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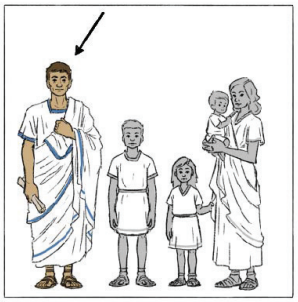
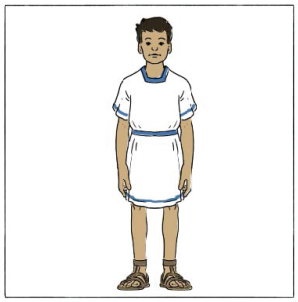
VOCABULARY

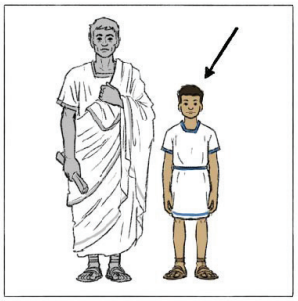
1. deus, -ī, m.



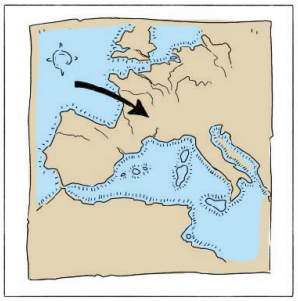
2. pater, patris, m.



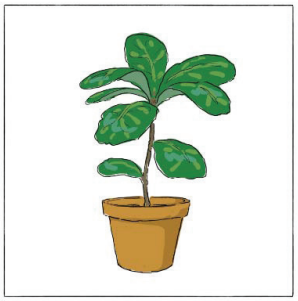
3. puer, -ī, m.



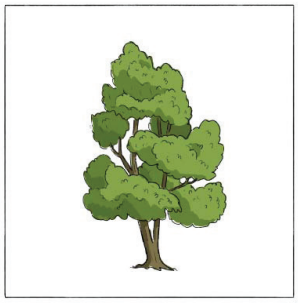
4. filius, -ī, m.



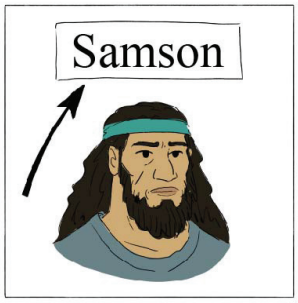
5. terra, -ae, f.



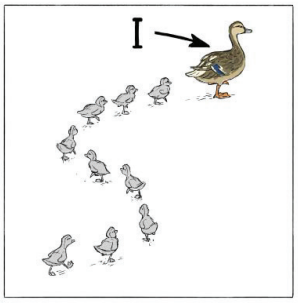
6. herba, -ae, f.



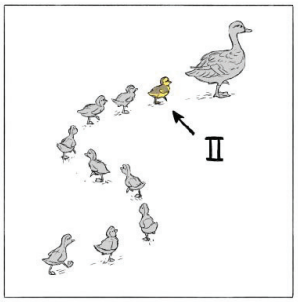
7. arbor, arboris, f.



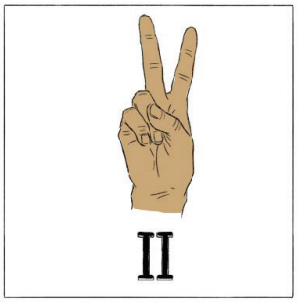
8. nomen, nominis, n.



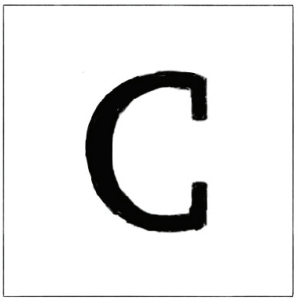
9. primus, -a, -um



10. secundus, -a, -um

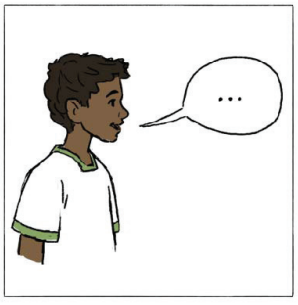


11. duo, duae, duo



12. centum

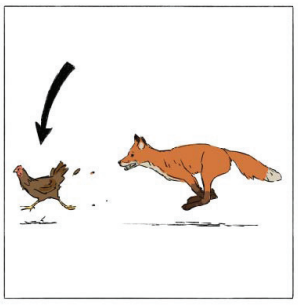
13. videt



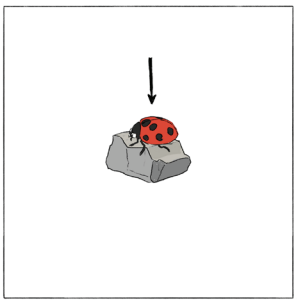
14. dicit

15. habet

16. venit



17. fugit



18. in + abl.

WHAT IS A DERIVATIVE?

A **derivative** is a word in one language (i.e., English) that came from a word in another language (i.e., Latin). The English derivative must be similar to the Latin root word in both **spelling** and **meaning**.

Example:

Latin Root Word	English Derivatives
pater (father)	paternal (fatherly, from your father's side)

The Latin and English words have similar spelling—*pater*, and similar meaning—something to do with *father*. However, they do not mean the exact same thing.

Nota Bene

Usually a derivative will have at least three letters that are spelled the same, though sometimes the vowels will change.

Lesson Review

A derivative must be similar to its root word in both

_____ and _____

If you find an English derivative for one of your Latin vocabulary words, write the Latin word in the left column with its English derivative(s) on the line across from it (in the right column). You will not find derivatives for every single word, but this is not a problem.

DERIVATIVES

Copy the vocabulary list below, and see how many derivatives you can find. As practice, write down the genitive and gender for all nouns.

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____
4. _____ _____
5. _____ _____
6. _____ herb, herbicide, herbivore, herbacious
7. _____ _____
8. _____ _____
9. _____ _____
10. _____ _____
11. _____ _____
12. _____ _____
13. _____ _____
14. _____ dictionary, dictate, words that end with -dict
15. _____ _____
16. _____ _____
17. _____ _____
18. _____ _____

Nominative Pronouns

What is a pronoun?

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun, like *he, me, you, I,* or *they*. Can you think of any others that are similar to these?

Those are all pronouns; however, they are probably not all nominative pronouns. A nominative pronoun is a pronoun that can be the subject of a sentence. These are—*I, you, he, she, it, we,* and *they*. So why can't other pronouns like *her, me, him, us, ours, its, etc.,* be the subject of a sentence? Well, let's try it. Do we say "He runs" or "Him runs"? Obviously the first sentence is correct because "he" is the nominative pronoun, while "him" is a different kind of pronoun.

Here are all the nominative pronouns in Latin, with the English translations across from them:

	Singular	**Plural**
1st Person	ego—I	nos—we
2nd Person	tu—you	vos—you all
3rd Person	is, ea, id—he, she, it	iī—they

Nota Bene

If you chant through these, remember to go down the first column and then down the second.

LESSON REVIEW

1. What is a pronoun?

_____

_____

2. What is a nominative pronoun?

_____

_____

Translate these from Latin to English:

3. tu _____
4. nos _____
5. is _____
6. iī _____

Translate these from English to Latin:

7. she _____
8. I _____
9. you all _____
10. it _____

NOMEN: _____

DIES: _____

LESSON 1 PENSUM

1. Write out the nominative pronouns in Latin:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ego	nos
2nd Person	tu	vos
3rd Person	is, ea, id	iī

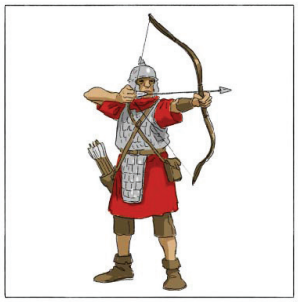
Translate each of these into Latin:

2. They _____
3. You all _____
4. I _____
5. He _____
6. We _____
7. It _____
8. You _____
9. She _____

Nota Bene

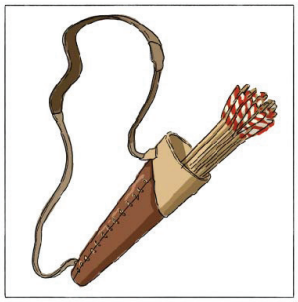
You must know the nominative pronouns for the quiz this week.

VOCABULARY



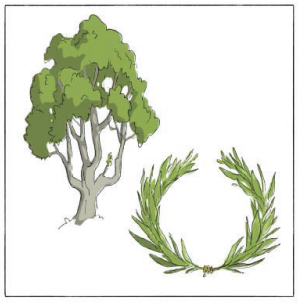
1. sagittarius, -ī, m.

2. sagitta, -ae, f.

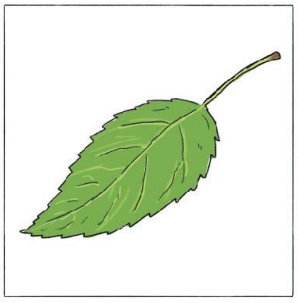


3. pharetra, -ae, f.

4. nympha, -ae, f.



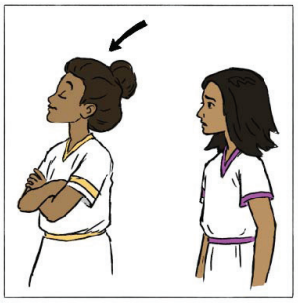
5. laurea, -ae, f.



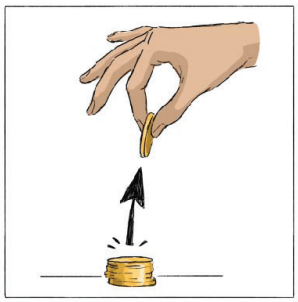
6. folium, -ī, n.

7. arcus, -ūs, m.

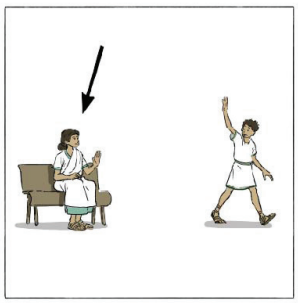
8. corona, -ae, f.



9. superbus, -a, -um

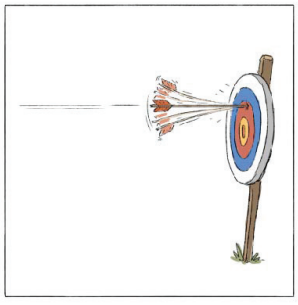


10. sumit

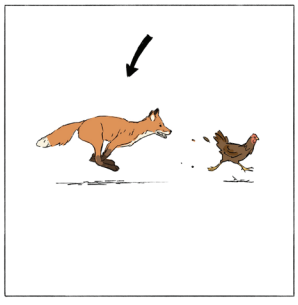


11. manet

12. iuvat



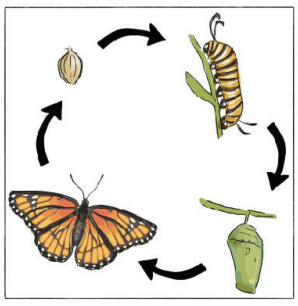
13. figit



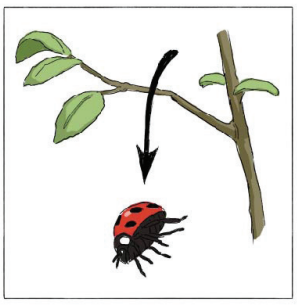
14. petit

15. capit

16. amat



17. mutat



18. de + abl.

DERIVATIVES

Copy the vocabulary list below, and see how many derivatives you can find. As practice, write down the genitive and gender for all nouns.

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____
4. _____ _____
5. _____ _____
6. _____ _____
7. _____ _____
8. _____ _____
9. _____ _____
10. _____ _____
11. _____ _____
12. _____ _____
13. _____ _____
14. _____ _____
15. _____ _____
16. _____ _____
17. _____ _____
18. _____ _____

PRESENT TENSE BEING OR LINKING VERB

Last week we learned the nominative pronouns. This week we are learning a verb that these pronouns can go with—the being/linking verb. An example of this kind of verb in English is the word "is," though there are many other forms. One way to find those other forms is to pair them with the nominative pronoun that we covered last week. What is the being verb that goes with each of these nominative pronouns?

Exemplum

He is _____

1. I _____
2. You _____
3. She _____
4. It _____
5. We _____
6. You all _____
7. They _____

What are the three different forms of the present tense being/linking verb that you wrote down?

_____

Nota Bene

In this lesson we are only looking at the present tense, so make sure you don't put down any past tense (*was, were*) or future tense *(will be*). We will be covering those later this year.

Here are the being/linking verbs in Latin with the English translations for each.

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	sum—(I) am	sumus—(we) are
2nd Person	es—(you) are	estis—(you all) are
3rd Person	est—(he, she, it) is	sunt—(they) are

Notice that the nominative pronoun is in parentheses. This is because the word *sum* does not just mean *am*: it means *I am*. But you learned the Latin word for *I* last week. Do you remember what it was?

_____

This means that you do not *need* the word *ego* to say "I am", though you can use it. Both *sum* and *ego sum* mean "I am."

NOMEN: _____

DIES: _____

LESSON 2 PENSUM

1. Write out the being/linking verb in Latin:

	Singular	Plural
1st Person		
2nd Person		
3rd Person		

Translate into Latin

2. They are _____ You all are _____
3. I am _____ He is _____
4. Translate into English
5. sumus _____ est _____
6. es _____ sunt _____

Add the being verb that goes with each pronoun (see Lesson 1 if you need to review the nominative pronouns).

7. ego _____ iī _____
8. tu _____ vos _____
9. is _____ ea _____
10. nos _____ id _____

Nota Bene

You need to know the present tense being/linking verb for the quiz this week.

APOLLO ET DAPHNES

Exercitium

❑ Label any example of the present tense being/linking verb (LV) and nominative pronouns (P).

	(LV)	(P)
Exempla	est	tu

❑ Pingite fabulam!

Apollo deus sagittarius est.	Apollo Cupidinem, filium Veneris, videt.
Apollo superbe dicit, "O puer, cur habēs arcum et sagittās? Ego sagittarius sum, sed tu puer es!"	Cupido: "Tu valde superbus es." Et Cupido duās sagittās de pharetrā sumit.

Deinde Cupido sagittam primam in Apollinem figit et sagittam secundam in nympham, nomine Daphnes, figit.	Statim Apollo nympham amat, sed ea fugit.
Apollo Daphnem petit et dicit: "O nympha, quaeso, manē![1] Ego deus Apollo sum!"	Sed Daphnes non manet.
Iam Apollo paene[2] Daphnem capit, sed ea patrem suum videt.	Daphnes: "O pater, iuvā[1] me!"

Et subito Daphnes in arborem mutat. Arbor laurea est.	Ergo Apollo coronam de foliīs laureae habet.

Footnotes

1. *Manē*—*"stay!"* and *iuvā*—*"help!"* are both singular imperatives, commands to one person. We will be reviewing this in Lesson 31. However, you will be seeing them throughout the stories till we get there, so keep an eye out for them.
2. You should recognize most of the words in this story, but if you see a word that is not in the word list, like *paene*, flip to *Appendix F: Thesaurus Vocabulorum* on p. 407 to find out that word's meaning.

Nomina

Apollo, Apollonis, m: Apollo—god of the sun and music (lyre)
Daphnes, -is, f: Daphne—a nymph that is turned into a laurel tree
Cupido, Cupidinis, m: Cupid—god of love, son of Venus
Venus, Veneris, f: Venus—goddess of love

NOMEN: _____

DIES: _____

PENSUM DE FABULA

Apollo et Daphnes

Answer using a complete Latin sentence.

1. Quis est Apollo?

_____

2. Quid Cupido de pharetra sumit?

_____

3. Quam amat Apollo?

_____

4. In quam mutat Daphnes?

_____

5. Quid est arbor?

_____

Question Key

Quis? Who?
Quid? What?
Quam? Whom?
In quam? Into what?