

STUDENTS COMING INTO LATIN B: SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

Below are the instructions and handouts that you will need for your Latin summer assignment. Do not be frightened by the length of this document – it is not as “scary” as it looks. Much of the material here is information and guidelines, plus the long list of review vocabulary. Moreover, this assignment should be done **in a few sittings** spread throughout the summer (**not** all at once and ideally **not** at the very beginning of the summer). The goal is for you to be looking at and thinking ‘Latin’ at least a few times throughout the summer to help keep your knowledge fresh. The written assignments (*ER* Chapter 18 & 19 Vocabulary sheet, *ER* Chapter 18 translation, and the Grammar Review Worksheet) should take ≈2-3 hours and are **due on the first day of class** (N.B. No freebies will be accepted!). In addition, you will need to spend time studying the new and review vocabulary and reviewing any grammatical forms that have been challenging for you.

Assignment:

1. Vocabulary:

- Review the Vocabulary Learning Guide (attached) and try out some of the different steps.
- Using your *Ecce Romani* book, complete the CH 18 & 19 Vocabulary sheet (attached).
- Study this vocabulary for a quiz within the first few days of school.
- Review (i.e. look over) the *Ecce Romani* CH 1-19 Vocabulary Review List (attached). This long list contains the words that you have studied over this past year plus the new vocabulary sheet. You do NOT need to provide definitions or make flashcards for this entire list, but should be familiar with these words. We will continue to review this vocabulary over the first several weeks next year.

2. Grammar:

- Review the forms for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension nouns.
- Review the formation of regular and irregular verbs in the present, imperfect, and future tenses.
- Complete the Grammar Review Worksheet (attached).

3. Translation:

- Write out the translation for *Ecce Romani* CH 18 on lined paper. Watch carefully for the tense of verbs and the case of nouns. Be sure to SKIP LINES!

Guidelines:

1. Feel free to consult your grammar notes, glossary, and grammar charts at the back of the book. Make note of what concepts are challenging and add them to your list of things to review.

2. You may NOT work on any part of the written assignment with anyone else. **You must complete the entire assignment on your own.** This will help me understand where you are with your understanding of the material and know on what areas to focus our review in the fall.
3. You absolutely may get help from someone else (a classmate, parent, sibling, kind friend) when doing your study and review.

If you have any questions about the assignment or my guidelines, please feel free to get in touch with me over the summer at mmarkonish@nya.org, 846-9051, or 807-2721.

Good luck and enjoy your summer!

Vale,

Magistra Markonish

VOCABULARY LEARNING GUIDE

For most people, truly learning vocabulary takes time, effort, and hard work. If you want to master vocabulary, remember it forever, and do well on vocabulary quizzes and tests, follow the steps below.

I. DEFINE: Look up the definition of each word in your book and write the definition on your vocabulary sheet. Make sure that you understand the definition. If there are multiple definitions, find out which ones you need to know.

II. USE DERIVATIVES: Go down the vocabulary list and write a derivative(s) for every word that you can. You do not need to look in a dictionary. Try to think about the Latin word and its meaning, and make connections to English. These can help you to recognize the Latin words later. It also gets you thinking about the relationship between Latin and English which can help you break down and better understand more complex English vocabulary.

III. MAKE FLASHCARDS: Make a flashcard for each vocabulary word. 3x5 index cards are ideal. On the front of each card, write out all of the Latin forms and information (e.g. gender of noun); on the back, write the English definition(s). It is useful to put the chapter number in the upper right hand corner. If you have difficulty figuring out different parts of speech, you may want to indicate this on the back under the definition. Simply writing out the flashcards can help you to learn the forms, but you will also use these flashcards later.

IV. WRITE OUT THE FORMS: On a separate piece(s) of paper (scrap paper is fine), write out the words and definitions *a minimum of three times each*. Be sure to write out all the forms and necessary definitions. Pay careful attention to the spelling and long marks (macrons). Writing these forms can help to cement each in your brain and is especially useful for learning the correct spelling and long marks.

V. SAY THE FORMS ALOUD: As you write out the forms and definitions (step IV), say each aloud. The combination of writing, reading, speaking, and listening is golden for learning vocabulary.

VI. USE THE FLASHCARDS: Go through the Latin side of the flashcards, quizzing yourself on the definition(s). Read the Latin forms aloud. Say your answer aloud and then flip the card to check your response. Read the answer aloud. If your answer is correct, put the card facedown in a pile on your right. If your answer is incorrect or you had no guess at all, put the card facedown in a pile on your left. Go through the entire deck in this manner. Now go through the pile on your right (the ones you know) again to be sure that you have really mastered those forms. Go through the pile on your left (the ones you don't know yet) again and again until all of the cards are in the right side "the ones you know" pile.

VII. USE THE FLASHCARDS AGAIN: Repeat all of the steps from step VI (above) going through the English definition side of the flashcards. Be sure that you know how to spell each of the Latin forms, including long marks.

VIII. QUIZ YOURSELF: Make three quizzes for yourself, following my vocabulary quiz format (five Latin to English and five English to Latin). Take the quiz and grade it. If you had difficulty with the quiz, figure out where your problems were and study again. For instance, if you had trouble with the Latin to English questions, you might want to review your flashcards in that manner. If you had trouble with spelling, you might want to practice writing out the forms a few more times. Repeat for each of the quizzes. It is a good idea to space out these three quizzes. Perhaps one right after you have finished step VII, a second as your last bit of homework that night, and a third the next day in study hall. Quizlet is also an excellent review strategy after you have studied the words.

By the end of these steps, you will be well on your way to learning this vocabulary *for life*. It won't guarantee a 100% on each vocabulary quiz, but it sure will help. Remember that part of the challenge of learning a language is that you are not allowed to forget anything ever. ☺ This will help to make that a reality!

ER VOCABULARY: CHAPTERS 18 & 19

LATIN

ENGLISH

DERIVATIVE

NOUNS:

homō, hominis, m.

legatus, -ī, m.

cena, -ae, f.

lectus, -ī, m.

ADJECTIVES:

obēsus-a-um

sordidus-a-um

VERBS:

fugiō, fugere

agnoscō, agnoscere

doleō, dolēre

cenō, cenāre

esuriō, esurīre

vigilō, vigilāre

OTHER:

modo

olim

Mehercule!

nisi errō

rem explicāre

cubitum īre

valdē

ECCE ROMANI CH 1-19 VOCABULARY REVIEW LIST

NOUNS

aedificium, -ī, n.
aestās, aestātis, f.
ager, agrī, m.
amīca, -ae, f.
amīcus, -ī, m.
ancilla, -ae, f.
animus, -ī, m.
aqua, -ae, f.
arbor, arboris, f.
ārea, -ae, f.
ars, artis, f.
aurīga, -ae, m.
auxilium, -ī, n.
baculum, -ī, n.
bōs, bōvis, m./f.
caelum, -ī, n.
canis, canis, m./f.
caupō, caupōnis, m.
caupōna, -ae, f.
cēna, -ae, f.
cibus, -ī, m.
cisium, -ī, n.
cista, -ae, f.
cīvis, cīvis, m./f.
clāmōr, clāmōris, m.
cubiculum, -ī, n.
culpa, -ae, f.
diēs, -eī, m.
domina, -ae, f.
dominus, -ī, m.
epistula, -ae, f.
equus, -ī, m.
fabula, -ae, f.
femina, -ae, f.
filia, -ae, f.
filius, -ī, m.
fossa, -ae, f.
fragor, fragōris, m.
frater, fratris, m.
homō, hominis, m.
hora, -ae, f.
hortus, -ī, m.
hospes, hospitis, m./f.
iānitor, iānitōris, m.
iānuā, -ae, f.
iocus, -ī, m.
īra, -ae, f.

NOUNS (continued . . .)

iter, itineris, n.
lectus, -ī, m.
legātus, -ī, m.
līberī, -ōrum, m.pl.
lupus, - ī, m.
māter, mātris, f.
mīles, mīlitis, m.
nārrātor, nārrātoris, m.
nēmō, nēminis, m./f.
nōmen, nōminis, n.
nox, noctis, f.
numerus, -ī, m.
nūntius, -ī, m.
onus, oneris, n.
parēns, parentis, m./f.
pater, patris, m.
perīculum, -ī, n.
pēs, pedis, m.
pila, -ae, f.
plastrum, -ī, n.
porta, -ae, f.
prīnceps, prīncipis, m.
puella, -ae, f.
puer, puerī, m.
pulvis, pulveris, n.
raeda, -ae, f.
raedārius, -ī, m.
rāmus, -ī, m.
rīvus, -ī, m.
rota, -ae, f.
senātor, senātōris, m.
servus, -ī, m.
silentium, -ī, n.
silva, -ae, f.
soror, sororis, f.
tabellārius, -ī, m.
urbs, urbis, f.
uxor, uxoris, f.
vehiculum, -ī, n.
vēstīgium, -ī, n.
via, -ae, f.
vīlicus, -ī, m.
vīlla, -ae, f.
vinea, -ae, f.
vir, virī, m.
virga, -ae, f.
vōx, vocis, f.

ADJECTIVES

aliī...aliī

alius, alia, aliud

alter, altera, alterum

bonus-a-um

calidus-a-um

cārissimus-a-um

commōtus-a-um

dēfessus-a-um

duō, duae, duo

fatuus-a-um

frīgidus-a-um

Graecus-a-um

ignāvus-a-um

immōbilis-is-e

incolumis-is-e

īnfirmus-a-um

īrātus-a-um

laetus-a-um

lentus-a-um

longus-a-um

magnus-a-um

medius-a-um

meus-a-um

miser, misera, miserum

molestus-a-um

mortuus-a-um

multus-a-um

nārrātus-a-um

noster, nostra, nostrum

novus-a-um

nūllus-a-um

obēsus-a-um

occupātus-a-um

omnis-is-e

optimus-a-um

parātus-a-um

periculōsus-a-um

perterritus-a-um

plēnus-a-um (+ gen.)

praeclārus-a-um

Romānus-a-um

salvus-a-um

scelestus-a-um

secundus-a-um

semisomnus-a-um

sollicitus-a-um

sōlus-a-um

ADJECTIVES (continued . . .)

sordidus-a-um
strenuus-a-um
tardus-a-um
temerārius-a-um
trēs, trēs, tria
tuus-a-um undecimus-a-um
ūnus-a-um
vīcīnus-a-um

VERBS

1st conjugation

ambulō, ambulāre
amō, amāre
appropinquō, appropinquāre
cēlō, cēlāre
cenō, cenāre
cessō, cessāre
clāmō, clāmāre
convocō, convocāre
cūrō, cūrāre
dēvorō, dēvorāre
errō, errāre
excitō, excitāre
exclāmō, exclāmāre
exspectō, exspectāre
festinō, festināre
habitō, habitāre
incitō, incitāre
interpellō, interpellāre
intrō, intrāre
labōrō, labōrāre
lacrimō, lacrimāre
mussō, mussāre
nārrō, nārrāre
necō, necāre
parō, parāre
pernoctō, pernoctāre
portō, portāre
purgō, purgāre
revocō, revocāre
rogō, rogāre
salūtō, salūtāre
spectō, spectāre
stō, stāre
temptō, temptāre
verberō, verberāre
vexō, vexāre
vigilō, vigilāre
vītō, vītāre

2nd conjugation

caveō, ēre
doceō, docēre
doleō, dolēre
gaudeō, gaudēre
habeō, habēre
haereō, haerēre
iubeō, iubēre
licet, licēre
lūcet, lūcēre
maneō, manēre
moveō, movēre
rideō, ridēre
sedeō, sedēre
soleō, solēre (+inf.)
taceō, tacēre
teneō, tenēre
terreō, terrēre
timeō, timēre
videō, vidēre

3rd conjugation

advesperascit, advesperascere
agnoscō, agnoscere
agō, agere
cadō, cadere
currō, currere
dēscendō, dēscendere
dīcō, dīcere
discēdō, discēdere
ducō, ducere
gemō, gemere
gerō, gerere
induō, induere
legō, legere
ludō, ludere
mittō, mittere
petō, petere
ponō, ponere
promittō, promittere
quiēscō, quiēscere
relinquō, relinquere
repellō, repellere
reprehendō, reprehendere
scrībō, scrībere
surgō, surgere
trādō, trādere
trahō, trahere
vertō, vertere

(3rd –iō)

arripiō, arripere
cōspiciō, cōspicere
effugiō, effugere
excipiō, excipere
faciō, facere
fugiō, fugere
iaciō, iacere
olfaciō, olfacere

4th conjugation

adveniō, advenīre
aperiō, aperīre
audiō, audīre
custodiō, custodīre
dormiō, dormīre
esuriō, esurīre
feriō, ferīre
impediō, impedīre
inveniō, invenīre
nesciō, nescīre
sciō, scīre

Irregular

sum, esse
absum, abesse
possum, posse (+ inf.)

eō, īre
exeō, exīre
praetereō, praeterīre
redeō, redīre

ferō, ferre

vōlō, velle
nōlō, nōlle

OTHER

Conjunctions

dum
enim/nam
et
igitur
neque
neque...neque
quamquam
quod
sed
sī
ubi

Prepositions

+ *accusative*

ad
apud
in
per
post
prope

+ *ablative*

ā/ab
cum
dē
ē/ex
in
pro
prae
sub

Pronouns

ego, mē
tū, tē
nōs
vōs
ipse, ipsa, ipsum

Miscellaneous

brevī tempore
cubitum īre
eādem
Eheu!
eō ipsō tempore
Estō!
Eugepae!
in fronte litterās inūrere
lanam trahunt
Mehercule!
-ne
necesse est
nihil
nisi errō
nōlī/nōlīte (+ inf.)
Ō mē miseram!
quattuor, quīnque, sex, septem, octō, novem, decem, centum, mīlle
quī, quae, quod
quis? quid?
quōcum/quibuscum?
quot?
rem explicāre
salvē/ salvēte!
tuā culpā
valē/valēte!

Adverbs

adhūc

anteā

celeriter

celerrimē

crās

cūr?

deinde

diū

etiam

ferōciter

fortasse

fūrtim

hīc

hodiē

iam

ibi

intereā

Ita vērō!

itaque

iterum

minimē!

modo

nōn

nōn iam

nōndum

numquam

nunc

olim

paulisper

placidē

procul

quam..!

quandō?

quō?

quōmodo?

quoque

saepe

semper

simul

statim

strēnuē

subitō

tacitē

tamen

tandem

tum

ubi?

unde?

valdē

LATIN B SUMMER GRAMMAR REVIEW

I. DECLINING NOUNS: Fill in the noun charts below.

	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension	2 nd Declension
	puella	ramus	cubiculum
NOM			
GEN			
DAT			
ACC			
ABL			
NOM			
GEN			
DAT			
ACC			
ABL			

	3 rd Declension	3 rd Declension
	frater	tempus
NOM		
GEN		
DAT		
ACC		
ABL		
NOM		
GEN		
DAT		
ACC		
ABL		

II. NOUN IDS: Fill in the noun ID chart below.

	<u>DECL</u>	<u>GENDER</u>	<u>CASE</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>
1. vōcum	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. onus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. bacula	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. caupōnibus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. raedae	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. sorōris	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

III. DECLINING ADJECTIVES: Fill in the adjective chart below.

	masculine	feminine	neuter
	laetus	laeta	laetum
NOM			
GEN			
DAT			
ACC			
ABL			
NOM			
GEN			
DAT			
ACC			
ABL			

IV. NOUNS/ADJECTIVES: ENGLISH → LATIN: Write the following noun/adjective phrases in Latin.

1. of the angry men
2. the shaky tree (DO)
3. to the happy father
4. with the long name
5. the big rooms (subj)
6. for the doorkeepers

V. VERBS: PERSONAL ENDINGS CHART: List the personal endings, the English subjects, and the Latin subjects in the chart below.

	<u>PE's</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>LATIN</u>
SG:	1		
	2		
	3		
PL:	1		
	2		
	3		

VI. VERB INFORMATION CHART: Complete the chart below. Be specific!

TENSE = STEM + T/M MARKER + ENDINGS → TRANS.

PRESENT=

IMPERFECT=

FUTURE=

VII. CONJUGATING REGULAR VERBS:

Conjugate each of the verbs below in the **PRESENT** tense.

amāre

ridēre

extrahere

invenīre

Conjugate each of the verbs below in the **IMPERFECT** tense.

amāre

ridēre

extrahere

invenīre

Conjugate each of the verbs below in the **FUTURE** tense.

amāre

ridēre

extrahere

invenīre

VIII. CONJUGATING IRREGULAR VERBS:

Conjugate each of the verbs below in the **PRESENT** tense.

esse

posse

velle

nōlle

ferre

īre

Conjugate each of the verbs below in the **IMPERFECT** tense.

esse

posse

velle

nōlle

ferre

īre

Conjugate each of the verbs below in the **FUTURE** tense.

esse

posse

velle

nōlle

ferre

īre

IX. VERB ID CHART: Fill in the conjugation, person, number, and tense of each verb and then translate accordingly.

	<u>CONJ</u>	<u>PERSON</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>TENSE</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>
1. ridētis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. feram	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. poterant	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. legēmus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. adiuvābit	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. errābat	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. adveniunt	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

X. VERBS: ENGLISH → LATIN: Write the following verb phrases in Latin.

1. I will come
2. you are unwilling
3. we were falling
4. they live
5. you were cooking
6. y'all will be
7. she will cry
8. he was going