# Latin

Active Learning
Latin Curriculum
Term 4, 2017

# Week I

## FABULA

This term we will be covering the famous landmarks and buildings of Rome.

Each week we will be looking at a different monsters or mythological beast.

Today we will talk about the <u>Cyclopes</u>.

## QUOD VOLUMUS (What we want)

- To be able to conjugate verbs in the present tense
- To recognise what person a verb takes from its ending

## CALDARIUM

Verbs: Verbs are "doing" words, and every sentence contains at least one. Verbs and nouns are the essence of Latin, which is a very concise language. Verbs are grouped into conjugations (shown below), with each conjugation having different endings depending on tense and person.

**"Tense" tells you when a verb happened**
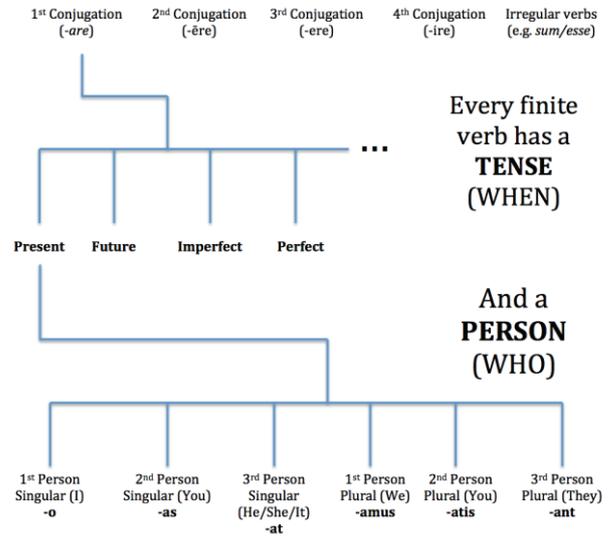
**"Person" tells you who did the verb**

We will only look at the first group (the first conjugation **–are** verbs, like "*paro, par**are***"), and three different tenses: present, future and imperfect (past). Today we will revise the present tense.

## PALAESTRA

1. Describe the *person* by number (1st, 2nd or 3rd) and singular/plural:

a) She

b) We

c) You (pl.)

d) It



**VERBS are grouped into**

| 1st Conjugation (-are) | 2nd Conjugation (-ēre) | 3rd Conjugation (-ere) | 4th Conjugation (-ire) | Irregular verbs (e.g. *sum/esse*) |

Every finite verb has a **TENSE** (WHEN)

Present   Future   Imperfect   Perfect

And a **PERSON** (WHO)

| 1st Person Singular (I) **-o** | 2nd Person Singular (You) **-as** | 3rd Person Singular (He/She/It) **-at** | 1st Person Plural (We) **-amus** | 2nd Person Plural (You) **-atis** | 3rd Person Plural (They) **-ant** |

2. Translate into English (check the glossary for help):

a) *paras*

b) *paramus*

c) *dant*

d) *do*

3. Translate into Latin by adding the correct ending to the stem (check the glossary for help):

a) He gives – *da*_____

b) I prepare – *par*_____

c) You (pl.) give – *da*_____

d) They prepare – *para*_____

## FRIGIDARIUM

What is the person of *paratis*?

Can you conjugate *do/dare* in the present tense, 1st person plural?

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ACTIVE LEARNING

# Week II

## FABULA

Today we will talk about The Sirens.

## QUOD VOLUMUS (What we want)

- To be able to correctly identify and translate the endings of -are Latin verbs in present and future tenses.

## TEPIDARIUM

**Vocabulary**

amo/ amare - I love/ to love

clamo/ clamare - I shout/ to shout

do/ dare - I give/ to give

habito/ habitare - I live/ to live

laudo/ laudare - I praise/ to praise

narro/ narrare - I tell/ to tell

porto/ portare - I carry/ to carry

sto/ stare - I stand/ to stand

## CALDARIUM

Finite verbs consist of a *stem* and an *ending*: e.g. *laudamus* and *portat*

In our vocabulary lists, you will find *clamo/ clamare*. The first word is always the present 1st person singular (I shout). The second is the *infinitive* (to shout).

The third last letter in the infinitive tells you the "conjugation" of the verb (i.e. which table to use in the glossary). Not all verbs have –*as, -at, -amus*, etc. endings!

## PALAESTRA

1.      Conjugate 'habito' and 'narro' in the **present** and **future** tenses.

| *Habitare* | | *Narrare* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Present** | **Future** | **Present** | **Future** |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

2.    Identify (a) the endings and (b) the Number and Person of the Latin words below.

a.    stamus

b.    habitatis

c.    laudant

d.    portabo

e.    clamabit

f.    das


3.    Give the English for the following words:

a.    damus

b.    clamatis

c.    laudat

d.    narrabo

e.    habitabunt

4.    Translate into Latin

a.    They love

b.    He/she/it lives

c.    You (s) are shouting

d.    He will praise

## FRIGIDARIUM

Give the correct ending for:

• 3rd Person Plural Present.

• 1st Person Plural Future.

What is the number, person, and tense of portabimus?


CHALLENGE: translate into Latin

a.    Agricola feminam amat.

b.    We are carrying the spears.


**Latin Bingo**

Make up a 3x3 table with a different verb ending in each box (use any tense and person). The tutor will read out simple sentences in ENGLISH. Your job is to work out the tense and person of each verb, and to tick off the corresponding ending in your table (if you have that ending written down, that is!). First person to get three in a row, column or diagonal is the winner.

# Week III

## FABULA

Today we will talk about the Sphinx.

## QUOD VOLUMUS

- Last week we looked at all of the tenses that we've learnt so far. Hodie spectabimus prima declinatio nomen.

## TEPIDARIUM

**Vocabulary**

agricola, agricolae (m.) - a farmer

aqua, aquae (f.) - water

casa, casae (f.) - a house, home

femina, feminae (f.) - a woman

ianua, ianuae (f.) - a door

nauta, nautae (m.) - a sailor

porta, portae (f.) - a gate

puella, puellae (f.) - a girl

Roma, Romae (f.) - Rome

victoria, victoriae (f.) - victory

## CALDARIUM

Turn to the glossary and read the tables out loud, paying close attention to the endings.

## PALAESTRA

1. Decline the following nouns: nauta, nautae (m.) & femina, feminae (f.)

| | Nauta, Nautae | Nauta, Nautae | Femina, Feminae | femina, Feminae |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Singular** | **Plural** | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | | | | |
| **Vocative** | | | | |
| **Accusative** | | | | |
| **Genitive** | | | | |
| **Dative** | | | | |
| **Ablative** | | | | |

2. Identify the case of the following nouns:

a. Aquam

b. Victorias

c. poetarum

d. casa

e. feminis


3. Give the Latin for:

a. Sailor (sub)

b. The women (obj)

c. of the farmers

d. for Rome

e. with victory

f. O girl!


4. Translate the following sentences

a. Puella aquam feminis dat

b. Nauta puellam feminae amavit

c. Fabulam poetae agricolis narrabo

d. Femina et nauta ad silvam ambulabant

## FRIGIDARIUM

- What are the purposes of having the cases in Latin?

- Can you think of an English noun that has an associated aspect of gender?

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# Week IV

## FABULUA

Today we will be looking at Cerebus.

## QUOD VOLUMUS

- To practise translating Latin sentences into English by looking for "VERB-SUBJECT-OBJECT"
- To revise the second declension, which we learned last week

## TEPIDARIUM

Let's go through the second declension table in the glossary together, paying attention to the pronunciation!

**Vocabulary:**

*fabula/fabulae* – story (fem.)

*aqua/aquae* – water (fem.)

*silva/silvae* – woods (fem.)

*vulnero/vulnerare* – I wound/to wound

*narro/narrare* – I tell/to tell

*iuvo/iuvare* – I help/to help

*ambulo/ambulare* - I walk/to walk

## CALDARIUM

When translating Latin to English, always look for the verb first! If you know your endings, this should be easy. Then look for a noun in the nominative – this is probably the subject, i.e. the person doing the verb. If there are other nouns, check their case and try to translate the sentence fluently. Not all sentences have a noun! Since *portat* means "he carries", Romans rarely bothered to include the word for "he".

E.g. *cenam colonus parat*.

1. VERB – *parat*, present tense, 3rd person singular (*-t* ending)

2. SUBJECT – *colonus* because it's nominative (*-us* ending)

3. OBJECT – *cenam* because it's accusative (*-am* ending)

So we should be thinking "he prepares… the farmer prepares… the farmer prepares dinner". The Latin words are in a different order to the English one! That's why cases matter, because they tell you WHO is doing the preparing, and WHAT is being prepared. Clearly "The dinner farmer prepares" is not an acceptable translation!

## PALAESTRA

1. Revision of cases! Underline all examples of the requested case in each of the following sentences:

a)      Nominative: The girl was walking to school.

b)      Vocative: 'Why aren't you hurrying, Caecilius?'

c)      Accusative: The sailor loved the beautiful girl. However, he was sailing to Rome.

d)      Genitive: Caesar killed the woman's husband.

e)      Dative: The farmer gave water to his sheep.

f)      Ablative: The girl was walking with her friends when she saw a wolf in the woods. A hare was fleeing from the wolf. The girls hid in a bush. The hare was captured by the wolf.

2. Translate into English:

a)      *nauta colonum vulnerabat.*

b)      *fabulam narrabo.*

c)      *puellae feminam iuvant.*

d)      *aquam portabant*

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3. Translate into English, making sure that you identify the case of every noun before translating:

a)      p*ueri gladios puellis dant.*

b)      *nauta puellam magistri amabat.*

c)      *ad silvam colonus cum puella ambulabat*.

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## FRIGIDARIUM

What type of word should you first look for when translating a Latin sentence into English?

Can you translate "in silva expectat." into English?

Can you work out the cases for each noun in the following sentence, and hence translate it? *fabulam nautarum puellis magister in campo narrabit.*

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# Week V

## FABULA

Today we will be looking at the <u>Minotaur</u>.

## QUOD VOLUMUS (What we want)

- To recognise and become familiar with Latin COMMANDS/ORDERS.

## TEPIDARIUM

Vocabulary:

Weapons

*galea* = 'helmet'

*gladius* = 'sword'

*pilum* = 'javelin'

*scutum* = 'shield'

Commands

*audite!* = 'listen!'

*redite!* = 'go back!'

*siste!* = 'stop!'

*procedite!* = 'go forward!'

## CALDARIUM

This week, we are going to look at a different sort of verb. Remember that verbs are action words.

In a story, Flavius tells Rufus to do things; he also tells him not to do things. For instance, he says *cave!,* which means 'be careful!' and *siste!* ('stop!') and *relinque!* ('leave it!'). Verbs like this are **commands** or **orders**.

If you want to give a command to <u>more than one person</u> in Latin, you add **–te** to the end of the command. This is called the <u>plural form</u>.

## FRIGIDARIUM

i. What is a command or an order?

ii. In Latin, how do you give a command to more than one person?

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## PALAESTRA

Flavius and Iulius are watching the centurion. He is in charge of the soldiers and is giving them their orders.

Let's translate the following passage into English together:

*"milites, audite!"   (milites audiunt.)*

*"pila sumite!"   (milites pila summunt.)*

*"pila portate"!   (milites pila portant.)*

*"milites, procedite!"   (milites procedunt.)*

*"pila demittite! testudinem facite!"   (milites testudinem faciunt.)*

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**Vocab to help:**

*milites* = 'soldiers'

*audite!* = 'listen!'

*pila* = 'javelins'

*sumite!* = 'pick up!'

*portate!* = 'carry!'

*procedite* = 'go forward!'

*demittite* = 'put down!'

*testudinem facite!* = 'make a tortoise!'

# Week VI

## FABULA

Today we will be talking about <u>Centaurs</u>.

## QUOD VOLUMUS

- To understand the use of prepositions
- To recognise which case a noun that follows a preposition must be

## TEPIDARIUM

**Vocabulary:**

*in* + acc. – into

*per* + acc. – through

*prope* + acc. – near

*circum* + acc. – around

*inter* + acc. – between/amongst

*a/ab* + abl. – from

*de* + abl. – about/regarding

*e/ex* + abl. – out of/out from

*Roma/Romae* – Rome (fem.)

*porta/portae* – gate (fem.)

*rogo/rogare* – I ask/to ask

## CALDARIUM

Prepositions are words that occasionally come before a noun in a sentence. They demonstrate the position of the noun (an object); e.g. I walked <u>to</u> the forum. In English, prepositions can show:

| Position | I went <u>from</u> the field. |
|---|---|
| Time | They sailed <u>at</u> midnight. |
| Manner | Caesar was stabbed <u>by</u> knives. |
| Ownership | The tools <u>of</u> the slave belong <u>to</u> him. |

In Latin, time, manner and ownership are expressed using cases only. However, we still need prepositions to show position, and the preposition affects the case of the noun that follows it.

Examples:

| **1. Into = in + accusative** | The girls runs <u>into</u> the house | *puella <u>in casam</u> currit.* |
|---|---|---|
| **2. In/on = in + ablative** | The women are <u>in</u> the garden. | *feminae <u>in horto</u> sunt.* |
| **3. Motion to/towards = ad + accusative** | The boys walk <u>to</u> the wood. | *pueri <u>ad silvam</u> ambulant.* |
| **4. With (accompaniment) = cum + ablative** | She is walking <u>with</u> the girls. | *<u>cum puellis</u> ambulat.* |
| **5. Through = per + accusative** | We walk <u>through</u> the forum. | *<u>per forum</u> ambulamus.* |
| **6. Near = prope + accusative** | We are sitting <u>near</u> the wall. | *<u>prope murum</u> sedemus.* |
| **7. From = a/ab + ablative** | The girl is walking <u>from</u> the house. | *puella <u>a casa</u> ambulat.* |
| **8. Around = circum + accusative** | They are walking <u>around</u> the garden. | *<u>circum hortam</u> ambulant.* |
| **9. About or down from = de + ablative** | The man asks <u>about</u> the stories. He is walking <u>down</u> the hill. | *vir <u>de fabulis</u> rogat.* <br> *<u>de collina</u> ambulat* |
| **10. Between/among = Inter + accusative** | She sits <u>between</u> the boys. | *<u>inter pueros</u> sedet.* |
| **11. Out of/from = e/ex + ablative** | She hurried <u>out of</u> the woods. | *<u>ex silva</u> festinabat.* |

## PALAESTRA

1. Translate into English:

a)   *in pugnam festinabatis.*

b)   *ad forum festinabam.*

c)   *feminam cum nautis iuvabit.*

d)   *per Romam gladios portant.*

e)   *agricolae ex silva ambulabant.*

f)   *prope portam exspectabo.*

g)   *femina de puero rogat.*

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2. Translate into Latin:

a)   We were walking around the city wall.

b)   He walked in the field with the farmer.

c)   "Will you hurry into the house, boys?"

d)   They will ask about the story.

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## FRIGIDARIUM

Which case follows *in* (into)? What about *in* (in/on)?

What preposition and case do we need to express "motion towards"? (E.g. I went to the market.)

Can you translate "a*d portam puellam a domo colonus portat*"?

How would you translate "I walked with the sailor through the woods"?

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# Week VII

## FABULA

Today we will be looking at the Hydra.

## QUOD VOLUMUS

- To conjugate our first irregular verb, sum/esse (I am/to be), in the present tense only
- To meet adjectives, which help us to describe nouns
- To understand that adjectives must match the noun that they describe in case, number and gender

## TEPIDARIUM

Let's take a look at how *sum/esse* conjugates in the present tense!

| Person | Latin (present tense only) | English |
|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1st sing. | *sum* | I am |
| 2nd sing. | *es* | You are |
| 3rd sing. | *est* | He/she/it is |
| 1st pl. | *sumus* | We are |
| 2nd pl. | *estis* | You are |
| 3rd pl. | *sunt* | They are |

**Vocabulary:**

*bonus/bona/bonum* – good

*malus/mala/malum* – bad

*laetus/laeta/laetum* – happy

*parvus/parva/parvum* – small

*magnus/magna/magnum* – big

*altus/alta/altum* – high

*pulcher/pulchra/pulchrum* – beautiful/handsome (some adjectives have a masculine ending –*er* like the noun *puer)*

*et* – and

*amicus/amici* – friend (masc.)

## CALDARIUM

Here's our first example of a sentence with an adjective:

*Iulius Romanus est*.

(Julius is Roman.)

*Iulius* is our noun and *Romanus* is an adjective that describes him.

Our second example does include two nouns and one adjective:

*Marcus et Quintus pueri boni sunt*.

(Marcus and Quintus are good boys.)

In the vocabulary lists, adjectives are easy to spot because they are present in three forms – masculine, feminine and neuter (which you don't need to worry about!). An adjective's ending depends on the noun's CASE, NUMBER and GENDER.

If the noun is masculine, the adjective will have an ending from the second declension noun list in the glossary (*us, e, um, i, o, o, i, i, os, orum, is, is*). If feminine, then the adjective will have an ending like the first declension nouns (*a, a, am, ae, ae, a, etc.*).

In general, an adjective will have the same ending as its noun. Be especially careful when translating first declension masculine nouns like *nauta* – they're masculine!

PALAESTRA

1. Translate into Latin:

a)      I am happy.

b)      We are Roman.

c)      The field is big.

d)      Are you a farmer?

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2. Translate into English:

a)      *amico fabula bona magister narrat.*

b)      *amico fabula bono magister narrat.*
(Check endings very carefully!)

c)      *cum puella pulchra cenam colonus parat.*

d)      *cum puella pulchra cenam femina parat.* (This one is ambiguous – two possible translations!)

e)      *laetus ad muros puer altos festinabat.*

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## FRIGIDARIUM

Latin Celebrity Heads! The class can pick a famous Roman or type of person for each player. The players should ask their questions by starting with "ego sum…?" (e.g. "ego sum famous for my military achievements?"). If they forget to ask in Latin, they have to forfeit their turn.

## PERVENIMUS

In what three ways does an adjective have to agree with its noun?

If we were walking towards a hill and wanted to describe that hill as "big", what Latin word would we need?

Can you translate the following sentence into English? *Tarquinius nautam pulchrum laetus amabat.*

How do you translate the following sentence into Latin? "The farmer prepares bad dinners for his beautiful girls."

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# Week VIII

## FABULA

Today we will look at the <u>Gorgons</u>.

## QUOD VOLUMUS (What we want)

• To recognise and become familiar with Latin NUMBERS.

## TEPIDARIUM

**Vocabulary:**

*fama* = fame, report, reputation

*regina* = 'queen'

*ventus* = 'wind'

*maritus* = 'husband'

*arma* = 'weapons'

*ludus* = 'game'

*stilus* = 'pen'

*cera* = 'wax tablet'

## CALDARIUM

Numbers, 1-10:

| | |
|---|---|
| I | unus, -a, -um |
| II | duo, -ae, -o |
| III | tres, tres, tria |
| IV | quattuor |
| V | quinque |
| VI | sex |
| VII | septem |
| VIII | octo |
| IX | novem |
| X | decem |

The numbers **unus, duo, tres** have different endings like **adjectives** (describing words) to match the noun that they are describing.

The remaining **numbers** do not have different endings.

## FRIGIDARIUM

Why do the numbers **unus, duo, tres** have different endings?


True or false: other cardinal numbers do not have different endings.

## PALAESTRA

1) Provide the correct Latin translation for the following numbers:

a. Nine

b. Five

c. Three

d. One

e. Eight

f. Ten

g. Two

h. Four

i. Seven

j. Six

2) Translate the following into English:

a. *septem mariti*

b. *decem reginae*

c. *una fama*

d. *quattuor venti*

**Vocab to help:**

*mariti* = 'husbands'

*reginae* = 'queens'

*fama* = 'reports'

*venti* = 'winds'

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# Week IX

## FABULA

Today we will be looking at the Furies.

## QUOD VOLUMUS

- Drawing competition based on a story told by the tutor. Rewards given to the most creative, decorative drawings - using Latin words or symbols as details will help!

## FABULA

Today we will talk about the Colosseum.

## TEPIDARIUM

- Potential Vocabulary pop-quiz: another opportunity to hand out prizes. This game could be a competition between two groups of students (gameshow-like) depending on attendance.

## CALDARIUM

- Latin based games (e.g. hangman or celebrity heads)

## PALAESTRA

- Students share their drawings, giving a description of the details.

## FRIGIDARIUM

- Opportunity for students to give feedback to tutor on their teaching strategies and learning activities.

Gratias tibi ago!

## VERB TABLES

| PRESENT: Forming the stem: amare = amare = ama + endings | | |
|---|---|---|
| Verb | Present Ending | English |
| amo | -o | I love/ I am loving |
| amas | -s | You (s) love, are loving |
| amat | -t | He/ she/ it loves |
| amamus | -mus | We love, are loving |
| amatis | -tis | You (pl) are loving |
| amant | -nt | They love, are loving |

| FUTURE: Forming the stem: amare = amare = ama + endings | | |
|---|---|---|
| Verb | Present Ending | English |
| amabo | -bo | I shall love |
| amabis | -bis | You (s) will love |
| amabit | -bit | He/ she/ it will love |
| amabimus | -bimus | We will love |
| amanbitis | -bitis | You (pl) will love |
| amabunt | -bunt | They will love |

| IMPERFECT: Forming the stem: amare = amare = ama + endings | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Verb** | **Future Ending** | **English** |
| amabam | -bam | I love/ I am loving |
| amabas | -bas | You (s) love, are loving |
| amabat | -bat | He/ she/ it loves |
| amabamus | -bamus | We love, are loving |
| amabatis | -bant | You (pl) are loving |
| amabant | -nt | They love, are loving |

| PERFECT: Forming the stem: amavi  = amavi = amav + endings | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Verb** | **Perfect Ending** | **English** |
| amavi | -i | I loved, have loved |
| amavisti | -isti | You (s) loved, have loved |
| amavit | -it | He/ she/ it loved, has loved |
| amavimus | -imus | We loved, have love |
| amavistis | -istis | You (pl) loved, have loved |
| amaverunt | -erunt | They loved, have loved |

## NOUNS TABLES

Just like verbs, nouns in Latin have stems + endings. In Latin, the noun endings correspond to their case. There are six different cases:

- Nominative: The subject of the sentence, the person/thing that does the verb. E.g. The boy walked to the field.
- Vocative: Only used if someone is being called by name. E.g. 'You're a good dog, Maximus.' Also, look for an exclamation mark!
- Accusative: Either the object of the sentence (the person/thing to which the verb is being done) or expressing 'motion towards.' E.g. The thunder frightened the mouse. Cicero travelled by cart to the city.
- Genitive: Used with the word 'of' to show ownership. E.g. I entered the atrium of the building. Virgil liked Horace's poems.
- Dative: Used for the person/thing to whom something is given. E.g. I handed the plate to my daughter. The slave did not work hard for his master.
- Ablative: Used with any of the prepositions 'by,' 'with,' 'from,' 'in,' or 'on.' E.g. The temple was struck by lightning. I stood with Tiberius. The wolf lived in the woods.

**Nouns are divided into declensions (or 'families'). The majority of the First Declension is feminine.**

| 1st Declension Nouns: Aqua, Aquae (f.) water | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Singular) | | (Plural) | |
| **Nominative** | *Aqu-a* | water (subject) | *Aqu-ae* | waters (subject) |
| **Vocative** | *Aqu-a* | O water! | *Aqu-ae* | O waters! |
| **Accusative** | *Aqu-am* | water (object) | *Aqu-as* | waters (object) |
| **Genitive** | *Aqu-ae* | of the water | *Aqu-arum* | of the waters |
| **Dative** | *Aqu-ae* | to/ for the water | *Aqu-is* | to/ for the waters |
| **Ablative** | *Aqu-a* | from/with/in/by/on water | *Aqu-is* | from/with/in/by/on waters |

| **Figure 1** – Match the case with the correct noun: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Singular** | **Case** | **Plural** | **Case** |
| sagittae | nominative | sagittas | genitive |
| sagitta | ablative | sagittis | vocative |
| sagittae | vocative | sagittarum | accusative |
| sagitta | accusative | sagittae | ablative |
| sagittam | ablative | sagittis | nominative |
| sagitta | genitive | sagittae | ablative |

| **2nd Declension Nouns** | | |
|---|---|---|
| The majority of 2nd Declension Nouns are masculine. | | |
| **Case** | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **Nominative** | Amic-us | Amic-i |
| **Vocative** | Amic-e | Amic-i |
| **Accusative** | Amic-um | Amic-os |
| **Genitive** | Amic-i | Amic-orum |
| **Dative** | Amic-o | Amic-is |
| **Ablative** | Amic-o | Amic-is |

## Prepositions

Prepositions are words which are associated with nouns and pronouns. They are used to indicate a relationship between other objects in terms of place, cause or effect. Prepositions often require the noun to be in a certain case:

### 1. Into = in + accusative

- The girls runs into the house
- Puella in casam currit.

### 2. Motion to or towards = ad + accusative

- The boys walk to the wood.
- Pueri ad silvam ambulant.

### 3. With (of accompaniment) = cum + ablative

- She is walking with the girls.
- Cum puellis ambulat.

### 4. In or On = in + ablative

- The women are in the garden.
- Feminae in horto sunt.

### 5. Through = per + accusative

- We walk through the forum.
- Per forum ambulamus.

### 6. Near = prope + accusative

- We are sitting near the wall.
- Prope murum sedemus.

### 7. From = A or Ab + ablative

- The girl is walking from the house.
- Puella a casa ambulat.

### 8. Around = circum + accusative

- They are walking around the garden.
- Circum hortam ambulant.

### 9. About or concerning = de + ablative

- The man asks about the stories
- Vir de fabulis rogat

### 10. Between or among = Inter + accusative

- She sits between the boys.
- Inter pueros sedet.

## Vocabulary

### *Verbs*

amo/ amare - I love/ to love

canto/ cantare - I sing/ to sing

clamo/ clamare - I shout/ to shout

do/ dare - I give/ to give

expecto/ expectare - I wait for/ to await for

exclamo/ exclamare - I shout aloud, exclaim/ to shout aloud, exclaim

festino/ festinare - I hurry/ to hurry

habito/ habitare - I live/ to live

intro/ intrare - I enter/ to enter

laudo/ laudare - I praise/ to praise

narro/ narrare - I tell/ to tell

neco/ necare - I kill/ to kill

numero/ numerare - I count/ to count

nuntio/ nuntiare - I announce, report/ to announce, report

oppugno/ oppugnare - I attack/ to attack

paro/ parare - I prepare/ to prepare

porto/ portare - I carry/ to carry

recito/ recitare - I read (aloud)/ to read (aloud)

saluto/ salutare - I greet/ to greet

servo/ servare - I save/ to save

specto/ spectare - I observe, watch/ to observe, watch

sto/ stare - I stand/ to stand

supero/ superare - I overcome/ to overcome

vasto/ vastare - I destroy/ to destroy

vito/ vitare - I avoid/ to avoid

vulnero/ vulnerare - I wound/ to wound

## Nouns

agricola, agricolae (m.) - a farmer

aqua, aquae (f.) - water

casa, casae (f.) - a house, home

femina, feminae (f.) - a woman

ianua, ianuae (f.) - a door

nauta, nautae (m.) - a sailor

porta, portae (f.) - a gate

puella, puellae (f.) - a girl

Roma, Romae (f.) - Rome

victoria, victoriae (f.) - victory

hasta, hastae (f.) - a spear

insula, insulae (f.) - an island

mensae, mensae (f.) - a table

nauta, nautae (m.) - a sailor

poeta, poetae (m.) - a poet

pugna, pugnae (f.) - a fight

regina, reginae (f.) - a queen

sagitta, sagittae (f.) - an arrow

silva, silvae (f.) - a wood

villa, villae (f.) - a villa

amicus, amici (m.) - friend

barbarus, barbari (m.) - a barbarian

captivus, captivi (m.) - a captive

deus, dei (m.) - a god

dominus, domini (m.) - master, lord

ludus, ludi (m.) - a game

murus, muri (m.) - a wall

servus, servi (m.) - a slave


cur? - why?

quando? - when?

quo? - where to?

sember - always

ubi? - where the stem.