

Chapter 1

Memory Page



Review Chant

Verb Tense Endings

	Present		Imperfect		Future (1st & 2nd Conj.*)	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	-ō	-mus	-bam	-bāmus	-bō	-bimus
2nd person	-s	-tis	-bās	-bātis	-bis	-bitis
3rd person	-t	-nt	-bat	-bant	-bit	-bunt

*The future endings for the third and fourth conjugations, which you will learn later, are different.

New Vocabulary

Latin	English
exspectō, exspectāre, exspectāvī, exspectātum	to expect**
ōrnō, ōrnāre, ōrnāvī, ōrnātum	to equip, ornament, adorn
ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātum	to pray, beg, speak
probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum	to approve
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātum	to think
 extrēmus, -a, -um	outermost, farthest
mortuus, -a, -um	dead
posterus, -a, -um	next
postrēmus, -a, -um	last
vīvus, -a, -um	living

**You'll notice that we have not listed all four principal parts for verbs as we did in *LFCA*. See page 12 for an explanation of why we have done this.

Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
aqua, -ae (f)	water
fābula, -ae (f)	story
porta, -ae (f)	gate
silva, -ae (f)	forest
terra, -ae (f)	earth







Seeking Domum,* Part 1

AD 1347

A lightning flash illuminated the **caelum** (_____) and silhouetted the floating hulk of a **nāvis**** (_____), the *Gabryell*. Its torn sails whipped in the intense **venti** (_____). Immense **undae** (_____) crashed against the side over and over again, sending spray up into the **caelum** (_____). The sinister clouds choked back the daylight, creating a premature night.

A **puella** (_____) made her unsteady way across the deck of the **nāvis** (_____), clutching the railing, headed to the galley for a spoon. Her long, flowing dress, once as bright as a flower, was now a sopping wet blanket clinging to her skin. She made just a few steps between the crashes of the **undae** (_____). Her figure was the only one that could be seen about the deck.

“Stay away from the edge!” the voice of a **nauta** (_____) **clāmābat** (_____) over the storm. The head of a **puer** (_____) poked through a hatch. “You shouldn’t be out here!” he cried.

The **puella** (_____) spun and gave the **puer** (_____) a **malus** (_____) stare. “I’m allowed out here if I want. My parents paid for our tickets.” She held the rail tightly as she straightened herself against the squall. “Now watch your **lingua** (_____) when you speak to your betters. You may address me as ‘**mea domina**.’”***

The ship groaned as the **undae** (_____) and the **venti** (_____) pushed and twisted her mighty hull. The **posterus** (_____) flash of lightning cracked closer, louder.

The girl tried not to show any concern, and she continued on her **via** (_____).

“No, don’t! It’s not safe!” yelled the boy, waving his **bracchium** (_____). “Please, come down into the hold. I’m only looking out for your—”

A monstrous **unda** (_____) rose above the edge of the boat behind the **puella** (_____). She **cogitābat** (_____) of how she would be able **dare** (_____) another lecture to the insolent boy even as the swell crashed over her, knocking her off her feet. As the boat pitched again, the wave rushed back to the sea, dragging the girl out with it.

***Domum** is a fourth-declension noun that means “home, native place, house.”

****Nāvis** is the word for “ship.” It is in the vocabulary list for chapter 20, but you can learn it now as part of the story.

Throughout this story, you will find a few Latin words you have not learned yet. When that happens, look them up in the glossary in the back of the book.

*****Mea domina** or **domina mea** means “my lady” in Latin. **Mea** (feminine) and **meus** (masculine) both mean “my.”



Grammar Lesson

Verbs Review

Let's begin this year with a bit of review. Do you remember the three characteristics of verbs that we learned last year? They are **person**, **number**, and **tense**. *Number* is the characteristic that tells you *how many*. In Latin, as you recall, there are only two different options for number—**singular** and **plural**—singular meaning just one and plural meaning more than one.

The *person* of a verb has to do with the relationship between the speaker of the sentence and its subject—*who* is doing the thing or being the thing, usually. If a verb is in the **first person**, the speaker of the sentence is also the subject of the sentence. If a verb is in the **second person**, the subject of the sentence is who the speaker is speaking to (the listener). Finally, if a verb is in the **third person**, the subject is neither the speaker nor the listener, but a “third party.” That is to say that if the verb is in the third person, the subject of the sentence is not participating in the conversation at all. Here is the diagram we used last year to help you understand person in verbs:

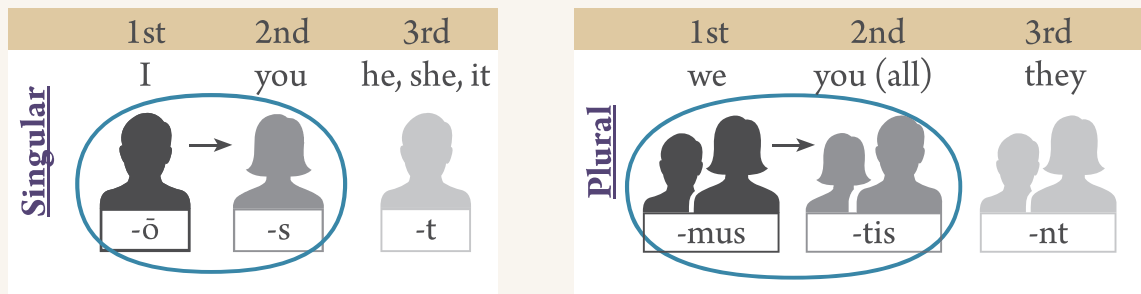
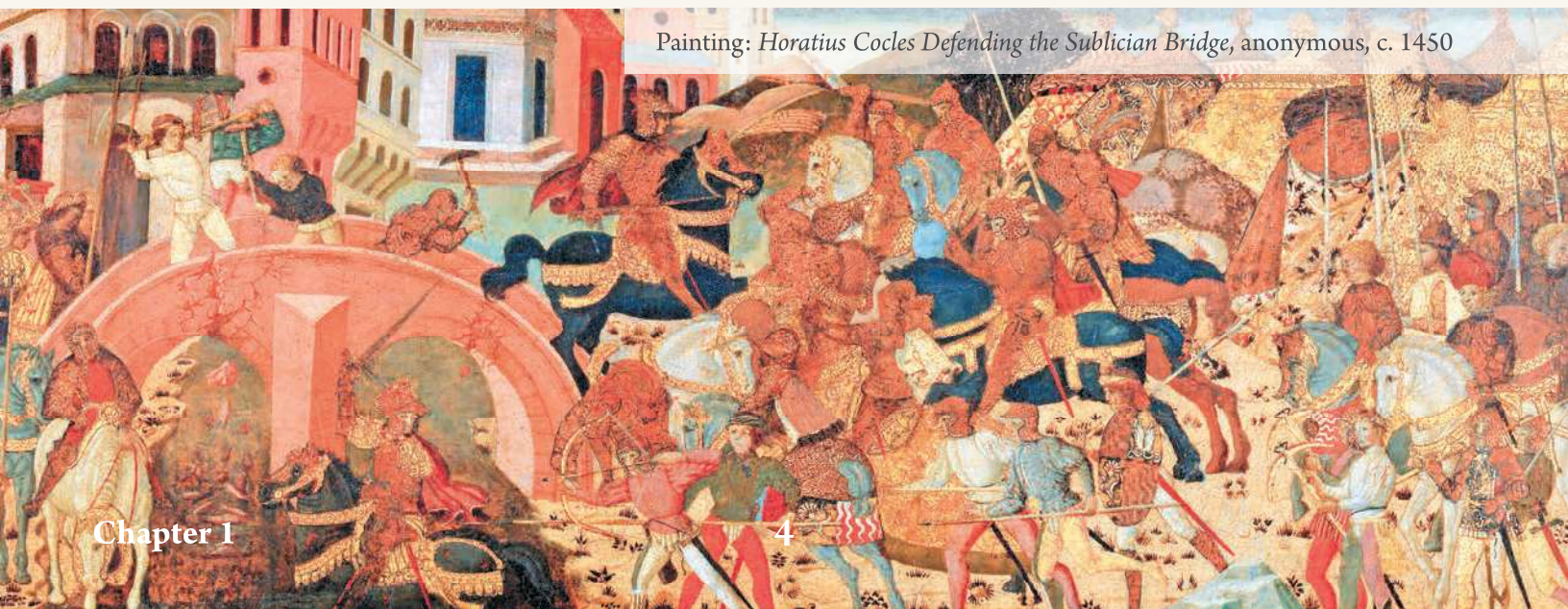


Figure 1-1:
1st, 2nd & 3rd
person

Finally, the **tense** of a verb tells us *when* the action (or state of being) expressed in a sentence takes place. As we learned last year, for the most part, tense is time. Latin has six tenses, but we've only learned three so far: the present tense for things that are happening now, the imperfect tense for some things that happened in the past, and the future tense for things that haven't happened yet.



Painting: *Horatius Cocles Defending the Sublician Bridge*, anonymous, c. 1450



A. Translation

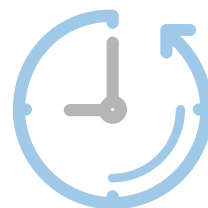
1. **ōrō** _____
2. **ōrnō** _____
3. **expectō** _____
4. **putō** _____
5. **probō** _____
6. **vīvus** _____
7. **mortuus** _____
8. **posterus** _____
9. **postrēmus** _____
10. **extrēmus** _____

B. Chant

List the present-, imperfect-, and future-tense verb endings, and try to label the boxes correctly.

C. Grammar

1. The three characteristics of a verb are _____, _____, and _____.
2. The number of a verb answers the question “_____?”
3. Verbs can be either _____ person, _____ person, or _____ person.
4. Tense is _____.





Decoding Worksheet

Decoding? What's Decoding?

Since Latin is a language of many endings, Latin words often have much more information packed into a single word than do our words in English. Think of it as being like a code that you need to crack, or a puzzle you need to solve to really understand the meaning. Last year we concentrated mainly on memorizing things, but this year we will gradually practice more and more at trying to crack this code! There are many different methods of “decoding” Latin words and sentences, but the first one we will practice is what we call **parsing**. When we parse a word, we figure out all of its characteristics. For verbs, this means deciding what person, number, and tense it is. In fact, to avoid confusion, we will always do it in this order: person, number, and tense!

amās:
second person
singular
present tense



Why don't you give it a try a few times? (The first one is done for you.)

	ōrābit	probābit	ōrnābunt	exspectābam
Person?	3rd			
Number?	singular			
Tense?	future			

	ōrās	probat	ōrnābam	exspectō
Person?				
Number?				
Tense?				

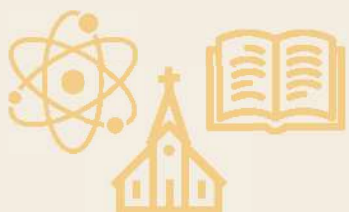




These Activity Worksheets will contain many different fun and interesting activities; one of the main things we will do here is work with derivatives. We want you to learn to love playing with and learning about the origins of words!

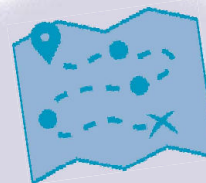
Derivative Exercises

1. Add an *s* and an ending, and you get the Latin word for “I expect,” which is _____.
2. “Vivid” means in _____ color.
3. From which of this week’s words do we get the word “compute”? _____
4. A mortal wound is one that will lead to _____.
5. Take the ending off the end of **extrēmus**, replace it with an *e* and you get the English word _____, which means: _____.
6. Another word for a story is a _____. (**fābula**)
7. An _____ sport is done in water. (**aqua**)
8. _____ is a word for gate. (**porta**)



Fun Fact!

Medieval Latin is the name for the Latin used in the Middle Ages by the Roman Catholic Church and in the writings of science, literature, and law. Its impact in these areas continues today.




As you travel along your Latin adventure, check off your progress using the checklist that begins on page 321.



Quiz



A. New and Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
exspectō, exspectāre, exspectāvī, exspectātum	
ōrnō, ōrnāre, ōrnāvī, ōrnātum	
ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātum	
probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum	
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātum	
mortuus, -a, -um	
posterus, -a, -um	
postrēmus, -a, -um	
aqua, -ae	
terra, -ae	

B. Chant See if you can remember how to fill in the boxes.

	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	-ō		-bam		-bō	
2nd person						
3rd person						

C. Grammar

1. What three characteristics of verbs have you learned so far?

2. What question does the number of a verb answer? _____

3. What are the options for the person of a verb? _____

4. What does the tense of a verb tell you? _____