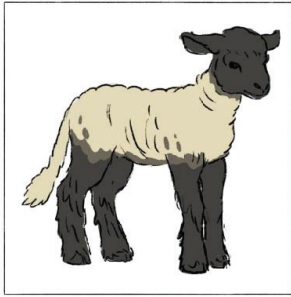


# VOCABULARY



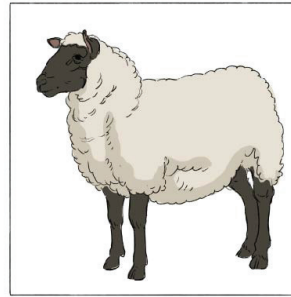
1. agnus, -ī, m.

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2. lupus, -ī, m.

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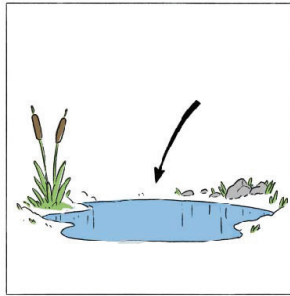
3. ovis, ovis, f.

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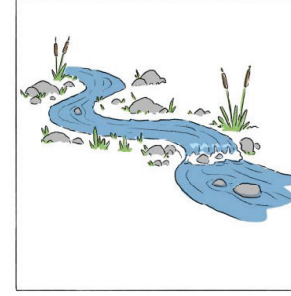
4. pater, patris, m.

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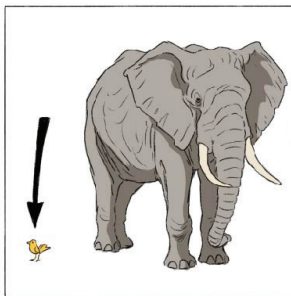
5. aqua, -ae, f.

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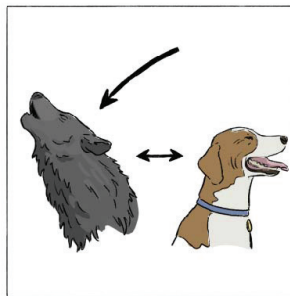
6. rivus, -ī, m.

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7. parvus, -a, -um

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8. ferus, -a, -um

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9. malus, -a, -um

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10. sordidus, -a, -um

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11. venit

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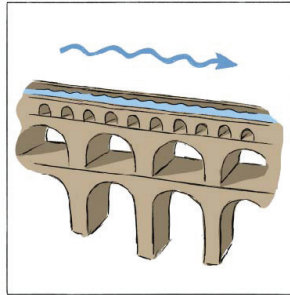
12. bibit

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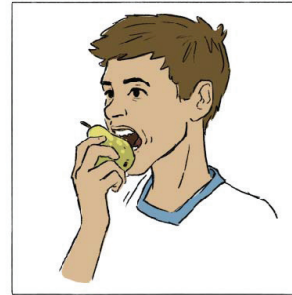
13. facit

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14. fluit

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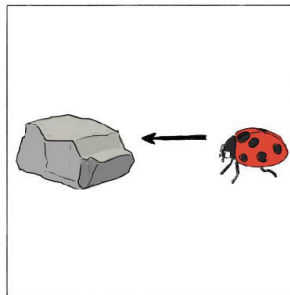
15. ēst

---



16. videt

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17. ad + accusative

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Notice the endings that come after adjectives: *parvus*, *-a*, *-um*. The endings *-a*, *-um* indicate that an adjective can match a noun of any gender.

## DERIVATIVES

Copy the vocabulary list below, and see how many derivatives you can find.

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

# VERB CONJUGATIONS

Turn to the Verb Grammatica on page 239, and use it to answer the following questions.

What is a verb? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is every verb in? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a conjugation? \_\_\_\_\_

In Latin, all verbs belong to a certain conjugation. A **conjugation** is a family of verbs with similar stems. We call it a verb *family* since the verbs look similar to one another, just like people in the same family look similar to one another. Conjugations are the same for verbs as declensions are for nouns.

We classify verbs by their stem. But what is a verb stem? Just like the stem of a plant, a verb stem is the first part of the verb—the part that comes before the ending.

You can figure out which conjugation a verb is in by finding the last letter of the verb stem, the letter that comes before the ending. Remember that the *i* is usually part of the ending *-(i)t*.

Rewrite the stem of each of these verbs:

videt \_\_\_\_\_

gerit \_\_\_\_\_

ambulat \_\_\_\_\_

sedet \_\_\_\_\_

stat \_\_\_\_\_

ponit \_\_\_\_\_

# A-STEM VERBS

A-stem verbs or A-conjugation verbs are verbs whose stem ends in the letter *a*. This is also called 1st conjugation.

Draw a line between the stem and the ending, and circle the *a* that comes before the ending.

a m b u l a t

This shows us that *ambulat* is classified as an **A-stem verb**, or an **A-conjugation verb**.

Remember your present tense verb endings?

(Check your verb Grammatica if you need to.)

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

Now we are going to put them onto *ambulat*—this is called *conjugating* a verb.

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	a m b u l ō	a m b u l ā m u s
2nd Person	a m b u l ā s	a m b u l ā t i s
3rd Person	a m b u l a t	a m b u l a n t

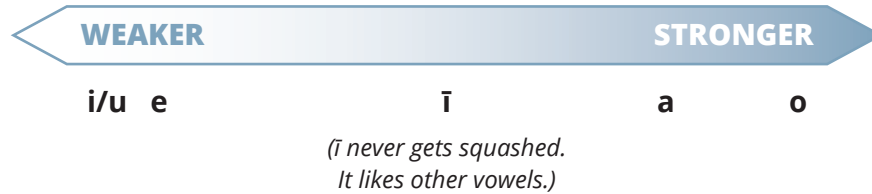
Draw a line between the stem and endings on all the different forms of *ambulat*. Is the stem the same in every form? \_\_\_\_\_

What happened to the *a* in the form *ambulō*? \_\_\_\_\_

What happened to the *i* in the form *ambulat*? \_\_\_\_\_

We like to call any vowel in parentheses a *squashable vowel*. That means that if there is a stronger vowel, then the squashable vowel, in this case the *i* disappears from the verb.

Here is a graph to help you remember which vowels are strongest and which are weakest:



Now you can conjugate *numerat*:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

Translate your conjugation of *numerat* (see Lesson 5 if you forgot how to do this):

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

### Nota Bene

Be able to conjugate any A-stem verb for the quiz this week.

NOMEN: \_\_\_\_\_

DIES: \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 12 PENSUM

1. Conjugate the verb *habitat*:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

2. Draw a line between the **stem** and the **ending** on each of these verbs. Take off the ending and write the stem of each verb in the blank:

a m b u l a t \_\_\_\_\_

s p e c t a t \_\_\_\_\_

l a u d a t \_\_\_\_\_

c o a x a t \_\_\_\_\_

l a t r a t \_\_\_\_\_

3. Give three different examples of A-Conjugation verbs:

---

---

---

4. Choose one of the verbs above and conjugate it:

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1st Person</b>		
<b>2nd Person</b>		
<b>3rd Person</b>		

5. Translate these verbs into English:

stāmus \_\_\_\_\_

ambulātis \_\_\_\_\_

numerō \_\_\_\_\_

stās \_\_\_\_\_

ambulant \_\_\_\_\_



# NOMINATIVE SUBJECT

Review your Noun Grammatica on page 237.

Now answer these review questions:

What is a noun? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

All Latin nouns are divided into different \_\_\_\_\_

What are the five noun cases? (You may abbreviate.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

How can you tell what case a noun is in? \_\_\_\_\_

This week we are focusing on the very first case, the **nominative case**.

What is the first function of the nominative case? \_\_\_\_\_

## Case Practice

Fill in the nominative singular and plural endings for the following declensions:

1st Declension		2nd Declension				3rd Declension	
Feminine		Masculine		Neuter		Masculine/ Feminine	
Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl

Now put these Latin words into the nominative case in both the singular and plural. Make sure you are looking at the correct declension endings.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
lupus	_____	_____
agnus	_____	_____
aqua	_____	_____
pater (base = patr)	_____	_____
ovis	_____	_____

What is surprising about putting a word in the nominative singular?

---

### **What is the *subject* of a sentence?**

The **subject** is the noun in the sentence that does the main action. If “the students sit,” then *students* is the subject since they are the ones doing the verb (though they are not doing much). In Latin we always keep the subject in the nominative case.

Translate the following phrases into Latin.

**Exemplum:** The wolf sees.     *Lupus videt.*

The lamb drinks. \_\_\_\_\_

The sheep comes. \_\_\_\_\_

The father eats. \_\_\_\_\_

The stream flows. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Nota Bene**

There is no word for *the* in Latin, just ignore it!

## Extra

The word *nominative* comes from what Latin word?

---

In what case are all nouns when you learn them?

---



NOMEN: \_\_\_\_\_

DIES: \_\_\_\_\_

## LUPUS ET AGNUS

- Read the story (fabula) aloud and circle any nominative subjects you can find.
- Extra:** Pingite fabulam! (Draw the story!)
- See the Word Key for Latin vocab that was not on this lesson's word list.

Ecce agnus! Agnus ovis parvus est.	Agnus ad rivum venit et aquam bibit.
Ecce lupus! Lupus ferus et malus est.	Lupus quoque ad rivum venit et aquam bibit.

<p>Agnus lupum non videt, sed lupus agnum videt.</p>	<p>Deinde lupus ad agnum venit.</p>
<p>Lupus: "Agnus malus est." Agnus: "Non sum malus!"</p>	<p>Lupus: "Agnus aquam sordidam facit!"</p>
<p>Sed agnus non aquam sordidam facit.</p>	<p>Rivus non ad lupum sed ad agnum fluit!</p>

Lupus: “Sed pater tuus malus est!”	Deinde lupus agnum ēst!
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### Word Key

**ecce:** look!

**et:** and

**quoque:** also

**sed:** but

**deinde:** then

**non:** not

**tuus:** your

