

UNIT 1

A ROMAN FAMILY

LESSON I – Publius and Secunda



Salvē! Have you reviewed the forms of the first and second declension as recommended on page 4 of your textbook? If not, you will probably need to take a moment now to study the charts listed in that section.

Let's focus on first and second declension forms! Begin by making the following five nouns plural.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. <i>fīliam</i> | |
| 2. <i>lēgātō</i> | |
| 3. <i>puellā</i> | |
| 4. <i>puer</i> | |
| 5. <i>servī</i> | |

Now make the next five nouns singular.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 6. <i>amīcārum</i> | |
| 7. <i>colōnī</i> | |
| 8. <i>deae</i> | |
| 9. <i>nūntiōrum</i> | |
| 10. <i>virōs</i> | |

Identify the case (or cases) of the following nouns. Circle your responses.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|--------|------------|----------|
| 11. <i>bellī</i> | Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative | Ablative |
| 12. <i>oppidō</i> | Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative | Ablative |
| 13. <i>prōvinciae</i> | Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative | Ablative |
| 14. <i>verbīs</i> | Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative | Ablative |
| 15. <i>vīta</i> | Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative | Ablative |

In each of the ten groups below, one noun does not share an important trait with the other three. Circle the nouns that do not belong.

16. Which of the following is not a first declension noun?
castra fāma littera praeda
17. Which of the following is not a second declension noun?
arma negōtia porta templa
18. Which of the following is not a masculine noun?
annīs factīs numerīs terminīs
19. Which of the following is not a feminine noun?
māteriam patriam poetam undam
20. Which of the following is not a neuter noun?
cōnsilium exemplum modum ōtium
21. Which of the following nouns is not nominative?
ager agricolae rēgīna rēgnī
22. Which of the following nouns is not genitive?
carrōrum cūrae impedīmentī iniūriam
23. Which of the following nouns is not dative?
deābus discipulīs glōriā librō
24. Which of the following nouns is not accusative?
amīcitia animum pretium proelia
25. Which of the following nouns is not ablative?
familiā finitime locō lūdīs



Now let's review verbs of the first and second conjugations!



1. What are the six personal endings for the present, imperfect, and future tenses of Latin verbs?

2. What three letter groupings are the signs of the future tense for verbs of the first and second conjugations?

3. What is the present stem of *laudō*? The present stem of *moveō*?

4. Give three different translations (simple, progressive, and emphatic) for *tenēs*.

5. Give three different translations for *spectābās*.

Change the following verbs to the imperfect tense.

6. *labōrās* _____

7. *sumus* _____

8. *videō* _____

9. *probātis* _____

10. *monet* _____

Now change the next five verbs to the future tense.

11. *donant* _____

12. *timēmus* _____

13. *līberat* _____

14. *dēbēs* _____

15. *estis* _____

Complete the following analogies.

16. *sum* : *erō* :: *servō* :

17. *manet* : *manent* :: *est* :

18. *mandābātis* : *mandātis* :: *iubēbātis* :

19. *stās* : *stābās* :: *es* :

20. *erāmus* : *eram* :: *valēbāmus* :

Complete the following partial synopses.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Future</i>
21. <i>appellās</i>	_____	_____
22. _____	<i>merēbat</i>	_____
23. _____	_____	<i>clāmābimus</i>

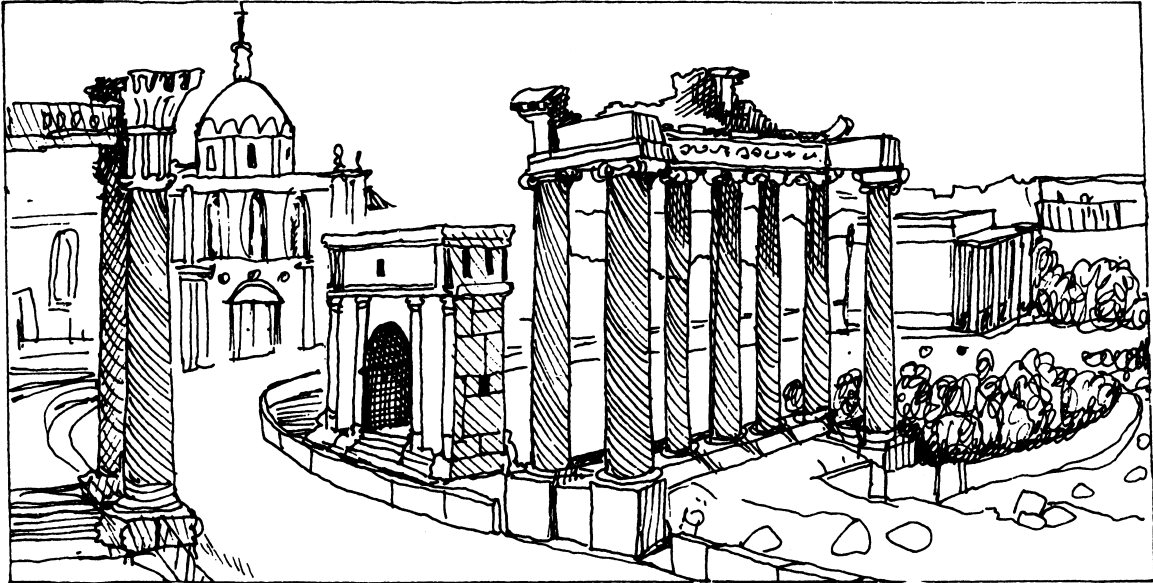
Present

Imperfect

Future

24. _____ habēbātis _____

25. sunt _____



Have you read and reviewed the six constructions on pages 6–7? If so, let’s review! Read the following English paragraph and answer the questions that follow.



(1) The Roman Forum, situated at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, was once just a marketplace. (2) This prime location was quickly monopolized, however, for other purposes. (3) Within a relatively short time, the whole district was enclosed by temples and basilicas, leaving an open space for political assemblies and traffic. (4) There were two important areas in this public expanse, the Comitium and the Forum Proper. (5) Within the Comitium stood the Rostra, a speaker’s platform. (6) The Curia, where the senate met, was also located in the Comitium. (7) Nearby, in the Forum Proper, the Romans transacted business. (8) Several emperors built their own Fora close to the *Forum Romanum*. (9) The last and most splendid of these, constructed in A.D. 113, was Trajan’s Forum. (10) Sometimes called the *Forum Ulpium*, this civic center was the site of a famous library and a magnificent column.

Circle the nouns that are the subjects of these ten English sentences.

1. Which two sentences contain predicate nominatives?

2. Which two sentences contain appositives?

3. Which two sentences contain direct objects?

4. Which two sentences contain expressions that would be translated into Latin as ablatives of *time when* or *within which*?

5. Which five sentences contain expressions that would be translated into Latin as ablatives of *place where*?

Be prepared to identify these constructions in an oral review if your teacher so requests.

Review the following nouns by saying the nominative, genitive, gender, and meaning aloud.

First Declension Nouns

agricola	familia	māteria	pugna
amīcitia	filia	memoria	rēgīna
aqua	fōrma	nātūra	sententia
casa	fortūna	nauta	silva
causa	fuga	patria	terra
cēna	glōria	pecūnia	unda
concordia	grātia	poena	via
cōpia	hōra	poeta	victōria
cūra	iniūria	porta	vīta
dīligentia	īnsula	praeda	
disciplīna	lingua	prōvincia	
fāma	littera	puella	

Second Declension Nouns

ager	deus	magister	puer
amīcus	dominus	modus	rēgnum
animus	equus	negōtium	servus
annus	exemplum	numerus	signum
arma	factum	nūntius	socius
auxilium	filius	officium	spatium
bellum	frumentum	oppidum	studium
beneficium	impedimentum	ōtium	supplicium
captīvus	imperium	perīculum	templum
carrus	lēgātus	populus	terminus
castra	liber	praemium	verbum
cibus	liberī	praesidium	vir
colōnus	locus	pretium	
cōsilium	lūdus	proelium	

Third Declension Nouns

aestās	frāter	māter	pēs
aetas	frōns, frontis	mēnsis	potestās
auctor	gēns	mīles	přinceps
auctōritās	genus	mōns	ratiō
caput	hiems	mors	regiō
celeritās	homō	mūnus	rēx
cīvis	hostis	nāvis	salūs
cīvitās	iter	nōmen	soror
condiciō	iūs	opus	tempus
cor	labor	ōrātiō	urbs
corpus	lēx	ōrdō	virtūs
dux	libertās	pars	vīs
finis	lūx	pater	vōx
flūmen	mare	pāx	vulnus

Fourth Declension Nouns

cāsus
domus
exercitus
impetus
manus
senātus

Fifth Declension Nouns

diēs
rēs
speciēs
spēs

Indeclinable Noun

nihil

Be sure you can give the three nominative forms and the meaning of the following adjectives.

First and Second Declension Adjectives

aequus	firmus	noster	reliquus
aliēnus	grātus	nōtus	sacer
altus	incertus	novus	secundus
amīcus	inimīcus	parātus	singulī
aptus	integer	parvus	summus
barbarus	iūstus	paucī	suus
bonus	lātus	perpetuus	tardus
certus	liber	plānus	tertius
clārus	longus	přimus	timidus
commodus	magnus	proprius	tuus
dūrus	medius	proximus	ultimus
ēgregius	meus	pūblicus	varius
extrēmus	miser	pulcher	vērus
fīnitimus	multus	quīntus	vester

Third Declension Adjectives

ācer	facilis	inferior	praeceps
celer	familiāris	levis	similis
commūnis	fortis	nōbilis	ulterior
difficilis	gravis	omnis	ūtilis
dissimilis	humilis	pār	

Cardinal Numerals

ūnus	quattuor	septem	decem
duo	quīnque	octō	centum
trēs	sex	novem	mīlle

Irregular, Interrogative, and Demonstrative Adjectives

alius	sōlus	quī	is
alter	tōtus	hic	
neuter	ūllus	īdem	
nūllus	uter	ille	

Practice the following verbs by reciting the principal parts and meaning aloud.

First Conjugation Verbs

amō	explōrō	mandō	pugnō
appellō	expugnō	mātūrō	putō
clāmō	exspectō	migrō	rogō
cōnfirmō	habitō	mōnstrō	servō
cōnservō	imperō	nāvigō	spectō
convocō	incitō	nūntiō	spērō
dēmōnstrō	īnstō	occupō	spīrō
dō	iūdicō	parō	stō
dōnō	labōrō	plicō	superō
dubitō	laudō	portō	trānsportō
ēvocō	līberō	probō	vocō
explicō	ligō	properō	

Second Conjugation Verbs

augeō	iubeō	prohibeō	teneō
commoveō	maneō	prōvideō	terreō
contineō	mereō	remaneō	timeō
dēbeō	moneō	removeō	valeō
doceō	moveō	respondeō	videō
exerceō	noceō	retineō	
habeō	obtineō	sedeō	
haereō	permoveō	sustineō	

Third Conjugation Verbs

accēdō	cēdō	cōnsulō	discēdō
accidō	cernō	contendō	dīvidō
addūcō	claudō	crēdō	dūcō
agō	cognōscō	currō	ēdūcō
āmittō	cōgō	defendō	emō
antecēdō	colō	deserō	excēdō
ascendō	committō	dīcō	expellō
cadō	cōnsistō	dimittō	fallō

Third Conjugation Verbs—cont.

frangō	opprimō	reddō	sūmō
gerō	ostendō	redigō	tangō
incolō	pellō	redūcō	tendō
īnstruō	permittō	regō	trādō
intellegō	petō	relinquō	trādūcō
interclūdō	pōnō	remittō	trahō
intermittō	praemittō	repellō	tribuō
iungō	premō	scribō	vertō
legō	prōcēdō	solvō	vincō
mittō	prōdūcō	statuō	vīvō
nōscō	prōpōnō	submitō	

Third -iō's

accipiō	efficiō	intercipiō	recipiō
afficiō	faciō	interficiō	suscipiō
capiō	fugiō	perficiō	
cōnficiō	iaciō	praeficiō	
dēspiciō	incipiō	rapiō	

Fourth Conjugation Verbs

audiō	impediō	pervenīō	veniō
conveniō	inveniō	sciō	
expediō	mūniō	sentiō	

Irregular Verbs

absum	possum	sum
adsum	praesum	