

Teacher's Edition

Lesson 1

A noun names a person, place, or thing.

These are the nouns from Word List #1:

<u>amicus</u>	<u>mûrus</u>
<u>aqua</u>	<u>nauta</u>
<u>taurus</u>	<u>virga</u>
<u>stella</u>	<u>latebra</u>
<u>equus</u>	<u>pontus</u>
<u>terra</u>	<u>colonus</u>
<u>puer</u>	<u>caelum</u>
<u>puella</u>	<u>cibus</u>
<u>poëta</u>	<u>nimbus</u>

The English word *noun* comes from the Latin word *nomen*, which means "name." Give an English derivative for each of these words.

murus mural, intramural terra terrestrial
 poëta poet, poetic equus equine, equestrian

The word for "friend" in Latin is *amicus*. Look at the word for "friend" in these languages:

Italian	Spanish	French
amico	amigo	ami

Why do they look so much like *amicus*? As the Roman Empire dissolved, it no longer united many countries with the same language. So in different parts of the old empire, the language began to change. Italian, Spanish, and French are all languages that developed out of Latin in different ways.

Latin Primer: Book II

Word List 1

1. amīcus, ī	friend
2. mūrus, ī	wall
3. aqua, ae	water
4. nauta, ae	sailor
5. taurus, ī	bull
6. stella, ae	star
7. equus, ī	horse
8. terra, ae	land, earth
9. puer, puerī	boy
10. puella, ae	girl
11. poēta, ae	poet
12. vīrga, ae	branch, twig
13. latebra, ae	hiding place
14. pontus, ī	sea, sea water
15. colōnus, ī	settler
16. caelum, ī	sky, heaven, the heavens
17. cibus, ī	food
18. nimbus, ī	cloud, storm
19. peccō, peccāre	I sin
20. astō, astāre	I stand near, stand by, stand erect

What is the word for "sea" that you learned in *Book I*?

Latin Primer: Book II

Unit 1

- Definition of nouns
- Singular and plural nouns
- Declining of 1st and 2nd declension nouns
- Vocabulary

Unit 1 and Unit 2 are review in preparation for the new and important material of Unit 3. In these first two units the students will only work with the nominative case, so the only plural endings they'll encounter in sentences will be "ae" in the 1st declension, "i" in the 2nd, and "a" in the 2nd neuter.

Lesson 1: "Asto" was formed by adding "ad" to "sto", which they had last year.

Lesson 4: Don't give Word List 2 to the students until after they've done this lesson.

Lesson 5: Remind the students to provide articles(a, an, the) as needed to make English sentences that sound right, as they do not exist in classical Latin.

Lesson 6: "Via" is a word from last year.

Unit 2

- Definition of verbs
- Present tense translation
- First, second, and third person
- First and second conjugation

A good habit to reinforce is to start the translation of a Latin sentence with the verb.

Unit 3

- Accusative for direct object

With the introduction of the accusative case in sentences, a big step in the study of Latin is taken. Although it has been hinted at before, the inflection of nouns has not been encountered in the regular translation work. The degree of inflection is a major difference between Latin and English: while English has only traces of inflection left in such words as *who/whom*, *him/he*, and *her/she*, Latin is inflected at every turn. Inflection in a language is indicated by the variable endings of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs that show the relation between words in a sentence. While English is dependent on word order to show the relations between words, Latin does this with inflection.

Latin Primer: Book II

Lesson 1

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These are the nouns from Word List #1:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

The English word *noun* comes from the Latin word *nomen*, which means "name." Give an English derivative for each of these words.

murus _____ terra _____

poeta _____ equus _____

The word for "friend" in Latin is *amicus*. Look at the word for "friend" in these languages:

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Why do they look so much like *amicus*? _____
