



## Unit 3

### Exercise A

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

*Translate into English.*

1. **Example:** Longae non sunt tuae viae.

Your roads are not long.

2. Suntne tubae novae in mea casa? Non sunt.

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3. Quis lata in silva habitat?

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4. Diana, lunae clarae pulchra dea, lata in silva habitat.

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5. Nautae altas et latas amant aquas.

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6. Quid ancilla tua portat?

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7. Ancilla mea tubam novam portat.

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8. Ubi sunt Cornelia et Iulia?

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9. In tua casa est Cornelia et Iulia est in mea.

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10. Estne Italia lata terra?

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11. Longa est Italia, non lata.

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12. Filia dominae clarae fabulam novam narrat.

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## Composition 3: Quid est?

### *Instructions*

**You should take care to model my example by using the same word order and verbs.** You will notice that there are questions followed by answers. Each question is the same: Quid est? (What is it?). Write the question four times and provide four answers that are things you can see in your room or on your desk.

**Step 1: Read the example.** Quid est? Lux est. Quid est? littera est. Quid est? tabula est. Quid est? etc.

**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 to a story that models this assignment: <http://tarheelreader.org/2011/09/01/vocabulary-3/>

<i>Important Words from Example</i>	<b>Words You Find and Wish to Use</b>
<b>Quid</b> = what?	_____
<b>Est</b> = is, it is, he is, she is; verb.	_____
<b>Lux</b> = light; noun	_____
<b>Littera</b> = letter (of the alphabet); noun	_____
<b>Tabula</b> = tablet; noun	_____

**Step 3: Write your composition.**

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## Translation 3 (Option #1): Ancient ~ Videns autem Deus

### *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.**

*videns autem Deus quod multa malitia hominum esset in terra*

*et cuncta cogitatio cordis intenta esset ad malum omnitempore*

**Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun, adjective, 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>)

Videns          autem          Deus    quod multa malitia hominum    esset    in terra

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et          cuncta cogitatio          cordis intenta esset ad          malum          omnitempore

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

1. multa          \_\_\_\_\_
2. malitia        \_\_\_\_\_
3. hominum      \_\_\_\_\_
4. esset          \_\_\_\_\_
5. terra          \_\_\_\_\_
6. cuncta        \_\_\_\_\_
7. cogitatio     \_\_\_\_\_
8. cordis        \_\_\_\_\_

**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:**

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**Step 4:** What do you think is the source of the text? \_\_\_\_\_

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## Translation 3 (Option #2): Medieval ~ Quoniam quidem multi

### 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.

*quoniam quidem multi conati sunt ordinare narrationem quae in nobis conpletae sunt rerum*

**Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun, adjective, 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>)

quoniam                  quidem          multi                  conati                  sunt                  ordinare

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narrationem quae                  in          nobis                  conpletae                  sunt                  rerum

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

1. multi                  \_\_\_\_\_
2. sunt                  \_\_\_\_\_
3. narrationem                  \_\_\_\_\_
4. rerum                  \_\_\_\_\_

**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).

5. **Translation:**

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

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## Translation 3 (Option #3): Modern ~ Num tu Abraham

### *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.**

*Num tu Abraham ipso sanctior videri studes?*

**Step 2: Using a dictionary make notes for each word, writing down the definition and whether the word is a noun, adjective, 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>)

Num          tu          Abraham          ipso          sanctior          videri          studes?

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

1. Abraham \_\_\_\_\_
2. sanctior \_\_\_\_\_
3. videri \_\_\_\_\_
4. studes \_\_\_\_\_

**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).

**5. Translation:**

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**Step 4:** What do you think is the source of the text? \_\_\_\_\_