Unit 2

Exercise A

- Exercise taken from Lesson VII in *Latin for Beginners*.
- Prior to completing the exercise,, study the vocabulary on the Study Guide for the week.

Translate into English.

6. **Example:** Agricola cum filia in casa habitat.

   The farmer lives (is living) with (his) daughter in the cottage.

7. Bona filia agricolae cenam parat.

8. Cena est grata agricolae et agricola bonam filiam laudat.

9. Deinde filia agricolae gallinas ad cenam vocat.

10. Gallinae filiam agricolae amant.

11. Malae filiae bonas cenas non parant.

12. Filia agricolae est grata dominae.

13. Domina in insula magna habitat.

14. Domina bonae puellae parvae pecuniam dat.

Translate into Latin.

15. **Example:** Where does the farmer live?

    <u>Ubi agricola habitat?</u>

16. The farmer lives in the small cottage.

    _____

    _____

> *Nota Bene!*
>
> First declension nouns are feminine MOST of the time.
>
> *Nauta* (sailor) and *agricola* (farmer) are examples of masculine nouns in the first declension.

17. Who lives with the farmer?

    _____

18. (His) little daughter lives with the farmer.

    _____

19. (His) daughter is preparing a good dinner for the farmer.

    _____

20. The farmer praises the good dinner.

    _____

Composition 2: Your Pet

Instructions

You should take care to model my example by using the same word order and verbs. You will notice that there are two sentences. **First,** tell me if you have a pet. **Second,** tell me what kind of pet (or pets) you have. Follow the steps below to develop good composition habits.

Step 1: Read the example.   Animal habeo. piscem et canem habeo.

Step 2: Prepare to Write. Use the box below to understand the words in the example. Then, look up any words you may wish to use and write them in the adjacent box. Here is a link about Latin words for pets: http://tarheelreader.org/2011/07/28/domestica-animalia/

Important Words from Example	*Words You Find and Wish to Use*
Animal = animal; accusative form for the direct object.	_____
Habeo = I have, I do have, I am having	_____
Piscis = fish; Note that the ending is –em. This is the accusative ending for a direct object. You will learn more about this later. For now, make your ending mimic the example.	_____ _____ _____
Canis = dog; Here too we use –em as the ending for the direct object.	_____ _____
Non = not; use this before the verb if you do not have a pet.	_____ _____
Habere volo = I wish to have; Use this Latin phrase if you do not have a pet.	_____

Step 3: Write your composition.

_____

_____

_____

Translation 2 (Option #1): Ancient ~ Dixit Deus fiat lux

Instructions

Translate the following to the best of your ability in your own words. Follow the step-by-step process.

Step 1: Read the text aloud.

dixit Deus fiat lux et facta est lux.

et vidit Deus lucem quod esset bona et divisit lucem ac tenebras.

Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun or verb. (William Whitaker's Words is a helpful online dictionary that can be found in the course suite or here: http://archives.nd.edu/words.html)

Dixit   Deus   fiat   lux   et   facta   est   lux.

Et   vidit   Deus   lucem   quod   esset   bona

et   divisit   lucem   ac   tenebras.

Grammar Analysis: Identify whether the word is a noun or a verb.

1. dixit   _____
2. fiat   _____
3. lux   _____
4. est   _____
5. vidit   _____
6. lucem   _____
7. divisit   _____
8. tenebras   _____

Step 3: Put the words into good English phrases that represent your own wording. Do not look up a translation and copy it. This would be to cheat. Remember: *Usus est magister optimus* (Practice is the best teacher).

9. **Translation:**

Step 4: What do you think is the source of the text? _____

Translation 2 (Option #2): Medieval ~ Initium evangelii Iesu

Instructions

Translate the following to the best of your ability in your own words. Follow the step-by-step process.

Step 1: Read the text aloud.

Initium evangelii Iesu Christi Filii Dei

sicut scriptum est in Esaia propheta

Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun or verb. (William Whitaker's Words is a helpful online dictionary that can be found in the course suite or here: http://archives.nd.edu/words.html)

initium	evangelii	Iesu	Christi	Filii	Dei

sicut	scriptum	est	in	Esaia	propheta

Grammar Analysis: Identify whether the word is a noun or a verb.

1. initium   _____
2. evangelii   _____
3. Iesu   _____
4. Christi   _____
5. Filii   _____
6. Dei   _____
7. est   _____
8. propheta   _____

Step 3: Put the words into good English phrases that represent your own wording. Do not look up a translation and copy it. This would be to cheat. Remember: *Usus est magister optimus* (Practice is the best teacher).

9. **Translation:**

Step 4: What do you think is the source of the text? _____

Translation 2 (Option #3): Modern ~Romulus (Modern)

Instructions

Translate the following to the best of your ability in your own words. Follow the step-by-step process.

Step 1: Read the text aloud.

Romulus Romanorum regum primus Romaneque reipublice parens fuit,

ardentis animi vir in primis atque armis eximius;

Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun or verb. (William Whitaker's Words is a helpful online dictionary that can be found in the course suite or here: http://archives.nd.edu/words.html)

Romulus   Romanorum   regum   primus

Romaneque   reipublice   parens   fuit

Ardentis   animi   vir   in   primis   atque   armis   eximius;

Grammar Analysis: Identify whether the word is a noun or a verb.

1. Romulus   _____
2. Romanorum   _____
3. regum   _____
4. parens   _____
5. fuit   _____
6. animi   _____
7. vir   _____
8. armis   _____

Step 3: Put the words into good English phrases that represent your own wording. Do not look up a translation and copy it. This would be to cheat. Remember: *Usus est magister optimus* (Practice is the best teacher).

9. **Translation:**

Step 4: What do you think is the source of the text? _____