

LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL MMXXII
Level IA Course Material

The structure of each day will be:

- Session I: Review of the Previous Day; Vocabulary and Communication
(partly in Latin, partly in English)
- Session II: Grammar Topics
- Session IV: Comprehension and Translation of authentic and abridged Latin
(which will revise and consolidate material covered in Sessions I & II).
There will be some comprehension, some translation and some
grammatical analysis

The numbers/headings listed for each Session on each day refer to the material which follows this outline. Reading passages for study during Session IV Monday – Thursday and Session II Friday are listed in order in the Reading Passages document.

Monday XVII January

Session I

- History of the Latin Language - Overview
- Roman alphabet; principles of pronunciation
- greetings, introductions

Session II

- verb inflections and conjugations
- present tense, infinitive, imperative, imperfect tense
- questions and negatives

Session IV

- A Family
- A Bit of Roman History

Tuesday XVIII January

Session I

- Numbers, numerals
- Dates

Session II

- Nouns: Cases and Declensions

Session IV

- Some Inscriptions

Wednesday XIX January

Session I

- Past tense narrative

Session II

- Verbs: Perfect Tense

Session IV

- A Moral Tale
- A Taste of the Bayeux Tapestry

Thursday XX January

Session I

- Age, description and qualities

Session II

- Adjectives – agreement and comparison

Session IV

- A little bit Catullus
- Some Vulgate

Friday XXI January

Session I

- Present Participle
- Participial Phrases

Session II

- Some Latin graffiti
- Some Latin Phrases

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"):	S	tene -s =	you hold
Third Person ("he/she/it"):	T	tene -t =	he/she/it holds

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 audio = I see, what are :

vident ; videt; vides; videmus; videtis

If voco = I call, what are :

vocat; vocamus; vocant; vocatis; vocas

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

tene = hold! (an order for one person only – singular)
voca = call! (an order for one person only – singular)
audi = hear! (an order for one person only – singular)

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

tene -te = hold! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)
voca-te = call! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)
audi-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:

vocare-re = to walk; what are these next two:
tene-re =
audī-re =

If duco = I lead, what is: duce-re; if dico = I say, how do you write “to say”?

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

āre ēre ere 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:

voca-ba-m = I was calling; audie-ba-s = you were hearing;
tene-ba-mus = we were holding; duce-ba-t = she was leading

What are : videbas; ambulabatis; videbam; audiebat; dicebant

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

What are: videsne; auditisne; ambulabantne?

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 : LXXXVII; \bar{L} ; \bar{D} DVIII; MMXX;

Dates :

KALENDS : 1st of the month
three days.

Counting is inclusive: the day after tomorrow is in

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 : 510 BC; 43 BC; 14 AD; 410 AD; 476 AD; 2000 AD. (What do you have to add/subtract? BC/AD?)

What are : DCCVIII AUC; DCVII AUC; MMCCVI AUC; MMDCCCLXXIII 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. John's book (equals the book of John); a cup of wine.

Dative Case: usually translated as "to" or "for"; e.g. I gave the book to John (Indirect Object); I bought the book for John (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)	amic-us	friend
naut -a friend	(hello) oh sailor	amic-e	(hello) oh
naut -am object)	sailor (direct object)	amic-um	friend (direct
naut -ae	of the sailor	amic-ī	of the friend
naut -ae friend	to/for the sailor	amic-ō	to/for the
naut -ā	in/with/by/from/the sailor	amic-ō	
	in/with/by/from the friend		
naut -ae (subject)	sailor (subject)	amic-ī	friends
naut-ae friends	(hello) oh sailor	amic-ī	(hello) oh
naut-as object)	sailor (direct object)	amic-ōs	friends (direct
naut-ārum	of the sailor	amic-ōrum	of the friends
naut -īs friends	to/for the sailor	amic-īs	to/for the
naut - īs	in/with/by/from/the sailor	amic-īs	
	in/with/by/from the friends		

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:

salve Marce = hello Marcus; salve Tulli = "hello Tullius".
How do you say "hello" to the following people (all names) :
Quintus; Julius Caesar; Pontius Pilatus; Cicero; Plinius Secundus.

For all other nouns, singular and plural, the Vocative ending is the same as the Nominative ending.

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. ambula-v-it = she walked; audi-v-it = he heard.

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 an 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); manet (she stays) -> mansit (she stayed);
docent (they teach) -> docuerunt (they taught); lucet (it shines) -> luxit (it shone)

Some verbs change the vowel in the stem; e.g. emimus (we buy) -> emimus (we bought).

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 "ambulare" = "to walk", what are the following:

ambulo; ambulabam; ambulavi; ambulavistis; ambulatis; ambulabatis; ambulate;
ambulant; ambulaverunt; ambulabant; ambulabat.

If "venire" = "to come", what are the following:

venit; veniebatis; vēnit (trick question!); veniebamus; venimus; vēnimus (another trick question!).

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).

taberna est parva; clavus est magnus; tabernae sunt magnae; clavi sunt magni.

tabernarius tabernam magnam habet; tabernarius tabernas magnas habet;
miles clavum magnum habet; miles clavos magnos habet.

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

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

Positive (wise); Comparative (wiser/more wise); Superlative (wisest/very wise).

In Latin:

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

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

tristis (sad) tristior (sadder) tristissimus (saddest/very sad)

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

acer (keen) -> acrior (keener) acerrimus (keenest)

similis (similar) -> similior (more similar) - > simillimus (vey similar).

Thursday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Friday Session I

Participles

The PRESENT participle is the ING form of a verb (NS/NT = ING)

clamans = shouting; tenens = holding; videns = seeing; audiens = hearing

eg. servus clamans exivit; tabernarius, servum videns, exivit

The present participle functions as an adjective, agreeing with its noun in :

NUMBER, CASE, GENDER

eg. tabernarius, servum clamantem videns, exivit.

Friday Session II

Reading Passages as marked.

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