

Cambridge Latin Internet Site:

http://www.cambridgescp.com/page.php?p=clc^oa_book1^intro

Civ's Latin Internet Site:

<http://www.civslatin.com/>

Stage 1

Nova Grammatica:

Latin sentences with the verb “**est**” often have the same word order as in English.

Grumio est coquus.

Grumio is a cook.



Latin sentences with other verbs usually have a different word order.

Clēmēns in hortō dormit.

Clemens is sleeping in the garden.

Latin has one present tense. It can be translated into English in three different ways.

Caecilius in tablīnum scrībit.

Caecilius **is writing** in the study.

Caecilius **writes** in the study.

Caecilius **does write** in the study.

Stage 2

Nova Grammatica:

Cases: A noun can have different endings according to how it is used in a sentence. These different ending for the same noun are called **cases**. You have already seen three cases.

<u>cases</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
nominative:	Metella via	Caecilius hortus	Grumiō mercātor
accusative:	Metellam viam	Caecilium hortum	Grumiōnem mercātōrem
ablative:	Metellā viā	Caeciliō hortō	Grumiōne mercātōre

nominative case is used for the **subject** - who or what performs the verb

accusative case is used for the **direct object** - who or what receives the action of the verb

ablative case is (for now) is used for the **object of the preposition**

nom. acc.

Metella mercātōrem salūtat. *Metella greets the merchant.*

subject direct object

nom. abl.

Caecilius in **hortō** est. *Caecilius is in the garden.*

subject obj of prep

Stage 3

Nova Grammatica:

Declensions: Latin nouns are each categorized in different groups with *different* ending.

These groups are called **declensions**. You have already seen three declensions.

1st declension: Metella, via, cēna * **notice that 3rd declension nouns**

2nd declension: Caecilius, hortus, servus **have various endings while 1st and**

3rd declension: Grumiō, mercātor, canis **2nd declension nouns are the same.**

Stage 4

Nova Grammatica:

Persons: There are **3 persons** (or perspectives in speaking)

1st person **I** (telling someone what you did)

2nd person **you** (telling someone what he did)

3rd person **he, she, it** (telling someone what someone else did)

These persons are designated on the end of a Latin verb. (**called personal endings**)

1st person -ō *ambulō* – I walk

2nd person -s *ambulās* – you walk

3rd person -t *ambulat* – he, she, it walks

Personal Pronouns:

1 st person	ego - I	* ego and tū are <u>nominative pronouns</u> and
2 nd person	tū - you	are only used for the subject of a sentence. 3 rd person
	--none--	

e.g. ego ambulō.	- I walk.	* ego and tū are <u>optional</u> and only
tū ambulās.	- You walk.	emphasize the person which is
ambulat.	- he, she, it walks.	already on the end of the verb.

Stage 5

Nova Grammatica:

Nominative Plurals

	<u>1st declension</u>		<u>2nd declension</u>		<u>3rd declension</u>	
	singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
nominative:	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	---	-ēs
	ancilla	ancillae	servus	servī	leō	leōnēs
	slaved girl	slave girls	slave	slaves	lion	lions

A **plural subject** must have a **plural verb**.

3rd Person Plural

	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
1 st person	-ō		<i>ambulō</i> – I walk	
2 nd person	-s		<i>ambulās</i> – you walk	
3 rd person	-t	-nt	<i>ambulat</i> – he, she, it walks	ambulant – they walk

ancilla in hortō sedet.

amīcus Caecilium salūtat.

mercātor ad forum ambulat.

ancillae in hortō sedent.

amīcī Caecilium salūtant.

mercātōrēs ad forum ambulant.

Stage 6

Nova Grammatica:

Imperfect and Perfect Tenses

The **imperfect** and **perfect** tenses are both **past tenses**. The **imperfect** expresses ongoing action in the past whereas the **perfect** expresses completed action in the past. **The sign of the imperfect** is “-ba”. The **sign of the perfect** is sometimes a “-v” but other times a different letter.

Imperfect

	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>		<u>singular</u>		<u>plural</u>
1 st person	-bam	-----		ambulā bam – <i>I was walking</i>		-----
2 nd person	-bās	-----		ambulā bās – <i>you were walking</i>		-----
3 rd person	-bat	- bant		ambulā bat – <i>he, she, it, was walking</i>		ambulā bant – <i>they were walking</i>

Perfect

	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>		<u>singular</u>		<u>plural</u>
1 st person	-vī	-----		ambulāvī – <i>I walked</i>		-----
2 nd person	-vistī	-----		ambulāv istī – <i>you walked</i>		-----
3 rd person	-vit	- vērunt		ambulāv it – <i>he, she, it walked</i>		ambulāv ērunt – <i>they walked</i>

Stage 7

Nova Grammatica:

The Perfect Tense Sign

The most **common sign** for the **perfect** tense is a “v”, (laudāv**it** – he praised). However, many verbs use a different way of signaling the perfect tense.

Present

prōcēdit
he advances

Perfect

singular

prōcessit
he advanced

plural

prōcessērunt
they advanced

dīcit	dīxit	dīxērunt
<i>he says</i>	<i>he said</i>	<i>they said</i>
facit	fēcit	fēcērunt
<i>he makes</i>	<i>he made</i>	<i>they made</i>
venit	vēnit	vēnērunt
<i>he advances</i>	<i>he advanced</i>	<i>they advanced</i>
docet	docuit	docuērunt
<i>he teaches</i>	<i>he taught</i>	<i>they taught</i>

Stage 8

accusative plural

	<u>First Declension</u>	<u>Second Declension</u>	<u>Third Declension</u>
<u>singular</u>			
nominative	ancilla	nūntius	centuriō
accusative	ancillam	nūntium	centuriōnem
<u>plural</u>			
nominative	ancillae	nūntiī	centuriōnēs
accusative	<u>ancillās</u>	<u>nūntiōs</u>	<u>centuriōnēs</u>

superlatives

superlatives are the **ultimate degree** of an adjective. The most common way to form a superlative is by adding “-issim” to the base of the adjective before

attaching the ending (biggest, smallest, tallest)

Some superlatives are formed with “-rim” instead of “-issim”.

	<u>-issim</u>		<u>-rim</u>	
singular				
nominative	nōt <u>issim</u> a	nōt <u>issim</u> us	pulcherr <u>im</u> a	pulcherr <u>im</u> us
accusative	nōt <u>issim</u> am	nōt <u>issim</u> um	pulcherr <u>im</u> am	pulcherr <u>im</u> um
plural				
nominative	nōt <u>issim</u> ae	nōt <u>issim</u> ī	pulcherr <u>im</u> ae	pulcherr <u>im</u> ī
accusative	nōt <u>issim</u> ās	nōt <u>issim</u> ōs	pulcherr <u>im</u> ās	pulcherr <u>im</u> ōs

Other topics to study.

1. Vocabulary on red pages Stages 1 – 8.

2. Diagram of the Roman House.

3. Diagram of the City of Pompeii

4. Culture reading to review:

Stage 1 Houses in Pompeii

Stage 2 Daily Life

Stage 6 Slaves and Freedmen

Stage 7 Roman Beliefs About Life After Death

Stage 8 Gladiatorial Shows