

# STORYBOOK LATIN

**YEAR TWO: BIBLE STORIES**

*Student Edition*

*Heather Fluhart & Brian Marr*

*with illustrations by Forrest Dickison*



Logos Press

AN IMPRINT OF CANON PRESS | MOSCOW, IDAHO



**LESSON 1** Review (Present Tense Verb Endings) . . . . . 1

**LESSON 2** Iona Prima Pars (Present Tense Being or Linking Verb)  
 . . . . . 11

**LESSON 3** Iona Secunda Pars (Nominative Pronouns) . . 25

**LESSON 4** Iona Tertia Pars (1st Declension Feminine) . . 39

**LESSON 5** Ahoth et Eglon (2nd Declension Masculine) . . 53

**LESSON 6** Somnium Nabuchadonosor de Statua  
 (2nd Declension Neuter) . . . . . 67

**LESSON 7** Review Test 1 . . . . . 81

**LESSON 8** Somnium Danihel de Ariete et Hirco  
 (3rd Declension Masculine/Feminine) . . . . . 83

**LESSON 9** Somnium Danihel de Quattuor Bestiis  
 (3rd Declension Neuter). . . . . 97

**LESSON 10** Iahel et Sisera (Nominative Subject & Predicate)  
 . . . . . 111

**LESSON 11** Agricolae Mali (Accusative Direct Object & Destinatium)  
 . . . . . 123

**LESSON 12** Operarii Vineae (Ablative Locus, Origo, & Tempus)  
 . . . . . 135

**LESSON 13** Vir Samaritanus (Ablative Modus) . . . . . 149

**LESSON 14** Dominus et Servus Malus (Dative Indirect Object)  
 . . . . . 161

**LESSON 15** Review Test 2 . . . . . 173

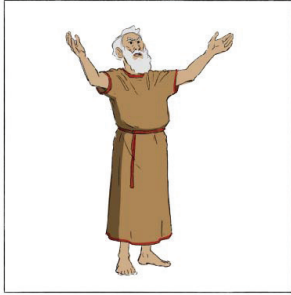
**LESSON 16** Dies Natalis Christi . . . . . 177

**LESSON 17** Sedrac, Misac et Abdenago Prima Pars (Imperatives)  
 . . . . . 185

<b>LESSON 18</b>	Sedrac, Misac et Abdenago Secunda Pars (Verb Conjugations) . . . . .	197
<b>LESSON 19</b>	Danihel in Lacu Leonum (Verb Conjugation Review) . . . . .	213
<b>LESSON 20</b>	David et Goliath Prima Pars (The Future Tense) . . . . .	229
<b>LESSON 21</b>	David et Goliath Secunda Pars (The Interrogative “-ne?”) . . . . .	243
<b>LESSON 22</b>	Decem Pestilentiae Prima Pars (Imperfect Tense Being/Linking Verb) . . . . .	257
<b>LESSON 23</b>	Decem Pestilentiae Secunda Pars (Imperfect Tense Verb Endings) . . . . .	269
<b>LESSON 24</b>	Review Test 3 . . . . .	283
<b>LESSON 25</b>	Resurrectio Christi . . . . .	287
<b>LESSON 26</b>	Samson et Leo (The Genitive Case) . . . . .	295
<b>LESSON 27</b>	Convivium Samson (The Infinitive) . . . . .	309
<b>LESSON 28</b>	Samson cum Vulpibus (Adjectives) . . . . .	323
<b>LESSON 29</b>	Samson cum Maxilla Asini (Adverbs) . . . . .	337
<b>LESSON 30</b>	Samson in Templo Dagon (Singular Demonstrative Pronouns) . . . . .	349
<b>LESSON 31</b>	Arca Noe et Diluvium (The Future Tense, Part II) . . . . .	363
<b>LESSON 32</b>	Review Test 4 . . . . .	377
<b>LESSON 33</b>	Creatio Dei. . . . .	381

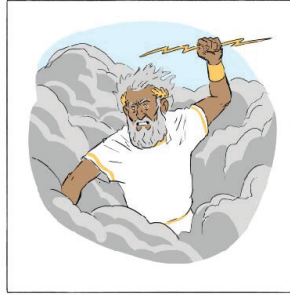
<b>APPENDIX A</b>	Grammatica Latina: Nouns . . . . .	.389
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	Grammatica Latina: Verbs . . . . .	.391
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	Grammatica Latina: Adjectives. . . . .	.393
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	Question Key . . . . .	.395
	Latin to English Glossary. . . . .	.397
	English to Latin Glossary. . . . .	.405

# VOCABULARY



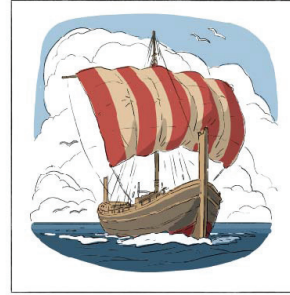
1. propheta, -ae, m.

---



2. deus, -ī, m.

---



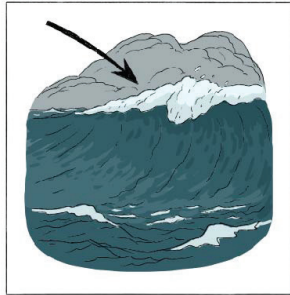
3. navis, -is, f.

---



4. tempestas,  
tempestatis, f.

---



5. fluctus, -ūs, m.  
(4th decl.)

---



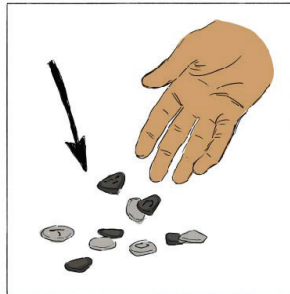
6. nauta, -ae, m.

---



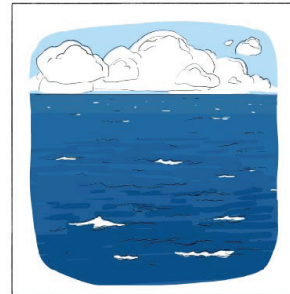
7. gubernator,  
gubernatoris, m.

---



8. sors, sortis, f.

---



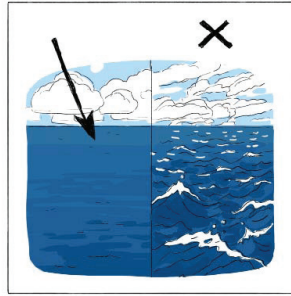
9. mare, maris, n.

---



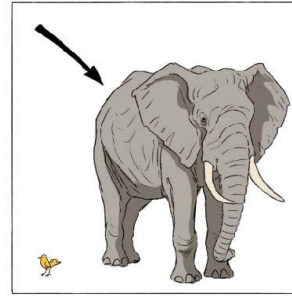
10. culpa, -ae, f.

---



11. serenus, -a, -um

---



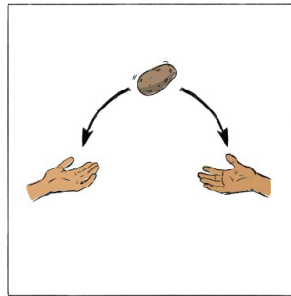
12. magnus, -a, -um

---



13. nimis

---



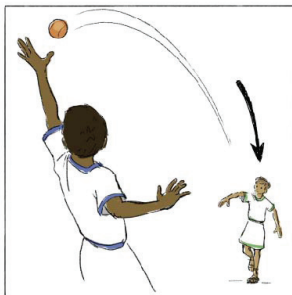
14. iactat

---



15. timet

---



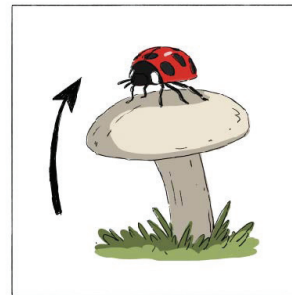
16. iacit

---



17. mittit

---



18. super + accusative

---

# DERIVATIVES

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

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



# PRESENT TENSE BEING OR LINKING VERB

Last week we reviewed the present tense verb endings that we can put on verbs. However, certain types of verbs do not take these endings. One example is a verb that you will run across in almost every Latin story you read. This is the being/linking verb.

An English example of the being/linking verb is “is.” We call this the *being verb* because the subject is not doing a particular action, but merely being something. If you say “the man is evil” you are talking about how he is *being* evil.

This is also called the *linking verb* because it can link two nouns together. If you say “the man is Jonah” you are *linking* the noun “man” with the noun “Jonah” (i.e., the man and Jonah are the same person).

We use different forms of the being/linking verb in English (besides “is”), depending on the subject of the verb. Circle the being/linking verb in the following sentences:

**Example:** Jonah is a prophet.

I am a fish.

They are oxen.

You are a ship.

He is the captain.

We are sailors.

You all are men.

So in English, you circled three different forms of the present tense being/linking verb. What were they? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

However, in Latin there are six forms. Here they are:

### Present Tense Being/Linking Verb

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	sum	sumus
2nd Person	es	estis
3rd Person	est	sunt

However, unlike English, the Latin verb has a built-in subject pronoun. *Sum* does not just mean “am.” *Sum* means “I am.” Here are the English translations for the rest:

### Present Tense Being/Linking Verb

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



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

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

## LESSON 2 PENSUM

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

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

2. Write out the English translations of the chart above:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

Translate each of these into English:

estis \_\_\_\_\_

sunt \_\_\_\_\_

sum \_\_\_\_\_

est \_\_\_\_\_

sumus \_\_\_\_\_

es \_\_\_\_\_

### Nota Bene

You need to know the being/linking verb for the quiz this week.



# IONA PRIMA PARS

## Exercitium

- Label any examples of the being/linking verb that you can find.

**Exemplum:** Nauta est magna.

Iona propheta est.	Deus dicit “Surge Iona! Ī ad Nineven et dic malum contra Nineven!”
Sed Iona surgit et ad Tharsem nave fugit.	Deus tempestatem magnam ad navem mittit.

<p>Heu! Tempestas et fluctūs navem huc illuc iactant.</p>	<p>Nautae et gubernator timent et ad deōs suōs clamant.</p>
<p>Sed Iona in nave dormit.</p>	<p>Gubernator: “Quid agis? Clamā ad deum tuum!”</p>
<p>Nautae: “Cuius culpa est haec tempestas?”</p>	<p>Nautae sortēs iaciunt et sors super Ionam cadit.</p>

<p>Nautae: “Cur haec tempestas culpa tua est?”</p>	<p>Iona: “A Deō fugiō. Iacite me in mare.”</p>
<p>Nautae: “Immo!”</p>	<p>Sed tempestas nimis magna est.</p>
<p>Tandem nautae Ionam in mare iaciunt.</p>	<p>Statim mare serenum est.</p>



## **Thesaurum Vocabulorum**

**sed:** but

**huc illuc:** back and forth

**suus, -a, -um:** his/her/its own

**hic, haec, hoc:** this

**immo!** no way!

**tandem:** finally

**statim:** immediately

**Quid?** what?

**Cuius?** whose?

**Cur?** Why

## **Nomina**

**Iona, -ae, m:** Jonah

**Nineve:** Nineveh (a city)

**Tharsis:** Tarsis (another city)

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

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

## PENSUM DE FABULA

### Iona Prima Pars

1. Quid est Iona? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Quo fugit Iona? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Qualis est tempestas? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ubi cadit sors? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Quo nautae Ionam iaciunt? \_\_\_\_\_

### Question Key

**Quid?** What?

**Quo?** To where?

**Qualis?** What kind?

**Ubi?** Where?

