

# Chapter 1

# Memory Page



## Review Chant

## Noun Endings

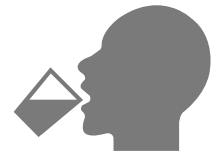
	1st Declension (f)		2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
	Sing	Plural	Sing	Plural	Sing	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs

## Present-Tense Verb Endings

	Sing	Plural
1st person	-ō	-mus
2nd person	-s	-tis
3rd person	-t	-nt

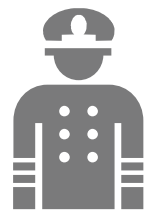
## New Vocabulary

Latin	English
<b>Verbs (1st and 3rd conjugations)</b>	
<b>bibō, bibere, bibī</b>	to drink
<b>convocō, convocāre, convocāvī, convocātum</b>	to call together, assemble
<b>cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātum</b>	to care for
<b>festinō, festināre, festināvī, festinātum</b>	to hurry, rush, accelerate
<b>portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum</b>	to carry; bring
<b>salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātum</b>	to greet, wish well; welcome
<b>Nouns (1st and 2nd declension)</b>	
<b>colōnus, -ī (m)</b>	colonist; farmer
<b>toga, -ae (f)</b>	toga (formal clothing worn by an adult male citizen)
<b>Adjectives</b>	
<b>fessus, -a, -um</b>	tired
<b>liber, libera, liberum</b>	free



## Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
<b>aqua, -ae (f)</b>	water
<b>dominus, -ī (m)/domina, -ae (f)</b>	lord, master/lady, mistress
<b>fēmina, -ae (f)</b>	woman
<b>magister, magistrī (m)</b>	teacher, master; captain*
<b>servus, -ī (m)/serva, -ae (f)</b>	slave (male)/slave (female)
<b>vir, virī (m)</b>	man



\*As with English, there are often multiple ways for a Latin word to be translated. Throughout *LFCC*, you will find we have included additional translations for some of the vocabulary you learned in *LFCA* and *LFCB*.





## Pirātae, Part 1

During the Golden Age of Pirates, AD 1650–1720

Julia tiptoed **post Mārcum** (\_\_\_\_\_). The **duo puerī erant** (\_\_\_\_\_) down by the docks, trying **spectāre** (\_\_\_\_\_) the latest **nāvēs magnās** (\_\_\_\_\_) entering the harbor of Port Louis, a **oppidum in insulā** (\_\_\_\_\_) of St. Ferdinand. It would be fun **salūtāre** (\_\_\_\_\_) visitors to their home!

Several **nautae** (\_\_\_\_\_) on one of the newly arrived **nāvēs** (\_\_\_\_\_) suddenly pulled out **gladiōs** (\_\_\_\_\_) that **portābant** (\_\_\_\_\_). What were they doing?

Another **nauta** (\_\_\_\_\_) began to lower their colorful flag while running up another flag to replace it. A black flag!

“**Putō** (\_\_\_\_\_) maybe we should be going,” Marcus said as he backed up.

A dozen **pīrātae\*** (\_\_\_\_\_) spilled out onto the wharf, **parātī pugnāre** (\_\_\_\_\_). They began torching the closest **casās** (\_\_\_\_\_). The townsfolk **clāmābant** (\_\_\_\_\_) in dismay as they became aware of what was happening.

**Mārcus et Iūlia** (\_\_\_\_\_) froze. Trapped on the pier, they realized that they were **nōn** (\_\_\_\_\_) able to return **domum\*\*** (\_\_\_\_\_).

A **pīrāta** (\_\_\_\_\_) approached **eōs** (\_\_\_\_\_), his **ōs** (\_\_\_\_\_) only half **plēnum dentēs** (\_\_\_\_\_). He clutched a rusty saber in his hand.

Inching back, Marcus and Julia found there **erat** (\_\_\_\_\_) no more pier to stand on. Marcus fell backward . . . right into a rowboat. Julia scrambled in after **eum** (\_\_\_\_\_). The **duo puerī festināvērunt** (\_\_\_\_\_) to row away **ab** (\_\_\_\_\_) the pirate’s attack, forced to leave their **familiam** (\_\_\_\_\_) behind.

\**pīrāta, pīrātae, m.*: pirate

\*\**domus, domūs, f.*: house, home (see chapter 20)



# Grammar Lesson

## Noun and Adjective Review

Now it's time to refresh your memory once again about nouns and adjectives. Remember that all nouns and adjectives have three characteristics: **gender**, **number**, and **case**.

Do you remember the options for gender? They are **masculine**, **feminine**, and **neuter**. The options for number (which tells you how many, as you no doubt remember) are **singular** (one) and **plural** (more than one). The options for case, which helps you determine the noun's role in the sentence, are **nominative**, **genitive**, **dative**, **accusative**, and **ablative**.

Listing the different forms of a noun or adjective all together is called "declining" it, and there are several patterns that nouns or adjectives follow in their declensions. We remember the declensions by their number. The ones that you probably know the best are the **first** and **second declensions**. First-declension nouns tend to have the vowel *a* in their endings, and the second-declension nouns tend to have *o* or *u* in their endings.

Remember also that adjectives, since they have to agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case, must have endings for all three genders. The most common type of adjectives, which get their feminine endings from the first declension and their masculine and neuter endings from the second declension, are usually referred to as **first- and second-declension adjectives**.

You also studied third-declension nouns last year and will see some third-declension adjectives soon, but we'll concentrate on the first- and second-declension adjectives for now.

## Case and Noun Job

As we mentioned earlier, the case of a noun tells you what its role in the sentence is, or its **noun job**. Let's get specific now, and recall which cases are used for which purposes. The **nominative** case, you should remember, is used for the **subject** of the sentence. Keep in mind also that it is used for any other noun or adjective that describes or restates the subject. Thus, since the **predicate noun** restates the subject, it is also in the nominative, and since the **predicate adjective** describes the subject, it is also in the nominative case. The **genitive** case is used to show **possession**, as well as for many purposes for which English would use the preposition "of." The following table lays out all of the cases you've studied, along with the noun jobs and prepositions you should associate with them. You will study the **dative case** in the next chapter. The **accusative** case is used for **direct objects** (things that receive the action of the verb) and for the **objects of certain prepositions**. The **ablative** case



is used for the **objects of the rest of the prepositions**. In addition, for many purposes that in English would be expressed by the prepositions “by,” “with,” and “from,” Latin simply uses the ablative case by itself.

Case	Noun Job(s)	Associated Preposition(s)
Nominative	SN, PrN, PrA	
Genitive	PNA	of
Accusative	DO, OP	
Ablative	OP	by, with, from

#### Noun Job Abbreviations:

SN = subject noun

PrN = predicate noun

PrA = predicate adjective

PNA = possessive noun adjective

DO = direct object

OP = object of the preposition

### Verb Review

We’ll do some more verb review in the next two units, but for now, let’s just review the very basics. Remember that all verbs have **person**, **number**, and **tense**. **Person** tells you who is doing the action; a first-person verb (“I” or “we”) indicates that the speaker (or the speaker and at least one other person) is doing the action. A second-person verb (“you” or “you all”) indicates that the listener or person being spoken to (or a group of such people) is doing the action. Finally, a third-person verb (“he,” “she,” “it,” or “they”) indicates that someone (or a group of people) who is not participating in the conversation (i.e., a “third party”) is doing the action. **Number** is the only characteristic that both nouns and verbs share, and once again it answers the question “how many?” and has two options: **singular** and **plural**. For a verb, the number tells you how many persons, places, or things are doing the action. As for **tense**, that tells you what time the verb is happening (tense is time!). For now we’ll concentrate on the **present tense**, for verbs that occur in the present.



Painting of Amaro Pargo, one of the most famous corsairs of the Golden Age of Piracy, unknown artist, 18th century.



# Memory Worksheet

## A. Translation

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <b>aqua</b> _____     | 10. <b>vir</b> _____     |
| 2. <b>cūrō</b> _____     | 11. <b>servus</b> _____  |
| 3. <b>portō</b> _____    | 12. <b>fēmina</b> _____  |
| 4. <b>salūtō</b> _____   | 13. <b>colōnus</b> _____ |
| 5. <b>bibō</b> _____     | 14. <b>liber</b> _____   |
| 6. <b>festinō</b> _____  | 15. <b>fessus</b> _____  |
| 7. <b>convocō</b> _____  | 16. <b>toga</b> _____    |
| 8. <b>dominus</b> _____  | 17. <b>domina</b> _____  |
| 9. <b>magister</b> _____ | 18. <b>serva</b> _____   |

## B. Chant

In the following table, complete the lists of first- and second-declension endings (masculine, feminine, and neuter).

	1st Declension (f)		2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						
Ablative						

List the present-tense verb endings. Remember to fill in the headings for the table's columns and rows as well.

	-ō	



## C. Grammar

1. List the names of the five noun cases:

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2. All nouns and adjectives have three characteristics. They are g \_\_\_\_\_,

n \_\_\_\_\_, and c \_\_\_\_\_.

3. First- and second-declension adjectives have the same endings as

---

4. All verbs have three characteristics. They are p \_\_\_\_\_,

n \_\_\_\_\_, and t \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Tense refers to (circle one):

a. how you feel before a big test

b. the time when the action of a verb takes place

6. Do you remember all the noun jobs and their abbreviations? Draw lines between the noun jobs on the left and their matching cases and abbreviations on the right.

Predicate Adjective
Subject Noun
Direct Object
Predicate Noun
Possessive Noun Adjective
Object of the Preposition

Nominative	SN PrN PrA
Genitive	PNA
Accusative	DO OP
Ablative	OP



# Translation Worksheet

## A. Study

On the lines provided, write the English translation of each Latin sentence.

1. **Rēx omnēs<sup>1</sup> mīlītēs in ātrium<sup>2</sup> convocat.**

---

2. **Servī multum cibum prō rēge portant.**

---

3. **Colōnus mare nōn<sup>3</sup> cūrat. Is terram cūrat.**

---

4. **Nautae magistrum nāvis salūtant.**

---

5. **Post virī per campum currunt fessī erunt.**

---

6. **Omnēs servī ōrant esse liberī.**

---

7. **Dixit eis Iēsus: “Implēte<sup>4</sup> hydriās<sup>5</sup> aquā.” (John 2:7)**

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## Famous Latin Phrases

Can you translate the first two of these Latin phrases?

*terra firma* \_\_\_\_\_

**Festīnā lentē.** *Make haste slowly.*

*vōx populī* \_\_\_\_\_

**rāra avis** *a rare bird*



1. *omnis, omne*: all, whole, every (see chapter 3)

2. *ātrium, -ī (n)*: hall

3. *nōn*: not (see chapter 2)

4. *implēte*: fill; from *impleō, implere, implēvī, implētum*: to fill

5. *hydria, -ae (f)*: jar





## Fill in the Blanks

1. A predicate noun has this case: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A direct object takes this case: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. An object of the preposition takes either of these cases: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A possessive noun adjective takes this case: \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Gender, number, and case characterize both nouns and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Person, number, and tense characterize \_\_\_\_\_.

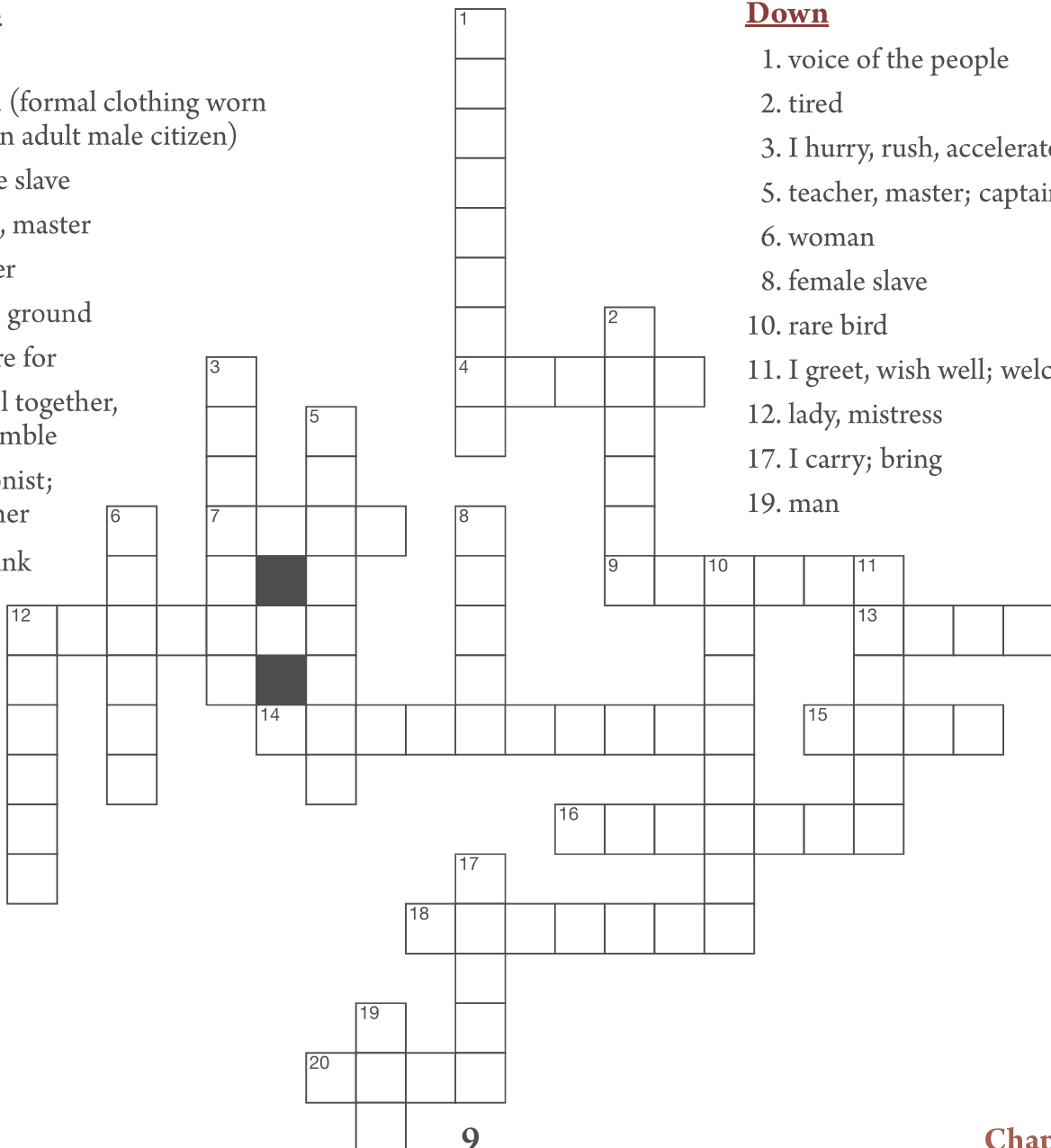
## Crossword Puzzle

### Across

4. free
7. toga (formal clothing worn by an adult male citizen)
9. male slave
12. lord, master
13. water
14. firm ground
15. I care for
16. I call together, assemble
18. colonist; farmer
20. I drink

### Down

1. voice of the people
2. tired
3. I hurry, rush, accelerate
5. teacher, master; captain
6. woman
8. female slave
10. rare bird
11. I greet, wish well; welcome
12. lady, mistress
17. I carry; bring
19. man



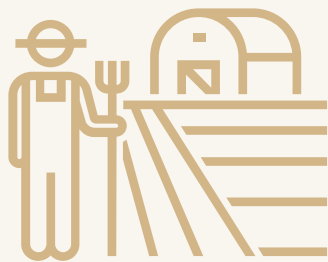
# Quiz

## A. New Vocabulary

Latin	English
<b>bibō, bibere, bibī</b>	
<b>cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātum</b>	
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<b>portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum</b>	
<b>salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātum</b>	
<b>colōnus, -ī</b>	
<b>toga, -ae</b>	
<b>fessus, -a, -um</b>	
<b>līber, lībera, līberum</b>	

## B. Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
<b>aqua, -ae</b>	
<b>dominus, -ī/ domina, -ae</b>	
<b>servus, -ī/ serva, -ae</b>	
<b>vir, virī</b>	
<b>fēmina, -ae</b>	
<b>magister, magistrī</b>	





## C. Chant

	1st Declension (f)		2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						
Ablative						

## Present-Tense Verb Endings

	Singular	Plural
1st person		
2nd person		
3rd person		



Painting: *Greek Pirates Attacking a Turkish Vessel*, not dated, France, 19th century, oil on fabric, gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wade 1916.1034.



# Quiz

## D. Grammar

1. List the names of the five noun cases:

\_\_\_\_\_

2. All nouns and adjectives have three characteristics. They are g \_\_\_\_\_,

n \_\_\_\_\_, and c \_\_\_\_\_.

3. First- and second-declension adjectives have the same endings as

\_\_\_\_\_.

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