulius, frāter *māximus*, statim dīxit: "Cupiō magnās dīvitiās quod amō fīliam rēgis et *pauperem* nōn *nubēt*.

5 Frāter mēdius, Fabius, dīxit: "Cupiō *citaram* auream quod ego quoque fīliam rēgis amō et cor eius cantibus pulchrīs vincam." Oswaldus *iuvenissimus* diū cogitābat, et deinde: "Bonum gladium," inquit, "cupiō." Duō frātrēs eius rogāvērunt, "Cūr gladium cupis? Nihil eris, sed ūnus nostrum fīliam rēgis in matrimōniō dūcet et rēx erit!" Rēspondet Oswaldus: "Vidēbimus." Proximō diē Iulius cum vestibus novīs ad castellum in equō novō vēnit, et pecūniam omnibus hominibus iēcit. Fabius etiam cum novā

10 citarā aureā vēnit et sub turrem fīliae rēgis stetit et multa carmina amōris cantāvit. Sed fīlia rēgis eōs vidēre nōn cupīvit, quod malus dracō terram vastāverat et eius patrem rēgem etiam necāverat. Interim Oswaldus ad montem *igneum* dracōnis ambulāvit et eum novō gladiō necāvit. Fīlia rēgis grata *perpetuō* erat, itaque eum *nupsit* et feliciter in *aeternum* vīxērunt. (Iulius eīs dōnum *pretiōsum nūptiāle* dedit et Fabius pulchrum cantum *nūptiālem* cantāvit.)

Glossary:
citara, -ae, (f): harp
cuique: dat. sg. of *quisque*, each (one)
feliciter in aeternum: happily ever after
igneus, -a, -um: fiery, burning
iuvenissimus: superlative from *iuvenis, -e* young
magicus, -a, -um: magic, magical
māximus, -a, -um: biggest, greatest; here, oldest
nūbō, -ere, nūpsī, nūptum: I marry, am married to (of a bride)

nūptiālis, -e: of a wedding, wedding (adj.), nuptial
pauper, -eris: poor
perpetuō: forever
pretiōsus, -a, -um: expensive
serpēns, -entis (m): serpent, snake
voluntās, -tātis (f): wish, desire

Lesson 3

Relative Pronoun and Intensive Pronoun *Ipse*

Word List

Nouns

1. arma, -ōrum (n, pl) *arms, weapons*
2. oculus, -ī (m) *eye*
3. opus, operis (n) *work, deed*
4. ovis, ovis (f) *sheep*
5. pars, partis (f) *part; side, direction*
6. prīnceps, -cipis (m) *leader, chief, prince*
7. sacerdōs, -dōtis (m) *priest*
8. sanguis, -guinis (m) *blood*

Pronouns

9. ipse, ipsa, ipsum *himself, herself, itself; the very*
10. quī, quae, quod *who, what, which, that*

Adjectives

11. mortuus, -a, -um *dead*
12. sacer, -cra, -crum *holy, sacred*
13. tōtus, -a, -um *all, every, whole*
14. trīstis, -e *sad, gloomy, grim*

Verbs

15. ēripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum *I snatch away/from, rescue*
16. percutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussum *I strike (through), beat, pierce*
17. quaerō, -ere, quaesīvī, quaesītum (-situm) *I ask, seek, inquire*

Prepositions/Adverbs/Conjunctions

18. forte *by chance, perhaps, perchance*
19. ob (+acc.) *on account of, for; in front of*
20. quidem *indeed, certainly, even*

Memorization

Ego sum Dominus Deus tuus qui eduxi te de terra Aegypti de domo servitutis.

1. Non habebis deos alienos coram me.

2. Non facies tibi sculptile neque omnem similitudinem quae est in caelo desuper et quae in terra deorsum nec eorum quae sunt in aquis sub terra.

3. Non adsumes nomen Domini Dei tui in vanum.

    You shall not take the name of your Lord God in vain.

4. Memento ut diem sabbati sanctifices.

    Remember to sanctify the Sabbath day.

Grammar

Relative Pronoun

After two lessons of review, it is time to take the plunge back into new grammatical concepts. The relative pronoun is a very important one to nail down, so let's begin with what we know: a pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. A *relative* pronoun, then, will take the place of a noun and relate or connect a phrase with that noun. The noun which the pronoun refers to is called its *antecedent*. English relative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *what*, *which*, and *that*. In English, *who*, *whose*, and *whom* refer to people; *which* and *that* to things. Surprisingly, relative pronouns are some of those few words in English that have cases! *Who* is the subject case, *whose* is possessive, and *whom* is used for objects. Some examples:

Only a sword **that** is enchanted will be able to kill this dragon.

This sword, **which** I pulled from the stone, will kill the dragon.

Subject: The princess, **who** is beautiful, loves Oswald.
Possessive: Oswald, **whose** sword is bright, will slay the dragon.
Object: Oswald will marry the princess, to **whom** he has given his heart.

The woman **whom** Oswald loves is a princess.

Hopefully you see how each clause is related to the main clause by the pronoun. We could make complete sentences simply substituting the relative pronoun with the noun.

A sword is enchanted.	Oswald's sword is bright.
I pulled this sword from the stone.	He has given his heart to the princess.
The princess is beautiful.	Oswald loves the woman.

These are all complete sentences. We call the more important part of the sentence the main clause, while we call the part of the sentence joined by the relative pronoun the relative clause.

In English, we often omit the relative pronoun. We can also say, "The woman Oswald loves is a princess." However, in Latin you will always need to include that relative pronoun.

The chant for the relative pronoun (below) will of course need to be memorized. Although some of the forms are a little strange, some will have familiar-looking endings (bold):

	SINGULAR				PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	quī	quae	quod		quī	quae	quae
GEN.	cuius	cuius	cuius		quōrum	quārum	quōrum
DAT.	cui	cui	cui		quibus	quibus	quibus
ACC.	quem	quam	quod		quōs	quās	quae
ABL.	quō	quā	quō		quibus	quibus	quibus

Just like the *hic, haec, hoc* chant (and other demonstratives), this one flows much better if you chant horizontally: all nominative singulars, then genitive singulars, down through all the singulars, then up to all the nominative plurals in a row, etc. Thus you would chant out loud *quī, quae, quod! cuius, cuius, cuius! cui, cui, cui!* and so on.

Since the relative pronoun is referring back to a noun, **it must match its antecedent in gender and number. However, its case depends on its function in the relative clause.** A few examples should help clarify this principle.

Example 1: The princess, who is beautiful, loves Oswald.
*Fīlia rēgis **quae** pulchra est Oswaldum amat.*

Example 2: The princess loves Oswald, whose sword is sharp.
*Fīlia rēgis **Oswaldum cuius** gladius ācer est amat.*

Example 3: The princess, to whom Oswald gives a gift, also loves him.
*Fīlia rēgis **cui** Oswaldus dōnum dat etiam eum amat.*

Example 4: The princess, whom Oswald rescued, will love him always.
*Fīlia rēgis **quam** Oswaldus ēripuit eum semper amābit.*

Example 5: The princess loves Oswald, by whom she was rescued from the dragon.
*Fīlia rēgis **Oswaldum** ab **quō** ex dracōne ērepta est amat.*

Because there will be more verbs going on with relative clauses, you may get confused. Therefore, I recommend using the "bracket approach." Whenever you read a whole sentence and you hit a relative pronoun, place a bracket before it. You should continue reading and place the closing bracket usually after the first verb, which will be the verb of the relative

clause. Bracketing off the clause helps us see what the main sentence is all about, and then you can fit the clause into that. Let's go through all the examples again, bracketing the relative clauses.

Example 1: *Fīlia rēgis [quae pulchra est] Oswaldum amat.* Once the relative clause is set off, it's easy to see that the main sentence is the very simple: "The princess loves Oswald." Then we can decipher the clause *quae pulchra est. Quae* is either feminine singular nominative or neuter plural nominative/accusative, but since it immediately follows *fīlia*, it makes most sense to go with the first option: "who is beautiful." Thus the *quae* matches its antecedent *fīlia* in gender (feminine) and (number); they both happen to be nominative here, since *fīlia* is the subject of the main verb *amat* and *quae* is the subject of the subordinate verb *est*.

Example 2: *Fīlia rēgis Oswaldum [cuius gladius ācer est] amat.* The main sentence in this example also translates into "The princess loves Oswald." In the relative clause, the subject of *est* is *gladius*, and *ācer* is the predicate adjective. So what do we do with the *cuius*? It is genitive, and so we treat it just like the genitive of any other old noun or pronoun—it possesses *gladius*. Although initially we may not be sure whether *cuius* is masculine, feminine, or neuter, because all of those forms are identical, it makes the most sense for it to be masculine singular and refer to *Oswaldum*. Notice that they match in gender and number, but *cuius* is genitive and *Oswaldum* is accusative. Thus our clause means "whose sword is sharp."

Example 3: *Fīlia rēgis [cui Oswaldus dōnum dat] etiam eum amat.* In our third example the main sentence is along similar lines to our previous sentences: "The princess also loves him." Now we can dissect the relative clause, first finding our nominative subject (*Oswaldus*) and our verb (*dat*). So we have "Oswald gives"—what does he give? The accusative *dōnum*, of course, and then we have our indirect object *cui*—"to whom." Although in isolation *cui* could be either masculine, feminine, or neuter singular; in this particular sentence it makes the most sense for it to be feminine singular to match the antecedent *fīlia*. Putting things all together, our clause then reads "to whom Oswald gives a gift." (*Cui* could potentially be modifying *rēgis*, but that doesn't make sense once you read the sentence out. Be careful not to understand all the grammar before you rush to conclusions, but always try to figure out what makes the most sense.)

Example 4: *Fīlia rēgis [quam Oswaldus ēripuit] eum semper amābit.* After the relative clause is bracketed, the quite simple main sentence stands out: "The princess will always love him." In our relative clause, Oswald is again the subject, this time of the verb *ēripuit*— "Oswald rescued." Since *quam* is the feminine singular accusative form of the relative pronoun, we know that, in addition to referring to the feminine singular *fīlia*, it must be the object of *ēripuit*, and so our clause means "whom Oswald rescued."

Example 5: *Fīlia rēgis Oswaldum [ab quō ex dracōne ērepta est] amat.* In our final example, the main clause is again simply "The princess loves Oswald." Then we have the slightly

complicated-looking relative clause to deal with. Last year, you learned to look for verbs and nouns first and foremost. Let's look for them here. There are no nominatives in this relative clause, but there is a verb *est* and it seems to go with *erepta*. Together *erepta est* is 3rd person singular, perfect passive indicative of *ēripiō*. We can also see from the *-a* ending that the subject of this verb is feminine. Thus it means: "she was rescued." The *ex dracōne* means "from the dragon," and notice how Latin loves repetition here. Even though the verb *ēripiō* already has an *ex-* prefix, that preposition is repeated in the phrase *ex dracōne*.

So now what do we do with the *ab quō*? Remember that with passive verbs, the ablative of agent (the person performing the action of that passive verb) uses the preposition *ab*. The phrase *ab quō* can then be translated "by whom," and fits into the rest of the clause like this: "by whom she was rescued from the dragon." The relative pronoun *quō* matches its antecedent *Oswaldum* in gender (masculine) and number (singular), but its case is ablative because it is the object of the preposition *ab* while *Oswaldum* is accusative since he is the object of the verb *amat*. Make sure that you understand what is going on in sentences like this, or you will be destroyed by relative pronouns.

Intensive Pronoun

Fear not, the intensive pronoun is much less complicated than the relative pronoun. As its name suggests, the intensive pronoun intensifies or emphasizes someone or something. It can appear right alongside any form of the 1st person personal pronoun (*ego, nōs*) or the 2nd (*tū, vōs*), as well as with any 3rd person pronoun (e.g., *is, ea, id*) or noun. And like any good pronoun, it can stand alone as a substantive. In English, we can add emphasis with an intensive pronoun as well (by adding "-self" to the personal pronoun in question), but we can also add emphasis with other words (thus the other meaning for *ipse*, "the very"), or with voice intonation (reflected in print by italics, capital letters, bold, etc.). Here are some examples, just to show you how unafraid you should be.

Ego ipse dracōnem necāvī. *I myself killed the dragon.*

Oswaldus vōs ipsōs ē dracōne ēripuit. *Oswald rescued you yourselves from the dragon.*

Vidimus ipsum quī dracōnem necāvit. *We saw the very man [or, the man himself] who killed the dragon.*

Note: Sometimes you will encounter a super-awkward translation that will need to be smoothed out in English. Take, for example, this sentence: *Ipse hoc dōnum mihi ipsī, nōn tibi ipsī dedit*, "He himself gave this gift to me myself, not to you yourself." Now this sounds just plain silly in English. So, use your creativity to show the emphasis in other ways, as in "HE gave this gift to ME, not to YOU."

As to the declension of the intensive pronoun, it will be similar to the other demonstrative pronouns you've already learned, such as *ille* or *iste* (*KL2*, Lesson 14). Here is its full declension for your reference:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
GEN.	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
DAT.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
ACC.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
ABL.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	Ipsīs

Review

As we begin the new year, be sure to take time to review anything you are rusty on. In particular, make sure you review demonstratives (*hic, haec, hoc/ille, illa, illud/iste, ista, istud*) and pronouns (*is, ea, id*).

Worksheet 3

A. Vocabulary

1. sacerdōs: _____

2. who: _____

3. perchance: _____

4. sanguis: _____

5. carō: _____

6. prīnceps: _____

7. opus: _____

8. holy: _____

9. sheep: _____

10. ob (+_____): _____
 _____

11. black (give both options): _____

12. I strike: _____

13. ipse: _____
 _____

14. iste: _____

15. I respond: _____

16. tōta: _____

17. quidem: _____

18. pars: _____

19. I rescue: _____

20. autem: _____

21. oculus: _____

22. weapons: _____

23. trīstis: _____

24. quaerō: _____

25. dead: _____

B. Grammar

1. Fill in the blanks for the relative pronoun chant.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	quī				quae	
GEN.		cuius				quōrum
DAT.					quibus	
ACC.		quam		quōs		
ABL.	quō		quō			

2. Synopsis: Do a synopsis of *ēripiō* in the 1st person plural. First write out all the principal parts, and then complete the synopsis, including the imperatives.

Principal Parts: ēripiō, _____

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRES.				
IMPF.				
FUT.				
PERF.				
PLUPF.				
FT.PF.				

| IMP. | SG. | | | | |
| | PL. | | | | |

3. Noun/Adjective Review: Decline *every holy work*. The first one is done for you.

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

29

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks to complete the Prologue through Fourth Commandment. (Try to do it without peeking.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Non _____ nomen Domini _____ vanum.

4. Memento _____ diem _____ sanctifices.

D. English to Latin Translation

1. I sing about arms and the man who came from the great city.

    _____

    _____

2. You used to know the man whose wife will perhaps be queen.

    _____

    _____

3. That lucky farmer's son wrote joyful songs for the very sheep that had been rescued from the grim dragon yesterday.

    _____

    _____

    _____

4. The old priests, about whom our mother warned us, were giving the blood of sheep and goats to wicked gods.

    _____

    _____

    _____

5. He who kills the giant with one eye will become the leader of the men with whom he himself is sailing.

_____

_____

6. You speak what you yourselves do not know; indeed, this holy man speaks the truth and does powerful deeds.

_____

_____

7. Your son was struck by the angry farmer on account of the dead horse, which he himself did not kill.

_____

_____

8. My tired daughter, to whom bread and wine were finally given, was then able to walk through all the fields to the castle.

_____

_____

_____

9. Part of the soldiers never believed the things that had been spoken about the sad king.

_____

_____

10. Blessed are those who seek the kingdom of God, for all these things will be given to them.

_____

_____

E. Latin to English Translation

John 3*—*Nicodemus*

1   Erat autem homo ex *Pharisaeis*, *Nicodemus* nomine, princeps *Iudaeorum*. Hic venit ad Iesum nocte et dixit ei: "Rabbi, *nemo* potest haec *signa* facere quae tu facis sine Deo." Respondit Iesus et dixit ei: "*Amen, amen* dico tibi: debes nasci* iterum." Dicit ad eum* Nicodemus: "Quomodo potest homo senex nasci?" Respondit Iesus: "*Amen, amen* dico tibi: homo debet nasci ex aqua et Spiritu aut non potest intrare in

5   regnum Dei. Quod natum est* ex carne caro est et quod natum est ex Spiritu spiritus est. Spiritus ubi vult* *spirat* et vocem eius audis; sic est omnis qui natus est ex Spiritu." Respondit Nicodemus et dixit

ei: "Quomodo possunt haec fieri*?" Respondit Iesus et dixit ei: "Tu es magister *Israhel* et haec non scis? *Amen, amen* dico tibi quia* quod scimus dicimus et quod vidimus declaramus et verba nostra non accipitis. Et *nemo ascendit* in caelum *nisi* qui *descendit* de caelo, Filius hominis qui est in caelo.

10 Enim amavit Deus mundum et Filium suum *unigenitum* dedit; omnis qui credit in eum non delebitur sed habebit vitam aeternam. Qui credit in eum non *iudicatur*; qui autem non credit iam *iudicatus est*, quia non credidit in nomine unigeniti Filii Dei. Hoc est autem *iudicium* quia lux venit in mundum et amaverunt homines tenebras et non lucem; erant enim eorum mala opera. Omnis enim qui mala agit odit* lucem et non venit ad lucem, qui autem facit veritatem venit ad lucem."

Notes:

* John 3 is adapted from the Vulgate, which does not include macrons or punctuation. I've added punctuation, but I left out macrons so that you can accustom yourself to that.

* *nāscī*: infinitive of *nāscor* (a deponent); translate as "to be born"

* *ad eum*: Note the "ungrammatical" use of *ad* + accusative rather than the simple dative, which is used with *dicit* elsewhere in this passage.

* *nātus/a/um est:* 3rd person singluar perfect passive deponent indicative of *nāscor;* translate as "he/she/it is born, has been born"

* *vult:* irregular 3rd person singular present active indicative of *volō*, "I wish."

* *fieri*: *to become,* infinitive of the semi-deponent *fiō*

* *quia*: remember, it can also mean "that"

* *ōdit*: 3rd person singular perfect active from the defective verb *ōdī*, "I hate" (although perfect, it is translated as a present—see Lesson 22)

Glossary:

āmēn (indecl.): You should probably be able to guess what this one means. (Ok, it can also means truly.)

ascendō, -ere, -dī, -censum: I ascend, go up

dēscendō, -ere, -dī, -censum: I descend, go down

Isrāhel, -ēlis (or indecl., m): Israel

Iūdaeus, -a, -um: Jewish; as noun, *Iūdaeus, -i (m)* or *Iūdaea, -ae (f)*: a Jew

iūdicium, -iī (n): judgment

iūdicō (1): I judge

nēmō, nēminis (m/f): no one, nobody

Nicodemus, -i (m): Nicodemus

nisi if not, unless, except

Pharisaeus, -i (m): Pharisee

sīgnum, -i (n): sign

spīrō (1): I breathe, blow

ūnigenitus, -a, -um: only-begotten

E. For Fun: Word Search Puzzle

Solve the clues and then find those answers in the letters below. Latin words may be forwards, backwards, vertical, or diagonal. (Note: Macrons have been omitted in the puzzle.)

1. *opus* in the Sing. Acc.: _____

2. Sing. Nom. of *oculus*: _____

3. *sacerdōs* in the Plur. Acc.: _____

4. Plur. Gen. of *ovis*: _____

5. "she defended": _____

6. Sing. Dat. of *princeps*: _____

7. 3rd Plur. Fut. Perf. Act. Indic. of *quaerō*:

    _____

8. "burdens" as a direct object: _____

9. 4th principal part of *ēripiō*: _____

10. Fem. Sing. Abl. of *trīstis, -e*: _____

11. Means "indeed, certainly, even": _____

12. "I will rescue": _____

13. Fem. Plur. Dat. of *ipse, -sa, -sum*: _____

14. "we have struck": _____

15. "you (pl.) are seeking": _____

16. *mortuus, -a, -um* in the Fem. Plur. Dat.:

    _____

17. Neut. Plur. Nom. of *sacer, -cra, -crum*:

    _____

18. *tōtus, -a, -um* in the Masc. Sing. Dat.: _____

19. 2nd Pers. Sing. Pres. Act. Indic. of *spectō*:

    _____

20. *ager* in the Abl. Plur.: _____

21. "to/for the ocean": _____

22. 1st Pers. Plur. Fut. Act. Indic. of *surgō*:

    _____

23. "I touch": _____

24. "they had been able": _____

25. Four words meaning "because": _____

    _____

26. Neut. Plur. Gen. of *tōtus, -a, -um*:

    _____

27. "they are warned": _____

28. Neut. Pl. Abl. of *quī, quae, quod*: _____

29. "gradually": _____

30. *arma* in the Plur. Gen.: _____

31. "we will have touched": _____

32. 1st Sing. Pres. Act. Indic. of *superō*:

    _____

33. "never": _____

34. 3rd Pers. Plur. Pres. Act. Indic. of *oppugnō*:

    _____

35. Masc. Sing. Abl. of *spīritus*: _____

36. Means "perchance": _____

37. 3rd Pers. Plur. Pres. Pass. Indic. of *terreō*:

    _____

38. "of the window": _____

39. 3rd Pers. Plur. Imperf. Pass. Indic. of *percutiō*:

    _____

40. "tiger" as the subject of the sentence:

    _____

41. *inimicus* in the Gen. Plur.: _____

42. Masc. Abl. Sing. of *sanctus, -a, -um*:

    _____

43. "of the ocean": _____

44. the word for "truth" in the Dat. Sing.:

_____

45. Neut. Plur. Acc. of *saeculum*: _____

46. "to touch": _____

47. Neut. Sing. Abl. of *iter*: _____

48. "you (sg.) join": _____

49. Masc. Sing. Dat. of *eques*: _____

50. "pigs" in the Nominative: _____

```
I  N  I  M  I  C  O  R  U  M  A  O  R  E  P  U  S  B  A  R  I  U
F  S  U  M  I  S  S  U  C  R  E  P  A  R  E  N  O  C  E  A  N  I
D  P  A  M  V  M  E  D  I  U  Q  U  A  E  S  I  V  E  R  I  N  T
T  E  X  O  Q  E  O  C  U  L  U  S  I  P  I  M  I  N  T  F  A  O
A  C  F  N  V  U  R  Q  U  P  I  A  M  P  O  C  U  B  A  R  P  T
O  T  D  E  M  S  A  I  X  O  B  I  S  C  I  L  M  T  I  P  D  O
V  A  P  N  N  A  X  M  T  E  U  I  P  A  X  C  T  U  U  O  L  R
S  S  E  T  O  D  R  E  C  A  S  O  M  R  T  A  N  G  E  R  E  U
U  P  U  U  M  O  I  M  A  N  T  U  A  C  O  G  N  I  E  C  O  M
M  O  B  R  F  U  N  T  O  P  B  I  M  A  I  A  P  N  R  I  S  A
I  T  E  C  G  Q  U  A  E  R  I  T  I  S  N  O  G  R  I  P  I  I
R  U  M  P  U  E  F  M  I  N  U  T  A  T  I  M  O  R  P  T  I  N
E  E  P  I  T  O  M  A  N  O  C  M  O  R  T  U  I  S  I  L  V  O
G  R  A  P  O  N  E  U  P  S  U  N  S  F  O  Q  E  U  A  S  C  U
I  A  U  T  I  R  I  P  S  T  O  I  M  U  T  U  Q  I  M  F  U  Q
T  N  O  U  F  R  A  C  P  E  R  C  U  T  I  E  B  A  N  T  U  R
E  T  A  N  G  O  P  E  N  G  U  I  F  X  A  L  U  C  E  A  S  I
T  U  I  F  R  P  R  X  I  B  O  M  S  A  N  C  T  O  N  U  C  P
V  A  R  M  I  E  N  T  E  R  R  E  N  T  U  R  O  D  A  M  O  T
F  E  N  E  S  T  R  A  E  R  E  N  I  T  I  M  O  C  E  A  N  O
```

Lesson 4

Adjectives: Comparison of Adjectives; Additional -ius Adjectives

Word List

Nouns

1. anima, -ae (f) *soul, spirit, life; wind, breath*

2. nēmō, nēminis (m/f) *no one, nobody*

3. ōstium, -iī (n) *door, gate, entrance*

4. sacrificium, -iī (n) *sacrifice, offering*

Adjectives

5. alius, -ia, -iud *other, another*

6. alter, -era, -erum *the other (of two), second*

7. excelsus, -a, -um *high, lofty, noble*

8. fidēlis, -e *faithful*

9. nūllus, -a, -um *no, none, not any*

10. plēnus, -a, -um *full, plump, abundant*

11. sapiēns, -entis *wise*

12. sōlus, -a, -um *only, alone*

13. superbus, -a, -um *proud, haughty*

14. ūllus, -a, -um *any*

Verbs

15. aedificō (1) *I build, make*

16. tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentum *I stretch; hasten, strive; aim*

17. trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditum *I hand/give over, surrender; hand down, teach*

Adverbs/Prepositions

18. sīc *so, thus*

19. tunc *then, thereupon, at that time*

20. apud (+acc.) *among, at the house of*

Memorization

Ego sum Dominus Deus tuus qui eduxi te de terra Aegypti de domo servitutis.

1. Non habebis deos alienos coram me.

2. Non facies tibi sculptile neque omnem similitudinem quae est in caelo desuper et quae in terra deorsum nec eorum quae sunt in aquis sub terra.

3. Non adsumes nomen Domini Dei tui in vanum.

4. Memento ut diem sabbati sanctifices.

5. Honora patrem tuum et matrem tuam ut sis longevus super terram quam Dominus Deus tuus dabit tibi.

   Honor your father and your mother that you may be long-lived upon the land which the Lord your God will give to you.

Grammar

Comparison of Adjectives

Knowing how to use Latin adjectives has certainly brightened the place up. But sometimes it's not enough to simply describe something; we often desire to compare or contrast that thing with something else: *Wow, this cake is **good**. This is the **best** peanut butter chocolate cake I have ever eaten! It's so much **better** than the cake I made last year!* When we compare two or more items in English with regular adjectives, we use *-er* or *-est*: *Oswald is **braver** than this man. Oswald is the **bravest** knight of the realm.* (Note that when comparing only two things, you must use *-er*; *-est* is reserved for more than two.)

There are three degrees of comparison in both English and Latin. The positive degree is when you simply state the adjective: *big*. The comparative is used when comparing two things: *bigger*. The superlative comes into play when you have more than two things: *biggest*. All the adjectives you have learned so far have been listed in the positive degree, and indeed, that is the way they will be found in Latin dictionaries.

As in English, where you must add *-er* or *-est* to the positive form of the adjective, so also in Latin you must add a new ending to the base of the positive. So how do we "add" an ending to an adjective. For a three-termination adjective (*-us, -a, -um* or *-x, -is, -e*), go to the second form (the feminine) and remove the ending (*-a* or *-is*, respectively). Thus the stem of

superbus, -a, -um is *superb-*, and the stem of *acer, -acris, -acre* is *acr-*. For a two-termination adjective (such as *fortis, forte*) or single-termination (such as *sapiēns, -ntis*), go to the genitive and remove the genitive ending.

FINDING AN ADJECTIVE'S STEM		
ADJECTIVE TYPE	DICTIONARY ENTRY	STEM
three-termination	*superbus, -a, -um* *acer, acris, acre*	*superb-* *acr-*
three-termination	*fortis, -e*	*fort-*
three-termination	*sapiēns, -ntis*	*sapient-*

An important thing to keep in mind with all of this is that no matter what declension the adjective is born into in the positive degree, it will become a third declension adjective in the comparative degree and a 1st/2nd declension adjective in the superlative degree.

Let's decline some of these to make this clear: *superbus, -a, -um* is a 1st/2nd declension adjective (three-termination), meaning "proud." If we want to say, "The king is proud," all we have to do is *Rēx superbus est*. But what if we want to say "The king is prouder than the knight"? Then we must move on to the comparative. We find the stem of *superbus* by taking off the *-a* of the feminine nominative (second form) = *superb-*. Then we add our *-ior* (for masculine or feminine) and *-ius* (for neuter). Now we have *superbior, superbius*, "prouder." The comparative is a 3rd declension adjective—but here's where it gets a tad tricky. The comparative usually declines like a regular old 3rd declension noun, not an i-stem like other 3rd declension adjectives. Thus in the genitive plural the ending is *-um* rather than *-ium*, and in the ablative plural it is an *-e* (although sometimes you will see *-ī*, as in the phrase *a fortiōrī*).

		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
		MASC./FEM.	NEUT.	MASC./FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.		superbior	superbius	superbiōrēs	superbiōra
GEN.		superbiōris	superbiōris	superbiōrum	superbiōrum
DAT.		superbiōrī	superbiōrī	superbiōribus	superbiōribus
ACC.		superbiōrem	superbius	superbiōrēs	superbiōra
ABL.		superbiōre (-ī)	superbiōre (-ī)	superbiōribus	superbiōribus
VOC.		superbior	superbius	superbiōrēs	superbiōra

Now we are able to say "The king is prouder," *Rēx superbior est*. But that isn't enough. We need to compare this king to someone else—he is prouder *than* somebody. There are two ways to express "than" in Latin. The first is to use *quam* (*KL1*, Lesson 12), which means "as, than, how." Since it is linking two nouns together, the second noun will match the case of the first one:

The king is prouder than the knight. *Rēx* [nominative] *est superbior quam eques* [nominative].

I saw the king, prouder than all the men of the land. *Vīdī rēgem* [accusative] *superbiōrem quam omnēs virōs* [accusative] *terrae.*

We can also compare by using our multi-talented old friend the ablative. The ablative of comparison is often used (rather than *quam*) when the first noun to be compared is in the nominative or accusative. When that first noun is in genitive, dative, or ablative, it's better to use *quam*.

> The king is prouder than the knight. *Rēx* [nominative] *est superbior equite* [ablative of comparison].

> I saw the king, prouder than all the men of the land. *Vīdī rēgem* [accusative] *superbiōrem omnibus virīs* [ablative of comparison] *terrae.*

Sometimes in Latin, a word in the comparative degree is not necessarily being compared to something else; in such a case the comparative can be translated as "rather" or "too."

> *Iste rēx superbior est.* That king is rather proud. That king is too proud.

So much for the comparative degree; now on to the superlative! When comparing more than two things, the superlative is used: "The king is the *proudest* man in the land." Forming the regular Latin superlative is as simple as adding the *-est* in English. Simply add *-issimus, -a, -um* to the stem of the adjective, and that superlative adjective will decline just like other *-us, -a, -um* adjectives. When added to our stem *superb-* we get *superbissimus, -a, -um*. In case you are not convinced that this is a very easy process, here is the superlative declined (oh so normally!).

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	superbissimus	superbissima	superbissimum	superbissimī	superbissimae	superbissima
GEN.	superbissimī	superbissimae	superbissimī	superbissimōrum	superbissimārum	superbissimōrum
DAT.	superbissimō	superbissimae	superbissimō	superbissimīs	superbissimīs	superbissimīs
ACC.	superbissimum	superbissimam	superbissimum	superbissimōs	superbissimās	superbissima
ABL.	superbissimō	superbissimā	superbissimō	superbissimīs	superbissimīs	superbissimīs
VOC.	superbissime	superbissima	superbissimum	superbissimī	superbissimae	superbissima

Now we can translate our example sentence, "The king is the proudest man in the land," as *Rēx superbissimus vir in terrā est*. I told you it was easy. Sometimes it will be awkward to translate a Latin superlative with "-est," and so you can also translate it simply with a "very"—"very proud." We often use superlatives in English to exaggerate, as in "I just had the best cookie ever!" We don't (usually) mean that the cookie was in fact the best cookie in the world, past, present, and future; we just mean that it was very, very good. This usage of the superlative in Latin has been handed down into Italian, when Italians will describe things as "bellissima!" or "bellissimo!" They usually just mean to describe something as

"very beautiful." Another example is in music, with the dynamic markings (Italian, of course) *pianissimo* or *fortissimo*—they mean "very soft" and "very loud," respectively, not "most soft" and "most loud."

There is one more little fun thing we can do with the superlative—if you want to have a super-superlative, simply put *quam* before the superlative adjective, and it will mean "the _____ est possible" or "as _____ as possible": *Rēx est vir quam superbissimus in terrā*, "The king is the proudest possible man in the land" or "The king is a man as proud as possible."

Additional *-ius* Adjectives

In this lesson you will learn several new adjectives that share a slightly irregular declension: *alius*, *alter*, *nūllus*, *sōlus*, and *ūllus*. In the genitive and dative singular, they will imitate several words we have already learned (*is, iste, ille;* and *ipse* and *totus* from the last lesson). The only trick is remembering that these adjectives have an *-īus* ending in the genitive singular, and an *-ī* in the dative singular; otherwise they are the same as regular *-us, -a, -um* adjectives. Here is one of them, *sōlus*, declined in full with the unusual forms in bold.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	sōlus	sōla	sōlum	sōlī	sōlae	sōla
GEN.	**sōlīus**	**sōlīus**	**sōlīus**	sōlōrum	sōlārum	sōlōrum
DAT.	sōlī	sōlī	sōlī	sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs
ACC.	sōlum	sōlam	sōlum	sōlōs	sōlās	sōla
ABL.	sōlō	sōlā	sōlō	sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs

There are a total of nine of these special *-īus* adjectives; you are learning five in this lesson, and you have already learned *ūnus* back in *KL1*, Lesson 5, and then *tōtus* in the last lesson. In Lesson 15 you will learn the final two, *neuter* and *uter*.

Finally, you need to know a few more quirks about two of your new adjectives. Sometimes *alius, alia, aliud* will have as its genitive singular *alīus, alīus, alīus*; but sometimes it borrows the genitive of *alter: alterīus, alterīus, alterīus*. And, sometimes the genitive and ablative singular of *nūllus* will appear instead of the genitive and ablative singular of our new noun *nēmō*:

NOM.	nēmō
GEN.	nēminis [*or* nūllīus]
DAT.	nēminī
ACC.	nēminem
ABL.	nēmine [*or* nūllō]

(And this does make a little sense, for as a substantive adjective, *nūllus* would mean "no one.")

Review

Make sure you review anything you're fuzzy on (passive forms, fourth or fifth declensions, regular pronouns), and be sure to review relative and intensive pronouns in this lesson. Relative pronouns massively expand everything you can do in Latin, so whatever else you do, review them!

Worksheet 4

A. Vocabulary

Give Latin word or English meaning as appropriate. Also fill in principal parts for verbs and case(s) for prepositions.

1. trādō, _____

2. ōstium: _____

3. the other (of two): _____

4. other: _____

5. tunc: _____

6. whole: _____

7. sapiēns: _____

8. sīc: _____

9. pōtēns: _____

10. I build: _____

11. superbus: _____

12. laetus: _____

13. faithful: _____

14. anima: _____

15. nūllus: _____

16. ūllus: _____

17. at the house of: _____

18. sanguis: _____

19. plēnus: _____

20. nobody: _____

21. sōlus: _____

22. iūstus: _____

23. tendō, _____

24. sacrificium: _____

25. noble: _____

B. Grammar

1. Decline *other saddest sheep.*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

2. Decline *no holier eye.*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOM.		
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		
VOC.		

3. Do a synopsis of *tradō* in the 3rd person plural. Give principal parts first and imperatives afterward.

Principal Parts: tradō, _____

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
INDICATIVE	PRES.				
	IMPF.				
	FUT.				
	PERF.				
	PLUPF.				
	FT.PF.				
IMP.	SG.				
	PL.				

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks for the Ten Commandments, Prologue through Fifth Commandment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Non _____ nomen _____ tui in _____.

4. _____ ut diem _____.

5. Honora _____ tuum et _____ ut _____ longevus _____ terram _____

_____ Deus tuus _____.

D. English to Latin Translation

1. I used to know a priest who was nobler than all the leaders of the town.

    _____

    _____

2. Our camel, to whom no one had given any food, was the saddest possible animal in the whole world.

    _____

    _____

    _____

3. Thus the plumpest farmer was not the wisest, because he had eaten all the sacrifices of the proud gods.

    _____

    _____

    _____

4. "Is that cow blacker than night itself? And are the very stars more distant than the moon?" asked the children.

    _____

    _____

5. That unlucky nation, whose city was besieged for a long time, was nobler than its enemies but finally surrendered to them.

    _____

    _____

    _____

6. Either I will have the spirit of a lion and kill the other giant, or I will flee from this most dreadful danger.

    _____

    _____

    _____

7. For ten years the very faithful dog waited for [his] master, finally saw him, and then suddenly became very dead [use the superlative to translate "very dead"].

    _____

    _____

    _____

8. The king himself came to the door of the cave, and gave to the Beast of Green Poison many sacrifices that were holier than those of the priest.

_____

_____

_____

9. We had found hope at the home of other women, who were the happiest mothers possible.

_____

_____

10. I was very tired but hurled rocks at the sinister sea serpent; he however aimed angry fire at me.

_____

_____

E. Latin to English Translation

1   **Nēmō Cȳclopsque**

    Ego ipse cum meīs virīs ab *Troiā* ad patriam nostram nāvigābam. Dēnique ad īnsulam unius ex *Cyclōpibus* cui nōmen *Polyphēmus* est* vēnimus. Per hanc terram ambulāre et gigantem quī solus ibī habitābat—amīcus aut inimīcus erat?—vidēre cupīvī. Mēcum vīnum potentissimum quod sacerdōs

5   mihi dedit portāvī. Nōs ipsam spēluncam eius, in quā ovēs eius dormiēbant et quam cum *cāseīs* multīs *implēverat* invēnimus. Virī meī *cāseōs* manducāvērunt et plēnī erant. Deinde Polyphēmus, excelsior omnibus nobīs, in spēluncam vēnit, et nōs occultāvimus. Saxum quam ingentissimum in ōstiō posuit et nōs vīdit. "Cur," nobīs rogāvit, "ibī estis? *Quis* estis?" Ego rēspondī: "Nōmen mihi Nēmō est*." Iste autem duō ex virīs meīs ad tellūrem percussit et carnem sanguinemque eōrum manducāvit, sed nōs flēvimus.

10   *Māne* Cȳclops ovēs ex spēluncā dūxit sed nōs saxō in spēluncā *incarcerāvit*. Illō diē ego sīcā meā *baculum* Polyphēmī acriorem fēcī, et eum tum exspectāvimus. Polyphēmus dēnique *revertit* et aliōs duōs manducāvit. Timeō, sed eī vīnum potentissimum dedī. Potāvit, et potāvit, et iterum potāvit. Dēnique *ēbriissimus* factus est et dormīvit. Novam hastam nostram in igne posuimus, et eō Polyphēmum in unō oculō eius tunc percussimus. Clamāvit et ululāvit; itaque aliī Cyclōpēs ad spēluncam eius cucurrērunt.

15 "*Quis* tibi vulnerāvit?" rogāvērunt. Rēspondit: "Nēmō!" Sīc *abiērunt* et Polyphēmus īrātissimus erat. Saxum mōvit et ovēs *abīre incēpērunt*. *Quemque* tetigit quod nōs capere et interficere cupīvit. Ego autem ūnum virum sub ove *quōque* vinxeram, et sīc nōs omnēs ad nāvem nostram fūgimus.

Notes:

*   *cui nōmen est:* dative of possession, lit., "to whom was the name" but can be translated "whose name was"
*   *nōmen mihi...est:* see above; translate as "My name is..."

Glossary:

abeō, -īre, -iī, -itum: I go away, depart

baculum, -ī (n): staff, (walking) stick

cāseus, -ī (m): cheese

Cȳclops, Cȳclōpis (m): Cyclops, pl. Cyclopes

ēbrius, -a, -um: drunk

impleō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētum: I fill up, satisfy, complete

incarcerō (1): I imprison, incarcerate

incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum: I begin

māne: in the morning, early

Polyphēmus, -ī (m): Polyphemus, a Cyclops

quis: who? (interrogative pronoun)

quisque, quidque: each (except for the nominative, declines a lot like *quī, quae, quod*)

revertō, -ere, -vertī, ——: I return

Troia, -ae (f): Troy

LESSON 5

Adjectives: Irregular Comparison; Adverbs: Comparison; Nouns: Dative of Possession

Word List

Adjectives (The numbered words are your new vocabulary words for this lesson.)

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ENDING IN -ER	miser, -era, -erum *wretched*	miserior, -ius *more wretched*	miserrimus, -a, -um *most wretched*
	pulcher, -chra, -chrum *beautiful*	pulchrior, -ius *more beautiful*	pulcherrimus, -a, -um *most beautiful*
	celer, -eris, -e *swift*	celerior, -ius *swifter*	celerrimus, -a, -um *swiftest*
6 ENDING IN -LIS	1. similis, -e *similar, like*	similior, -ius *more similar*	simillimus, -a, -um *most similar*
	2. dissimilis, -e *dissimilar, unlike, different*	dissimilior, -ius *more dissimilar*	dissimillimus, -a, -um *most dissimilar*
	3. facilis, -e *easy*	facilior, -ius *easier*	facillimus, -a, -um *easiest*
	4. difficilis *difficult*	difficilior, -ius *more difficult*	difficillimus, -a, -um *most difficult*
	5. gracilis, -e *slender, thin*	gracilior, -ius *thinner*	gracillimus, -a, -um *thinnest*
	6. humilis, -e *humble, low(ly)*	humilior, -ius *more humble*	humillimus, -a, -um *most humble*
JUST PLAIN IRREGULAR	magnus, -a, -um *big, great*	7. māior, māius *bigger, greater*	8. māximus, -a, -um *biggest, greatest*
	parvus, -a, -um *small*	9. minor, minus *smaller*	10. minimus, -a, -um *smallest*
	bonus, -a, -um *good*	11. melior, melius *better*	12. optimus, -a, -um *best*
	malus, -a, -um *bad, evil*	13. pēior, pēius *worse, more evil*	14. pessimus, -a, -um *worst, most evil*
	15. īnferus, -a, -um *below*	16. inferior, -ius *lower*	17. infimus, -a, -um *or* 18. īmus, -a, -um* *lowest, deepest*
	19. superus, -a, -um *above, high*	20. superior, -ius *higher*	21. suprēmus, -a, -um *or* 22. summus, -a, -um* *highest, greatest*
	multus, -a, -um *much*	23. ——, plūs *more*	24. plūrimus, -a, -um *most*
	—— [prō or 25. prae (adv. & prep. + abl.), *below*]	26. prior, prius *former*	prīmus, -a, -um *first*
	—— [prope (adv.) *near*]	27. propior, -ius *nearer*	28. proximus, -a, -um *next, nearest*
	—— [29. ultrā (adv.) *beyond*]	30. ulterior, -ius *farther*	31. ultimus, -a, -um *farthest*
	*īmus and *summus* are often regarded as alternate superlatives of *inferus* and *superus*, respectively, even though they are technically not from these positive forms.		

Memorization

Ego sum Dominus Deus tuus qui eduxi te de terra Aegypti de domo servitutis.

1. Non habebis deos alienos coram me.

2. Non facies tibi sculptile neque omnem similitudinem quae est in caelo desuper et quae in terra deorsum nec eorum quae sunt in aquis sub terra.3. Non adsumes nomen Domini Dei tui in vanum.

4. Memento ut diem sabbati sanctifices.

5. Honora patrem tuum et matrem tuam ut sis longevus super terram quam Dominus Deus tuus dabit tibi

6. Non occides.

    You shall not kill.

7. Non moechaberis.

    You shall not commit adultery.

8. Non furtum facies.

    You shall not commit theft.

Grammar

Irregular Comparatives

Since comparing adjectives was so easy last lesson, it's time to mix things up for this lesson. Of course there are irregular comparatives, just like in English! Have you ever wondered why we say "good, better, best" or "bad, worse, worst"? Or "much, more, most?" Similarly, in Latin some of the most common adjectives will compare irregularly, and their forms will have to be memorized. Fortunately, English derivatives will help the memory considerably!

First, however, let us discuss some slightly irregular but still predictable variations in the superlative. Any adjective ending in *-er* in the masculine nominative singular, regardless of declension, will end in *-rimus, -a, -um* in the superlative rather than *-issimus, -a, -um.*

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ENDING IN -ER	miser, -era, -erum *wretched*	miserior, -ius *more wretched*	miserrimus, -a, -um *most wretched*
	pulcher, -chra, -chrum *beautiful*	pulchrior, -ius *more beautiful*	pulcherrimus, -a, -um *most beautiful*
	celer, -eris, -e *swift*	celerior, -ius *swifter*	celerrimus, -a, -um *swiftest*

A few things of note: The comparative of *-er* adjectives is perfectly regular; the endings *-ior, -ius* are added to the stem. The superlative endings *-rimus, -a, -um* are added to that masculine nominative singular, not to the stem—thus it is *pulcherrimus* not *pulchrrimus* (which would be awfully hard to say!).

There are six adjectives ending in *-lis* which add *-limus, -a, -um* to the stem in the superlative rather than *-issimus, -a, -um.* Again, the comparative of these six is completely normal.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
6 ENDING IN -LIS	similis, -e *similar, like*	similior, -ius *more similar*	simillimus, -a, -um *most similar*
	dissimilis, -e *dissimilar, unlike, different*	dissimilior, -ius *more dissimilar*	dissimillimus, -a, -um *most dissimilar*
	facilis, -e *easy*	facilior, -ius *easier*	facillimus, -a, -um *easiest*
	difficilis *difficult*	difficilior, -ius *more difficult*	difficillimus, -a, -um *most difficult*
	gracilis, -e *slender, thin*	gracilior, -ius *thinner*	gracillimus, -a, -um *thinnest*
	humilis, -e *humble, low(ly)*	humilior, -ius *more humble*	humillimus, -a, -um *most humble*

Not all adjectives ending in *-lis* have *-limus* in the superlative; only these six. In the last lesson your learned *fidelis, -e*, which has the perfectly normal superlative form of *fidelissimus, -a, -um*.

Finally, there are some adjectives that are just plain irregular (just like English). These comparisons will need to be memorized—I have counted each word separately as its own vocabulary entry, and thus there are 31 words in this lesson's word list.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
JUST PLAIN IRREGULAR	magnus, -a, -um *big, great*	māior, māius *bigger, greater*	māximus, -a, -um *biggest, greatest*
	parvus, -a, -um *small*	minor, minus *smaller*	minimus, -a, -um *smallest*
	bonus, -a, -um *good*	melior, melius *better*	optimus, -a, -um *best*
	malus, -a, -um *bad, evil*	pēior, pēius *worse, more evil*	pessimus, -a, -um *worst, most evil*
	inferus, -a, -um *below*	inferior, -ius *lower*	infimus, -a, -um *or* īmus, -a, -um* *lowest, deepest*
	superus, -a, -um *above, high*	superior, -ius *higher*	suprēmus, -a, -um *or* summus, -a, -um* *highest, greatest*
	multus, -a, -um *much*	——, plūs *more*	plūrimus, -a, -um *most*
	—— [prō or prae (adv. & prep. + abl.), *below*]	prior, prius *former*	prīmus, -a, -um *first*
	—— [prope (adv.) *near*]	propior, -ius *nearer*	proximus, -a, -um *next, nearest*
	—— [ultrā (adv.) *beyond*]	ulterior, -ius *farther*	ultimus, -a, -um *farthest*

Declension of *plūs*

As if it weren't weird enough that the comparative of *multus* is *plūs*, this little guy has some interesting variations of his own. For one thing, there is no masculine or feminine singular for this adjective, and the neuter singular almost always appears as a noun. And for some reason, the dative singular never appears in classical Latin so we just pass over that form! In

the plural, *plūs* (stem *plūr-*) does decline in all genders as an adjective, but declines partially as a 3rd declension i-stem (genitive plural ending *-ium*), but not quite (neuter nominative and accusative plural ending is *-a*, not *-ia*).

Oh, and one more thing—remember how I said that *plūs* is most often a noun in the neuter singular? Well, like *satis* (*KL2*, Lesson 14), *plūs* is therefore usually followed by a partitive genitive. You have seen a phrase such as *Satis pānis manducāvit*, "He ate enough bread" (literally, "enough of bread," but we omit that "of" in English). You will also see phrases such as *Plūs pānis quam gigās manducāvit*, "He ate more bread than the giant" (again, literally, "more of bread," but you should translate it in English as "more bread.")

This partitive genitive phenomenon occurs with the neuter singular only; in the plural of all genders *plūs* will function like a normal adjective (finally!) and modify nouns in gender, number, and case: *Plūrēs dracōnes in montibus quam in agrīs vīdit*, "He saw more dragons in the mountains than in the fields."

	MASC./FEM. SG.	NEUT. SG.	MASC./FEM. PL.	NEUT. PL.
NOM.	———	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
GEN.	———	plūris	plūrium	plūrium
DAT.	———	———	plūribus	plūribus
ACC.	———	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
ABL.	———	plūrē	plūribus	plūribus
VOC.	———	plūs	plūrēs	plūra

Dative of Possession

We are of course by now well used to using the genitive to show possession; we translate "Oswald's sword" as *gladius Oswaldī* without batting an eye. Now sometimes the dative grows jealous of the genitive possessing everything all the time, and so it occasionally gets in on the action. The dative joins up with *sum* (or a similar linking verb) to possess something like this:

> *Est Oswaldō hic gladius.* This sword is Oswald's (lit., "This sword is to Oswald," which isn't good English).
>
> *Nōmen mihi Oswaldus est.* My name is Oswald (lit., "The name to me is Oswald"; again, not the best English).

Make sure you translate the dative possession into *good* English. We don't go about saying, "The name to me is . . . ", so why should your translations? You can even translate it sometimes using a verb like "has" or "owns"—The first example, for instance, could be translated as "Oswald owns this sword" as well as "This sword is Oswald's."

If you really really want to know how the dative of possession is different from the genitive, and when you would want to use one over the other, the genitive places emphasize on

the possessor. *Hic gladius Oswaldī est*—This sword belongs to Oswald and Oswald alone; don't you dare touch it! The dative, however, emphasizes the possession; *Est Oswaldō hic gladius*—Oswald owns this sword.

That may seem like a lot: all these exceptions and a whole new use of the dative. Don't worry. The big words like *plus* are pretty easy to learn, since they're built on a bunch of other nouns. But remember, practice makes perfect.

Review

Make sure you review demonstratives (*hic/haec/hoc, ille/illa/illud, iste/ista/istud*), relative pronouns (*quis, quae, quod*), and intensive pronouns (*ipse, ipsa, ipsum*).

Worksheet 5

A. Vocabulary and Grammar

Use your logic skills to determine all possible gender/number/case combinations of each noun-adjective phrase given below. Then translate these possibilities. The first one is done for you.

LATIN PHRASE	ALL POSSIBLE GENDER, NUMBER, & CASE COMBINATIONS	ALL POSSIBLE TRANSLATIONS
1. miserrimīs ovibus	fem. pl. dat., fem. pl. abl.	to/for the most/very wretched sheep, by/with/from the most wretched sheep
2. ōstium māius		
3. pessimī oculī		
4. animae graciliōris		
5. summum nēminem		
6. dissimillimōrum armōrum		
7. solī sacrificiō		
8. optimō sanguine		
9. silvae ultimae		
10. minimī sacerdōtis		

11. plurēs cervī		
12. deābus superīs		
13. humilia opera		
14. parte difficilī		
15. princeps melior		

B. Plain Ol' Grammar

Do a synopsis of *tendō* in the 1st person plural. Give principal parts first and imperatives afterward.

Principal Parts: tendō, _____

	INDICATIVE			
	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
PRES.				
IMPF.				
FUT.				
PERF.				
PLUPF.				
FT.PF.				

IMPERATIVE			
LAT. SG.	ENG. SG.	LAT. PL.	ENG. PL.

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks for the Prologue through the Eighth Commandment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Honora _____ _____ et _____ tuam ut _____ longevus

_____ _____ quam _____ Deus _____ _____

tibi.

6. Non _____.

7. Non _____.

8. Non _____ facies.

D. English to Latin Translation

1. The leader who had more money was not more humble than the farmer whose children were hungry.

    _____

    _____

    _____

2. The deepest parts of the sea will surrender all its dead on that day.

    _____

    _____

3. "Bread is good, but cookies are better!" said the smaller brother to the very ugly pirate.

    _____

    _____

4. The boys to whom I had given the easiest work did not walk into the fields that were farther than the farmhouse.

   _____

   _____

5. The holiest priest had handed the biggest cow over to the gods above as a sacrifice.

   _____

   _____

6. The black goat is worse than all other animals in the world because he is the enemy that we have feared for all time.

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. The evil young man desired to be nearer to the queen, but her heart was nearest to Oswald, whom she loved greatly.

   _____

   _____

   _____

8. I found a most grim beast in the lower caves of the earth, in which no one had been for very many years.

   _____

   _____

9. The spirits below, who do not have bodies, are always hastening toward the great river, the small boat, and beyond.

   _____

   _____

   _____

10. You were reading about the former king, who was the greatest leader of our land.

   _____

   _____

E. Latin to English Translation Translation

1 *Trōianī Cȳclopsque*

Ad *Ītaliam* et nostrum rēgnum novum nāvigāmus et ad īnsulam *Siciliam* appropinquāmus. *Clāmōsissimum* mare audīmus et ingentissima saxa vidēmus, et meus pater *Anchīses* "Cavēte!" inquit, "hic est *gurges Charybdis*!" *Rēmīs* tendimus sed *ter* portāmur in caelum gurgite; *ter* prae *descendimus*

5 ad īmās partēs. Dēnique, fessissimī et *ignārī* viae, ad lītora *Cȳclōpum* venimus. Est portus bonus, sed mōns ingentissimus, *Aetna*, sub quō gigās *Enceladus sepultus est*. Cum aliīs gigantibus deōs superōs pugnāverat, sed victus est et cum vulneribus sub hōc monte nunc dormit. Vertit et corpus eius terram *quatit*; spīritūs eius ignis sunt et saxa quae dē monte cadunt cremant.

Māne repentē *Graecus* quī immundus famēlicusque est ē silvīs ad lītora tendit. "Ego contrā vōs

10 in bellō Troianō pugnāvī, sed mē ēripite!" clamat. "Aut mē nunc necāte! *Hīc* sunt gigantēs cum unō oculō!" Nōmen eī *Achaemenidēs* erat, et erat ūnus ex militibus *Ulixis* quī cum eō nāvigāvit. Nōbīs dē *caecitāte Polyphēmī* dīxit; sed ipse ab aliīs Graecīs quī sub ovibus fūgērunt relictus est. "Mē in diū silvīs occultāvī, sed nunc nāvigāte, aut vōs Polyphēmus inveniet et interficiet!"

Subitō ipse *Polyphēmus* ex silvīs vēnit, māior horrendiorque quam gigās dē quō cogitāverāmus.*

15 Et ambulat arbore quam *baculō* ad mare, in quō faciem ubī unus oculus ōlim fuerat lavat. Magnoperē terrēmur et ad nostrās nāvēs tendimus. *Polyphēmus* nostrōs rēmōs in marī audit, et īrātus ululat et aad nōs venit, sed salvī nāvigāmus. Sīc nōs et miserrimum *Graecum* ex īnsulā *Cyclōpum* ēripuimus.

Notes:
* *cogitāverāmus:* here, translate as "we imagined"

Glossary:
Achaemenidēs, -ae (m): Achaemenides, a Greek under Ulysses
Aetna, -ae (f): Etna, volcano on Sicily
Anchīses, -ae (m): Anchises, father of Aeneas
baculum, -ī (n): staff
caecitas, -tātis (f): blindness; here, "blinding"
Charybdis, -is (f): Charybdis: a whirlpool in the Straits of Messina between Italy and Sicily
clāmōsus, -a, -um: loud
Cȳclops, -ōpis (m): Cyclops, pl. *Cyclopes*
dēscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scensum: I descend, go down
Enceladus, -ī (m): Enceladus, a fire-breathing giant
Graecus, -a, -um: Greek, of Greece

gurges, -gitis (m): whirlpool
hīc: here, in this place
ignārus, -a, -um: ignorant
immundus, -a, -um: dirty, filthy
māne: in the morning, early
Ītalia, -ae (f): Italy
Polyphēmus, -ī (m): Polyphemus
quatiō, -ere, ——, quassus: I shake
rēmus, -ī (m): oar
sepeliō, -īre, -īvī, sepultus: I bury
Sicilia, -ae (f): Sicily
subitō: suddenly
ter: three times, thrice
Trōianus, -a, -um: Trojan, of Troy
Ulixēs, -is (m): Ulysses (Odysseus)