

Monday

Session I

Roman Alphabet (tip: pronounce every letter in every word) :

p c t f h k l m n qu r s x
b g d z

ā ē ī ō ū ȳ
a e i/j o u/v y

ch ph th rh gn

Greetings :

salve = hello (singular); salvete. = hello (plural); vale = hello (sing); valete. = hello (pl);

quid agis? = how are you? optimē 😄 bene 😊 male 😞 pessimē 😱

heus = hey; ignosce mihi =excuse me; gratias tibi agō/gratum = thank you;

benignē = you're welcome; quid est? = what is it? quis est? = who is it?

quis es? = who are you? N or M sum = I am N or M

da mi osculum; Latine loquor!

Monday

Session II

Verb "personal endings" are added to the "stem" (the basic meaning of the verb):

Singular:

First Person ("I"):	O (sometimes M)	tene-o =	I hold
Second Person ("you/thou"): hold	S	tene-s =	you
Third Person ("he/she/it"): he/she/it holds	T	tene-t =	

Plural:

First Person ("we"):	MUS	tene-mus =	we hold
Second Person ("you/ye/youse/y'all"):	TIS	tene-tis =	you hold
Third Person ("they"):	NT	tene-nt =	they hold

If cupio = I want, what are :

cupiunt ; cupis; cupit; cupitis; cupimus

If clamo = I shout, what are :

clamamus; clamas; clamatis; clamas; clamat

If lego = I read, what are :

legunt; legimus; legis; legitis; legit

Leave off the personal "ending" (technically called a grammatical termination) and you have the order-giving form called the Imperative :

clama = shout! (an order for one person only – singular)
tene = hold! (an order for one person only – singular)
lege = read! (an order for one person only – singular)

To make an order plural, add TE to the Singular Imperative:

ambula-te = walk! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)
vide-te = see! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)
legi-te = hear! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)

Compare: salve/salvete; vale/valete

If you remove the personal endings and replace them with RE, you have the Infinitive:

clamā-re = to walk; what are these next two:
tenē-re =
legē-re =
If audio = I hear, audī-re =

There are four Conjugations (families) of verbs, identified by their infinitives, but they all end in the same two letters: **RE**

āre ēre ēre īre

Finally, if you add BA after the "stem" and before the "ending", you form the Imperfect Tense (translated as was/were ... ing) in English:

ambula-ba-m = I was walking; audie-ba-s = you were hearing;
vide-ba-mus = we were seeing; dice-ba-t = she was saying

What are : tenebas; clamabatis; legebam; audiebat;

If you want to ask a question, just add NE to the verb: audisne =do you hear?

What are: tenesne; auditisne; legabatne; clamabantne?

Latin is an "inflected" language, so the golden rule is:

The most important part of the word is the ending!

Monday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Tuesday Session I

NUMERI ROMANI :

**I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X
X, XX, XXX, XL, L, LX, LXX, LXXX, XC, C
C, CC, CCC, CD, D, DC, DCC, DCCC, CM, M
M, MM, MMM**

\bar{V} \bar{X} \bar{L} \bar{C} \bar{M}

What are : LXXXVIII; \bar{L} ; $\bar{D}D$ VIII; MMXX;

Dates :

KALENDS : 1st of the month Counting is inclusive: the day after tomorrow is in three days.

NONES : 5th/7th of the month The day before the Kalends/Nones/Ides is “pridie”.

Ides : 13th/15th of the month

In March, July, October, May
The Nones are on the seventh day
In March, July, October, May
The Ides on the 15th day.

753 BC = I AUC (ab Urbe conditā : from the founding of the City)
752 BC = II AUC
751 BC = III AUC etc

To convert BC to AUC, contract that year from 754; to convert AD to AUC, add 753 to that year.

To convert from AUC :

any number equal to or less than 753 will be a BC date; subtract the number from 754.
any number equal to or greater than 754 will be an AD date; subtract 753 from the year.

What are : 508 BC; 45 BC; 37 AD; 476 AD; 1453 AD; 2020 AD. (What do you have to add/subtract? BC/AD?)

What are : DCCVII AUC; DCVIII AUC; MMCCVII AUC; MMDCCLXII AUC. (How much do you have to subtract?)

(Roman shortcut : (“Planco consule” = DCCXII AUC/DCCLXVI AUC)

Tuesday Session II

Latin has SIX Cases; the main five are :

Nominative Case: use for the SUBJECT of the sentence.

Accusative Case: used for the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence.

Genitive Case: usually translated as "of"; e.g. Anne's book (equals the book of Anne); a cup of wine.

Dative Case: usually translated as "to" or "for"; e.g. I gave the book to Anne (Indirect Object); I bought the book for Anne (Advantage).

Ablative Case: usually "governed" by a Preposition; usually translated as "in/with/by/from".

Each noun has SIX endings to indicate its function in the Singular, and SIX endings to indicate its function in the Plural. There are five families of nouns called Declensions. Each Declension has its own set of 12 endings for each Case. Each noun belongs to 1 of the 5 Declensions. Here are the endings of the first and second Declensions:

naut-a (subject)	sailor (subject)	catul-us	puppy
naut-a oh puppy	(hello) oh sailor	catul-e	(hello)
naut-am (direct object)	sailor (direct object)	catul-um	puppy
naut-ae puppy	of the sailor	catul-ī	of the
naut-ae the puppy	to/for the sailor	catul-ō	to/for
naut-ā	in/with/by/from/the sailor in/with/by/from the puppy	catul-ō	
naut-ae puppies (subject)	sailors (subject)	catul-ī	
naut-ae oh puppies	(hello) oh sailors	catul-ī	(hello)
naut-as puppies (direct object)	sailors (direct object)	catul-ōs	
naut-ārum puppies	of the sailors	catul-ōrum	of the
naut-īs the puppies	to/for the sailors	catul-īs	to/for
naut-īs	in/with/by/from/the sailors in/with/by/from the puppies	catul-īs	

The **Vocative** Case (vocat = calls) is traditionally listed after the Nominative Case and is used for "direct address"; names ending in US or IUS change as follows:
For all other nouns, singular and plural, the Vocative ending is the same as the Nominative ending.

salve Marce = hello Marcus; salve Flavi = "hello Flavius".

How do you say "hello" to the following people (all names) :

Quintus; Iucundus; Flavia; Julius Caesar; Tullius; Cicero; Plinius Secundus.

Tuesday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Wednesday Session I

quid fecit? ubi ivit? quid accidit?

quid fecisti? ubi ivisti? ->

Wednesday Session II

To form the Perfect Tense in Latin it is necessary to add one of the following six endings to the stem of the verb:

i (I); isti (you); it (he/he/it); imus (we); istis (you); ērunt (they).

The Perfect Tense refers to a single action in the past (e.g. she walked).

The Perfect Tense Stem is different from the Present Tense Stem; usually:

Add V or U plus the ending to the Present Stem; e.g. clamā-v-it = she shouted; cupī-v-it = he wanted; ten-u-it = he held ("holded").

This is not always the case, just as we cannot always form the Past Tense in English by adding ED to the verb!*

(You will hear English narrative here to make this point)

Sometimes another letter is used; [jingle to remember: **SS S U X V**]

e.g. discedit (he leaves) -> discessit (he left); mittit (she sends) -> misit (she sent);

monent (they warn) -> monuerunt (they warned); dicit (she says) -> dixit (she said)

Some verbs change the vowel in the stem; e.g. venimus (we come) -> vēnimus (we came).

We often do this in English (e.g. read vs read). As people learning English have to do, in Latin you just have to learn the past tense of verbs as you meet them.

If "visitāre" = "to visit", what are the following:

visito; visitabam; visitavi; visitavistisne; visitatis; visitabatis; visitate; visitat;
visitaverunt; visitabant.

If "vidēre" = "to see", what are the following:

videt; videbat; vīdit (trick question!); videbamus; videmus; vīdimus (another trick question!); videntne; viderunt; vidisti; vidistis; vidi.

Wednesday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Thursday Session I

qualis vir? quot annos natus?

Thursday Session II

Latin adjectives are easy to recognise because they have similar endings to the nouns they are describing and have to "agree" in:

Number (singular/plural), Case (Nominative et cetera), Gender (Masculine/Feminine/Neuter).

machina est magna; hortus est magnus; machinae sunt magnae; horti sunt magni.

machinam magnam habeo; machinas magnas habeo; hortum magnum habeo; hortos magnos habeo.

ubi est clava parva machinae magnae? In horto magno habito!

dedi (= I gave) multam pecuniam servo magno; donum maximum nautae stulto dedi; ubi est villa poetae stulti; timeo gladium Germani ferocis.

Adjectives in Latin, as in English, come in three "Degrees":

Positive (big); Comparative (**bigger**/more big); Superlative (**biggest**/very big).

In Latin:

The Comparative Degree is recognised by IOR and usually followed by **QUAM** (= than).

The Superlative Degree Is recognised by SS/LL/RR.

Romani erat fortiores quam Poeni; Germani erant ferociores quam Graeci.

pulcher (beautiful) -> pulchior (more beautiful) pulcherrimus (very/most beautiful)

facilis (easy) -> faciliior (easier) -> facillimus (easiest).

Thursday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Friday Session I

The **Present Participle** is the **ING** form of a verb - **running**, **hopping**, **skipping**, **working**, **sleeping**, **learning** et cetera

In Latin *NS/NT = ING*

ridens; ambulans; veniens; laborans; videns; visitans; dormiens; currens; legens;
lacrimans;

It agrees like an adjective with its nouns in NUMBER, CASE, GENDER.

servus intravit clamans;
servi intraverunt clamantes;
Imperator servum currentem vidit;
Imperator currens servum vidit;
Imperator libertatem servo lacrimanti dedit;
libertatem dedit;
miles tunicam servi clamantis scissit;
lacrimantis scissit;

Who chiastically did what to whom?
verberavit.

lacrimantem occisit.

servus exit lacrimans;
servi exierunt lacrimantes;
Imperator servos lacrimantes vdit;
Imperator lacrimans servos vidit;
Imperator lacrimantibus servis

miles ridens tunicam servi

miles dormientem servum ridens

Imperatorem servus triumphans

Friday Session II

Reading Passages as marked.

Passage for Reading and Comprehension are listed in the accompanying document.

LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL MMXX
Level IA Reading Passages

Monday

Passage I

1 Rōma in Italiā est. Italia in Eurōpā est. Graecia in Eurōpā est. Italia et Graecia in Eurōpā sunt. Hispānia quoque in Eurōpā est. Hispānia et Italia et Graecia in Eurōpā sunt.

5 Aegyptus in Eurōpā nōn est, Aegyptus in Āfricā est. Gallia nōn in Āfricā est, Gallia est in Eurōpā. Syria nōn est in Eurōpā, sed in Asiā. Arabia quoque in Asiā est. Syria et Arabia in Asiā sunt. Germānia nōn in Asiā, sed in Eurōpā est. Britannia quoque in Eurōpā est. Germānia et Britannia sunt in Eurōpā.

Estne Gallia in Eurōpā? Gallia in Eurōpā est. Estne Rōma in Galliā? Rōma in Galliā nōn est. Ubi est Rōma? Rōma est in Italiā. Ubi est Italia? Italia in Eurōpā est. Ubi sunt Gallia et Hispānia? Gallia et Hispānia in Eurōpā sunt.

Estne Nīlus in Eurōpā? Nīlus in Eurōpā nōn est. Ubi est Nīlus? Nīlus in Āfricā est. Rhēnus ubi est? Rhēnus est in Germāniā. Nīlus fluvius est. Rhēnus fluvius est.

Passage II

Anno Domini (date)
Requiescat In Pace (on graves)
In memoriam (obituary)
Et cetera (often misused!)
Luceat Lux Vestra (motto)
Post mortem (doctors do it)
Ego (who?)
Ante Meridiem (telling the time)
Post Meridiem (telling the time)
Nullarbor Plain (what is missing?)
Amor omnia vincit (St Valentine's Day)
Fortuna fortes/audentes iuvat (who benefits?)
Interim (when?)
Via (where?)
Status quo (what?)
Gloria in excelsis Deo (sung at Christmas)
Valete (👋)
Ab initio (from where?)
Ad hoc (specific)
Cave canem (GROWL!)
Ex libris (whose book?)
Pro tem[pore] (not permanent)
Locum tenens (not permanent)
Inter alia (what else?)
In medias res (not on the edge)
Semper/adeste fideles (loyalty/devotion)
Cogito ergo sum (a Frenchman's thought)
Habeas corpus (murder trial)
Caveat emptor (consumer rights?)
De iure (legal)
De facto (not so legal)
Locus in quo (crime scene)
Three elements to establish in a Roman murder trial : cui bono; modus; occasio ...

Passage III

sidere mens eadem mutato (University of Sydney)
quis custodiet ipsos custodes? (Satires of Juvenal)
mens sana in corpore sano (Satires of Juvenal)
Orta Recens Quam Pura Nites (State Motto of New South Wales)
Elizabetha II Regina F[idei] D[efensor] (found on pre-decimal coins)
quid pro quo : (you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours)

“It would seem, *ipso facto*, that the *argumentum ad hominem* presented here is, indeed, a case of *res ipsa loquitur* in view of the *prima facie* evidence that the expression has become a *sine qua non* feature of our Anglophone *lingua franca*!”