

# Lesson I



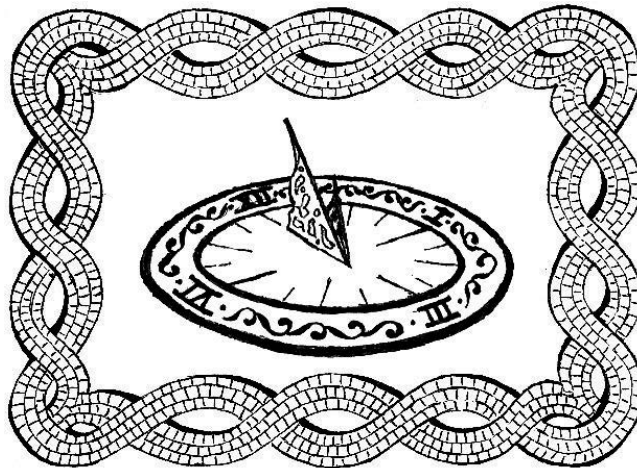
In English, when you want to convey a thought you need a noun and a verb. What is a sentence? Well, it comes from the Latin word *sententia*, which means "opinion". *Sententia* is related to the verb *sentire*, which means "to feel". So a sentence is a unit; it's a sequence of words that together tell us something (assertion), asks something (question) or tells us to DO something (command).

**Why are sentences important?** Try not using a sentence but ask your mom for a cookie! Does it work? If so, how did you convey the idea?

The building blocks of a sentence are the noun and the verb.

**A noun names a person, place, or thing.**

**A verb is a word that is capable of asserting something.**



**Day 1, Exercise 1: Remember**

What is a noun?

What is a verb?

**Day 1, Exercise 2: Divide the words into nouns and verbs. Write these words in the correct column:**

story, runs, leads, Lucia, drinks, star, rules, puts, United States, winter, warns, bread, tree, sun, is, foot, asks, farmer, wolf, kitchen, house, village, Italy

Nouns	Verbs

**Day 2, Exercise 1: Take the list of words that are in your "NOUN" box and divide them up into nouns that name persons, places, or things.**

Person	Place	Thing

Some verbs show us an action. Other verbs link two things. So, the verb "run", for example, shows us an action. "Mary runs." is a sentence. The verb "is", on the other hand, links two words "Mary is happy." It linked "Mary" and "happy".

**Day 2, Exercise 2: Build sentences using the list of words in Day 1, Exercise 2. Plus you are allowed to use "a", "an", and "the". What do you notice about your sentences?**

- 1.
  
- 2.
  
- 3.
  
- 4.

**Day 3, Exercise 1: Consider if your sentences have linking verbs or action verbs. Put an "A" before the sentences with action verbs. Put an "L" before the sentences with linking verbs.**

Sentences can tell us something in different ways. Most sentences just state a fact or just tell us something (assertion). However, some sentences tell us to DO something (command). We call these command sentences. The Latin name for command sentences is imperative. It comes from the Latin word "to command". It's easy to remember because it sounds like "emperor", doesn't it? And emperors command! In Latin we call assertion sentences, indicatives. The root word "dico" means "to speak".

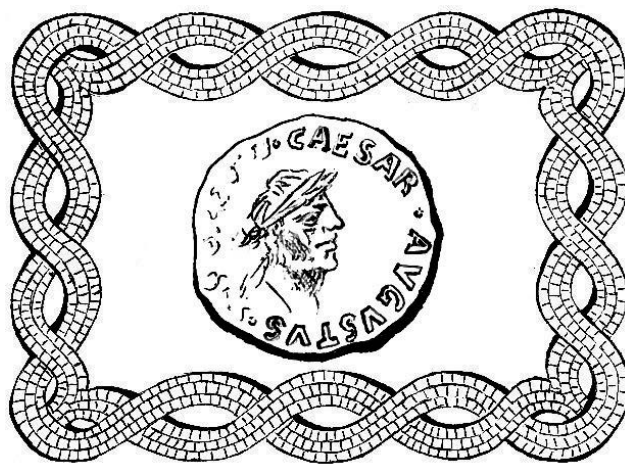
**Day 3, Exercise 2: Well, what is each sentence telling us? Match each sentence with the correct answer:**

Eat cake, Mary!

Assertion/Indicative

Mary eats cake.

Command/Imperative



## Lesson II



### Vocabulary:

laudare	to praise
monēre	to warn
audire	to hear
agere	to act, to do
bibere	to drink
edere	to eat
vivere	to live
ponere	to put, to place
regere	to rule
vincere	to conquer

As you know, in English we have to make a sentence by putting a subject and verb together. But in Latin, it's already done! Each verb has what you call the "stem," followed by the "sign" of the "tense" and then by the "ending". So, let's review these terms.

### STEM

This is the part of the sentence on which we build. It's like the stem of a plant.

### TENSE

This is the part of the sentence that indicates if the verb is expressing the present *time*, past *time*, or future *time/possibility*. We will talk more about this later.

### ENDING

This indicates if the verb is first person, second person, or third person.

**STEM: To find the stem, you need to drop the -re on what we will call the indeterminate or infinitive form (After all, we have almost "infinite" possibilities for sentences once we have the infinitive form):**

**Example - laudare -re = lauda (lauda is the stem)**

The infinitive form is the form of the verbs given in your vocabulary.

**Day 1, Exercise 1: You find the stem of the vocabulary words:**

1) laudare  
- re  
**lauda**

2)  
- re

3)  
- re

4)  
- re

5)  
- re

6)  
- re

7)  
- re

8)  
- re

9)  
- re

10)  
- re

In Latin, the words "a," "an," and "the" are not translated. So, when you are translating from English to Latin ignore them and when you are translating for Latin to English add them as needed.

**Day 2, Exercise 1: Cross out the following words: "a", "an", and "the".**

The quick brown fox jumped over a lazy dog and landed on an upside down opossum who was trying to trick the dog by pretending it was dead. The opossum squeaked and ran off and the dog chased it. The dog was not a lazy dog anymore.

In English and Latin, we refer to one of something as SINGULAR and to more than one of something as PLURAL.

**Day 2, Exercise 2: Indicate whether the following words are singular by writing an "s" after them, or plural by writing a "p" after them.**

1) dog \_\_\_\_\_ 2) cats \_\_\_\_\_ 3) tree \_\_\_\_\_ 4) men \_\_\_\_\_

5) cherries \_\_\_\_\_ 6) dinners \_\_\_\_\_ 7) blanket \_\_\_\_\_ 8) children \_\_\_\_\_

In Latin, there are some very basic endings:

-o, or -m	I	-mus	we
-s	you (sing)	-tis	you (pl)
-t	he, she, or it*	-nt	they

\*Decide from context about whether to use "he," or "she," or "it" for the Latin "t." If there are no clues in the sentence, use "he."

**Day 3, Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer**

- 1) The Latin ending that means "I" in English is \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ in Latin.
- 2) What Latin ending means "he", "she", or "it" in English? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) If you were telling your whole family something like "You all need to start school," would you use "tis" or "s" for "You? \_\_\_\_\_ (HINT: You are talking to many people not to a single person. Which "you" should be used for many people?

**Day 3, Exercise 2: Look at the following word. It means, "am, is, are". Circle the ending part of each word and then translate. Choose whichever meaning "am, is, are" sounds best to put with the ending:**

sum	_____	sumus	_____
es	_____	estis	_____
est	_____	sunt	_____

