

A N S W E R K E Y

VISUAL LATIN 1

worksheets

1-30

LESSON 1
Being Verbs Basics | **Answers**

1A. GRAMMAR

Look at these Latin sentences. **Circle the being verbs.** Use the chart above to translate the sentences into English in the space provided beneath. (You can guess at the country names.)

Sum in Germania.

Es in Germania.

Sumus in Germania.

I am in Germany.

You are in Germany.

We are in Germany.

Sum in Italia.

Es in Italia.

Sumus in Italia.

I am in Italy.

You are in Italy.

We are in Italy.

Est in Britannia.

Estis in America.

Sunt in Antarctica.

He/she/it is in Britain.

You are in America.

They are in Antarctica.

Non est in Britannia.

Estis in Australia.

Non sunt in Antarctica.

He/she/it is not in
Britain.

You are in Australia.

They are not in
Antarctica.

LESSON 1
Being Verbs Basics | Answers

1B. SENTENCES

Write the correct Latin being verb in the sentences below. The first few are done for you.

Hilda in Italia *est*.

Matilda in Italia *est*.

Hilda et (and) Matilda in Italia *sunt*.

Hilda in Antarctica _____ *est*

Matilda in Antarctica _____ *est*

Hilda et Matilda in Antarctica _____ *sunt*

Hilda non in Africa _____ *est*

Matilda non in Africa _____ *est*

Hilda et Matilda non in Africa _____ *sunt*

Mamma in casa (house) _____ *est*

Sarah in casa _____ *est*

Mamma et Sarah in casa _____ *sunt*

Mamma non in Germania _____ *est*

Sarah non in Germania _____ *est*

Mamma et Sarah non in Germania _____ *sunt*

Heidi in aqua (water) _____ *est*

Jenny in aqua _____ *est*

Heidi et Jenny in aqua _____ *sunt*

Look closely at the example sentences.

Hilda est in America. Estne Hilda in America? Hilda est in America.

Mary est in Alaska. Estne Mary in Alaska? Mary est in Alaska.

Mary et Hilda sunt in America. Suntne Mary et Hilda in America? Mary et Hilda sunt in America.

LESSON 1
Being Verbs Basics | **Answers**

Then answer the questions in Latin.

Maria est in Italia. Estne Maria in Italia? Maria _____ in Italia. est

George est in Italia. Estne George in Italia? George et Maria in Italia
_____. sunt

Heidi est in casa. Estne Heidi in casa? Heidi _____ in casa. est

Mamma est in casa. Estne mamma in casa? Mamma in casa _____. est

Heidi et mamma in casa _____. sunt

1C. READING & TRANSLATION

Deus est bonus. Deus in caelo est. Deus angelos creat.

God is good. God is in heaven. God creates angels.

Angeli sunt in caelo. Angeli Deum amant. Angeli cantant.

The angels are in heaven. The angels love God. The angels sing.

Estne caelum bellum? Caelum est bellum.

Is heaven beautiful? Heaven is beautiful.

LESSON 2

Being Verbs | **Answers**

2A. GRAMMAR

In the following sentences, circle the predicate adjectives and underline the predicate nominatives. (For extra credit, put a box around the subject and x the linking verb.)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Mom <u>is</u> my <u>mom</u> . | Stars <u>are</u> <u>bright</u> . | Latin <u>is</u> a <u>language</u> . |
| Tara <u>is</u> <u>happy</u> . | The beach <u>is</u> <u>beautiful</u> . | Latin <u>is</u> <u>fun</u> . |
| Dad <u>is</u> <u>brave</u> . | Britain <u>is</u> an <u>island</u> . | The teacher <u>is</u> <u>Mr. Arnot</u> . |
| God <u>is</u> <u>good</u> . | God <u>is</u> a <u>spirit</u> . | The donut <u>is</u> <u>large</u> . |
| The soldier <u>s</u> <u>weary</u> . | The sailors <u>are</u> <u>men</u> . | The wall <u>is</u> <u>high</u> . |

LESSON 2
Being Verbs | **Answers**

2B. SENTENCES

Circle the predicate nominative or adjective, then translate the sentence in the space provided. The following adjectives are used:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| bellus, a, um - beautiful | malus, a, um - bad |
| bonus, a, um - good | magnus, a, um - big, great |
| longus, a, um - long | parvus, a, um - small, little |

Toga magna est. _____ *The toga is large.* _____

Lucifer malum est. _____ *Lucifer is bad.* _____

Angelus est bonus. _____ *The angel is good.* _____

Caelum bellum est. _____ *Heaven is beautiful.* _____

Deus bonus est. _____ *God is good.* _____

Insula magna est. _____ *The island is big.* _____

Zebra est magna. _____ *The Zebra is big.* _____

Cactus est parvus. _____ *The cactus is small.* _____

Podium est magnum. _____ *The podium is large.* _____

Zebra parva est. _____ *The zebra is small.* _____

Toga longa est. _____ *The toga is long.* _____

Marcus est puer. (boy) _____ *Marcus is a boy.* _____

Claudia est puella. (girl) _____ *Claudia is a girl.* _____

Stella delphinus est. (dolphin) _____ *Stella is a dolphin.* _____

Zebra animal est. _____ *The zebra is an animal.* _____

Canis (dog) animal est. _____ *The dog is an animal.* _____

Alex doctor est. _____ *Alex is a doctor.* _____

LESSON 2
Being Verbs | Answers

2C. READING & TRANSLATION

Angeli sunt in caelo. Michael et Gabriel et Lucifer angeli

The angels are in heaven. Michael, Gabriel and Lucifer are

sunt. Michael et Gabriel et Lucifer magni angeli sunt.

angels. Michael, Gabriel and Lucifer are great angels.

Michael et Gabriel amant Deum. Lucifer iratus est. Lucifer

Michael and Gabriel love God. Lucifer is angry. Lucifer

non laetus est. Lucifer Deum non amat. Bellum est in

is not happy. Lucifer does not love God. There is war in

caelo. Angeli pugnant.

heaven. The angels fight.

LESSON 3

Gender Words | **Answers**

3A. GRAMMAR

In Latin, all nouns have genders. A noun can be *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*. English has gender, too. **Circle the masculine nouns and underline the feminine nouns in the following list of words:**

actor, actress

prince, princess

lion, lioness

tiger, tigress

duke, duchess

sorcerer, sorceress

waiter, waitress

Try to identify the following Latin words by gender. **Place the words in the correct column.** You do not need to know the meaning of the word; just watch the endings.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| lilium | silva | fluvius | stella | oppidum |
| vocabulum | puer | puella | arca | sofa |
| amicus | amica | terra | herba | populus |

| MASCULINE | FEMININE | NEUTER |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| <u>amicus</u> | <u>silva</u> <u>herba</u> | <u>lilium</u> |
| <u>puer</u> | <u>puella</u> <u>sofa</u> | <u>vocabulum</u> |
| <u>fluvius</u> | <u>terra</u> <u>amica</u> | <u>oppidum</u> |
| <u>populus</u> | <u>stella</u> | |
| | <u>arca</u> | |

LESSON 3

Gender Words | **Answers**

3B. SENTENCES

Identify the words in the sentence by writing masculine, feminine, or neuter.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Toga longa est. | <u>feminine</u> |
| Fluvius longus est. | <u>masculine</u> |
| Impluvium est longum. | <u>neuter</u> |
| Ursa magna est. | <u>feminine</u> |
| Oppidum magnum est. | <u>neuter</u> |
| Insula magna est. | <u>feminine</u> |
| Zebra alta est. | <u>feminine</u> |
| Cactus altus est. | <u>masculine</u> |
| Podium est altum. | <u>neuter</u> |
| Cerebrum est magnum. | <u>neuter</u> |

Identify the words in the sentence by writing masculine, feminine, or neuter.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Togae longae sunt. | <u>feminine</u> |
| Fluvii longi sunt. | <u>masculine</u> |
| Impluvia longa sunt. | <u>neuter</u> |
| Ursae magnae sunt. | <u>feminine</u> |
| Oppida magna sunt. | <u>neuter</u> |
| Insulae sunt magnae. | <u>feminine</u> |
| Zebrae sunt altae. | <u>feminine</u> |
| Cacti alti sunt. | <u>masculine</u> |

LESSON 3

Gender Words | **Answers**

3C. READING & TRANSLATION

Bellum est in caelo. Angeli pugnant. Multi angeli pugnant

War is in heaven. The angels fight. Many angels fight

cum Lucifero. Et multi pugnant cum Deo et angelis bonis.

with Lucifer. And many fight with God and the good angels.

Deus Luciferum vincit. Deus Luciferum judicat. Deus est

God conquers Lucifer. God judges Lucifer. God is good.

bonus. Lucifer est malus. Lucifer est Satan. Deus jact Satan ex caelo.

Lucifer is bad. Lucifer is Satan. God throws Satan out of heaven.

Satan non est in caelo. Boni angeli cantant. Deus est bonus.

Satan is non in heaven. The good angels sing. God is good.

LESSON 4

Singular and Plural | **Answers**

4A. GRAMMAR

Remember this list of words? In an earlier lesson, you organized them according to gender. **Now, you will make them plural.** For example:

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| lilium | silva | fluvius | stella | oppidum |
| vocabulum | puer | puella | arca | sofa |
| amicus | amica | terra | herba | populus |

| MASCULINE | FEMININE | NEUTER |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| fluvius becomes fluvii | puella = puellae | oppidum = oppida |
| puer = pueri | <i><u>silvae</u></i> | <i><u>lilia</u></i> |
| populus = populi | <i><u>amicae</u></i> | <i><u>vocabula</u></i> |
| <i><u>amici</u></i> | <i><u>terrae</u></i> | <i><u>oppida</u></i> |
| | <i><u>stellae</u></i> | |
| | <i><u>arcae</u></i> | |
| | <i><u>herbae</u></i> | |
| | <i><u>sofae</u></i> | |

LESSON 4

Singular and Plural | **Answers**

4B. SENTENCES

Turn these singular nouns into plural nouns. (You do not need to know the meaning of the word.)

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Toga | <u> <i>togae</i> </u> |
| Fluvius | <u> <i>fluvii</i> </u> |
| Impluvium | <u> <i>impluvia</i> </u> |
| Ursa | <u> <i>ursae</i> </u> |
| Oppidum | <u> <i>oppida</i> </u> |
| Insula | <u> <i>insulae</i> </u> |
| Zebra | <u> <i>zebrae</i> </u> |
| Cactus | <u> <i>cacti</i> </u> |
| Podium | <u> <i>podia</i> </u> |
| Cerebrum | <u> <i>cerebra</i> </u> |

Turn these plural nouns into singular nouns. (You do not need to know the meaning of the word.)

| | |
|----------|--|
| Casae | <u> <i>casa</i> </u> |
| Ursi | <u> <i>ursus</i> </u> |
| Lilia | <u> <i>lilium</i> </u> |
| Lupi | <u> <i>lupus</i> </u> |
| Tecta | <u> <i>tectum</i> </u> |
| Viae | <u> <i>via</i> </u> |
| Aquiliae | <u> <i>aquila</i> </u> |
| Mammae | <u> <i>mamma</i> </u> |
| Fora | <u> <i>forum</i> </u> |
| Herbae | <u> <i>herba</i> </u> |
| Feminae | <u> <i>femina</i> </u> |
| Terrae | <u> <i>terra</i> </u> |
| Bestiae | <u> <i>bestia</i> </u> |

LESSON 4

Singular and Plural | **Answers**

4C. READING & TRANSLATION

In principio est Deus. Terra non est. Caelum non est. Deus

In the beginning is God. There is no earth. There is no sky. God

creat caelum et terram. Terra est vacua. Terra est obscura.

creates the heaven and the earth. Earth is empty. Earth is dark.

Lux non in terra est. Vacuum et obscurum est in terra. Estne

There is no light in earth. It is empty and dark on earth. Is there

lux in terra? Non est. Suntne populi in terra? Non sunt.

light on earth. There is not. Are there people on earth? There are not.

Suntne herbae in terra? Non sunt. Suntne bestiae in terra?

Are there plants on earth? There are not. Are there beasts on earth?

Non sunt. Ubi sunt herbae et bestiae et populi? Non sunt in

There are not. Where are the plants, animals and people? They are not

terra. Terra est vacua. Terra est nova et obscura et vacua.

on earth. The earth is empty. The earth is new, dark and empty.

Deinde, Deus dicit: Fiat lux. Deinde, lux est in terra. Lux est bona.

Then, God says: Let there be light. Then, there is light on earth. The light is good.

LESSON 5
Nouns | Answers

5A. GRAMMAR

Read this sentence and answer the questions.

“Hey, Stanley! Mom gave the bag of pears to the girls from Nebraska.”

Which word would be in the nominative? *Mom*

Which word would be in the genitive? *pears*

Which word would be in the dative? *girls*

Which word would be in the accusative? *bag*

Which word would be in the ablative? *Nebraska*

Which word would be in the vocative? *Stanley*

5B. SENTENCES

Identify each word by its case. (The first three are done as examples.)

1. oppida = nominative or accusative plural
2. femina = nominative singular
3. filiorum = genitive plural
4. toga *nominative/ablative/vocative singular* (3 possibilities)
5. togae *genitive singular/dative singular/nominative or vocative plural* (4 possibilities)
6. togarum *genitive plural*
7. togis *dative/ablative plural* (2 possibilities)
8. oppidum (town) *nominative/accusative singular* (2 possibilities)
9. oppidi *genitive singular*
10. oppidorum *genitive plural*
11. oppidis *dative/ablative plural* (2 possibilities)
12. aqua *nominative/ablative singular/vocative singular* (3 possibilities)
13. aquarum *genitive plural*

LESSON 5

Nouns | Answers

14. aquae genitive singular/dative singular/nominative or vocative plural
(4 possibilities)
15. aquis dative/ablative plural (2 possibilities)
16. Zebra nominative/ablative singular (2 possibilities)

5C. READING & TRANSLATION

Deus creat caelum et terram. Lux in terra est. Iam terra

God creates the skies and the earth. There is light on earth. Now the earth

non est obscura. Nox est obscura. Lux in terra est. Dies

is not dark. The night is dark. There is light on earth. It is day.

est. Dies non est nox. Deus dicit "Divide aquas!" Et

Day is not night. God says, "Divide the waters!" And

Deus dividit caelum et terram. Caelum supra terram est.

God divides the sky and the earth. The sky is above the land.

Terra sub caelo est. Aqua est in terra et in caelo.

The earth is below the sky. There is water in the earth and in the sky.

LESSON 6

Adjectives Agree with Nouns | Answers

6B. SENTENCES

| | Feminine | | Masculine | | Neuter | |
|------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | sing. | plural | sing. | plural | sing. | plural |
| nominative | a | ae | us / r | i | um | a |
| genitive | ae | arum | i | orum | i | orum |
| dative | ae | is | o | is | o | is |
| accusative | am | as | um | os | um | a |
| ablative | a | is | o | is | o | is |

The noun and adjective charts are identical. Use these charts to help you. We will only use the nominative in this exercise.

Circle the adjective that should agree with the noun. The first few are done for you.

The big kitchen - culina (magnus, *magna*, magnum)

The big nose - nasus (*magnus*, magna, magnum)

The big room - cubiculum (magnus, magna, *magnum*)

The high window - fenestra (altus, *alta*, altum)

The deep river - fluvius (*altus*, alta, altum)

The deep pool - impluvium (altus, alta, *altum*)

The long kitchen - culina (longus, *longa*, longum)

The long nose - nasus (*longus*, longa, longum)

The long room - cubiculum (longus, longa, *longum*)

The big kitchens - culinae (magni, *magnae*, magna) Notice! The endings are plural!

The big noses - nasi (*magni*, magnae, magna)

The big rooms - cubicula (magni, magnae, *magna*)

The high windows - fenestrae (alti, *altae*, alta)

The bad boy - puer (*malus*, mala, malum)

The bad boys - pueri (*mali*, malae, mala)

The good girl - puella (bonus, *bona*, bonum)

The good girls - puellae (boni, *bonae*, bona)

LESSON 6

Adjectives Agree with Nouns | **Answers**

6C. READING & TRANSLATION

In terra Deus creat aridam. Arida non est aqua. Aqua

On earth God created dry land. The dry land is not water. Water

non est arida. Aqua est in uno loco. Arida est terra. Aqua

is not dry land. Water is in one place. The dry land is earth. The water

est mare. Suntne pisces in aqua? Non sunt. Aqua est

is the sea. Are there fish in the water. There are not. The water is

vacua. Suntne bestiae et herba in terra? Non sunt. Terra

empty. Are there animals and grass on earth? There are not. The earth

vacua est. Sed Deus creat herbas. Et Deus creat ligna. Iam

is empty. But God creates plants. And God creates trees. Now

in terra herbae et ligna sunt. Dies tertius est.

on earth are plants and trees. It is the third day.

LESSON 7

Nom. and Genitive | Answers

7B. SENTENCES

Translate into Latin the words in parentheses.

Here are some examples:

Oppidum *Julii* est in Italia. (Julii is genitive : the town of Julius)

Filia mea est amica *Stellae* (Stellae is genitive : the friend of Stella)

Deus est dominus *mundi*. (mundi is genitive : Lord of the world)

Mater (of the boy) ___ *pueri* ___ est Claudia. [puer = boy]

Pater (of the boys) ___ *puerorum* ___ est Marcus.

Aqua (of the river) ___ *fluvii* ___ est alta. [fluvius = river]

Memoria (of the boy) ___ *pueri* ___ est bona.

Muri (of the towns) ___ *oppidorum* ___ sunt alti. [oppidum = town]

Aqua (of the rivers) ___ *fluviorum* ___ non est bona.

Toga (of the man) ___ *virii* ___ est longa. [vir = man]

Herba (of the land) ___ *terrae* ___ est alta. [terra = land]

Pisces (of the rivers) ___ *fluviorum* ___ sunt magni.

Ligna (of the land) ___ *terrae* ___ sunt magna.

Mater (of the girls) ___ *puellarum* ___ est Claudia. [puella = girl]

Pars (of the pizza) ___ *pizzae* ___ est magna. (Pars = part)

Viri (of the town) ___ *oppidi* ___ sunt in via. (via = road, way)

Feminae (of the town) ___ *oppidi* ___ sunt in terra.

LESSON 7

Nom. and Genitive | **Answers**

7C. READING & TRANSLATION

Dies quartus est. Et Deus creat duo magna luminaria in caelo,

It is the fourth day. And God creates two great lights in the sky,

solem et lunam. Sol est super terram in die. Luna est super

the sun and the moon. The sun is above the earth in the day. The moon is over the

terram in nocte. In nocte stellae quoque in caelo sunt. Luna et

earth in the night. In the night stars are also in the sky. The moon and

stellae sunt in caelo in nocte. Sol et luna et stellae sunt

the stars are in the sky in the night. The sun, moon and stars are

luminaria. In die sol est lux terrae. In nocte luna et stellae sunt

lights. In the day the sun is the light of earth. In the night the moon and stars are

lux terrae. In die sol est in caelo et terra est clara. In nocte

the light of earth. In the day, the sun is in the sky and the earth is bright. At night,

luna et stellae in caelo sunt et terra obscura est. Dies quartus bonus est.

the moon and stars are in the sky and the earth is dark. The fourth day is good.

LESSON 8

Counting to 10 in Latin | **Answers**

8B. SENTENCES

Write the Latin number in the following phrases and sentences.

Una femina in via est.

There is one woman in the street.

Unus vir est in via.

There is one man in the street.

Unum oppidum est in terra.

There is one town in the land.

Duo viri in via sunt.

There are two men in the street.

Duo oppida in insula sunt.

There are two towns on the island.

Duae feminae in casa sunt.

There are two women in the house.

Tres pueri in via sunt.

There are three boys in the street.

Tres puellae quoque in via sunt.

There are also three girls in the street.

Tria oppida in insula sunt.

There are three towns on the island.

LESSON 8

Counting to 10 in Latin | **Answers**

8C. READING & TRANSLATION

Dies quintus est. Deus animalia creat. Sed Deus non creat

It is the fifth day. God creates the animals. But God does not create

animalia in arida terra. Deus creat animalia quoque in caelo et

animals on dry land. God creates animals also in the sky and

in aqua. Deus creat animalia in aqua. Deus pisces creat. Pisces

in the water. God creates animals in the water. God creates fish. Fish

in aqua sunt. Pisces natant in aqua. Pisces non natant in caelo.

are in the water. Fish swim in the water. Fish do not swim in the sky.

Deus creat animalia quoque in caelo. Aves volant in caelo.

God creates the animals also in the sky. The birds fly in the sky.

Aves non volant in aqua. Deus creat multas aves et multos

The birds do not fly in the water. God creates many birds and many

pisces. Aves volant in caelo et pisces natant in aqua. Iam in

fish. The birds fly in the sky and the fish swim in the water. Now in

terra est lux. In terra quoque sunt herbae et ligna et aves et

earth there is light. On earth also there are plants, trees, bird

pisces. In caelo sunt sol et luna et stellae. Dies quintus est. Et

and fish. In the sky there are the sun, moon and stars. It is the fifth day. And

dies quintus bonus est.

the fifth day is good.

LESSON 9

Verb Basics | Answers

9B. SENTENCES REVIEW

Circle the correct agreement of the verb from the options at right.

1. Julia **amat**. (I love, she loves, we love)
2. Julia et Marcus **amant**. (I love, they love, he loves)
3. Julia **ambulat**. (he walks, she walks, it walks)
4. Julia et Marcus **ambulant**. (I walk, they walk, we walk)
5. Julia **vocat**. (I call, you call, she calls, he calls, we call)
6. Marcus **vocat**. (I call, you call, he calls, she calls, we call)
7. Julia et Marcus **vocant**. (I call, you call, he calls, we call, they call)
8. Nauta **navigat**. (I sail, you sail, he sails, we sail, seashells)
9. Nautae **navigant**. (I sail, you sail, she sails, we sail, they sail)
10. Nauta **videt**. (I see, you see, he sees, we see, they see)
11. Nautae **vident**. (I see, you see, she sees, we see, they see)
12. Mater **monet**. (I warn, you warn, she warns, they see)
13. Mater **ridet**. (I laugh, you laugh, she laughs, they laugh)
14. Mater et Pater **rident**. (I laugh, you laugh, she laughs, they laugh)
15. Canis **sedet**. (I sit, you sit, it sits, they sit)
16. Canis et cattus **sedent**. (I sit, you sit, she sits, they sit)
17. Magister **docet**. (I teach, you teach, he teaches, they teach)
18. Magistri **docent**. (I teach, you teach, he teaches, they teach)
19. Puella **regit**. (I rule, you rule, she rules, they rule)
20. Puellae **regunt**. (I rule, you rule, she rules, they rule)

LESSON 9

Verb Basics | Answers

9C. READING & TRANSLATION

Dies sextus est. Deus creat animalia in terra arida. Heri Deus

It is the sixth day. God creates the animals on the dry land. Yesterday, God

creavit animalia in caelo et in aqua. Aves sunt in caelo et

created the animals in the sky and in the water. The birds are in the sky and

pisces sunt in aqua. Hodie Deus creat animalia in terra arida.

the fish are in the water. Today, God creates the animals on the dry land.

Deus creat bestias magnas et bestias parvas. Deus creat multa

God creates the great animals and the small animals. God creates many

animalia in terra. Deus quoque creat populos in terra. Iam unus

animals on earth. God also creates people on earth. Now one

vir est in terra et una femina est in terra. Vir est Adam. Femina

man is on the earth and one woman is on the earth. The man is Adam. The woman

est Hava. Adam et Hava sunt in horto. Hortus est locus pulcher.

is Eve. Adam and Eve are in the garden. The garden is a beautiful place.

Hortus est pulcher. Hava quoque est pulchra. Deus quoque in

The garden is beautiful. Eve also is beautiful. God also is in

horto est. Deus et Adam et Hava in horto ambulant. Iam terra

the garden. God and Adam and Eve walk in the garden. Now the land

non est vacua et obscura. In terra est lux. Etiam in terra sunt

is not empty and dark. On earth there is light. Also on earth are

herbae et ligna et aves et pisces et bestiae et Adam et Hava.

plants, trees, birds, fish, animals, and Adam and Eve.

Terra est bona et bella et clara.

The land/earth is good and bright.

LESSON 10
Accusative | Answers

10A. GRAMMAR

Circle the direct object in the following sentences.

1. Geneva caught a **frog**.
2. Jackson rode the **bike**.
3. The boys climb **trees**.
4. The workers built a new **house**.
5. Mom saw the old **car**.
6. The monks translated the **books** into another language.
7. Benjamin Franklin flew the **kite**.
8. Rupert caught a large **tadpole**.
9. The woodcutters hewed the tall **tree**.
10. The firefighters sprayed **water** into the building.

10B. SENTENCES

Review the charts above, then write the Latin word with the correct accusative ending. The nominative singular form is in parenthesis.

1. God created the **sky** caelum. (caelum)
2. God created the **land** terram. (terra)
3. Adam saw the **woman** femininam. (femina)
4. Dad built a new **table** mensam. (mensa)
5. Adam tended the **garden** hortum. (hortus)
6. We like the new **town** oppidum. (oppidum)
7. Mom called **Julia**. Juliam. (Julia)
8. Dad called **Marcus**. Marcum. (Marcus)
9. The girls like the small **house** casam. (casa)

LESSON 10

Accusative | Answers

10C. READING & TRANSLATION

Dies septimus est. Caelum et terra sunt perfecta. Opus

It is the seventh day. The sky and the earth are done. The work

Dei est completum. Deus est laetus. Opus est bonum.

of God is complete. God is happy. The work is good.

Terra est bella et bona. Caelum est bellum et bonum.

The earth is beautiful and good. The sky is beautiful and good.

Adam est laetus. Hava est laeta . Hortus bonus et pulcher

Adam is happy. Eve is happy. The garden is good and beautiful.

est. Animalia laeta sunt. Multae herbae in terra sunt.

The animals are happy. Many plants are on the earth.

Herba est cibus bestiarum in terra nova. Cibus Adami et

Plants/Grass is the food of the beasts/animals in the new earth. The food of Adam and

Havae est fructus aut holus. Omnes sunt laeti in terra

Eve is fruit or vegetables. All are happy in the new land/earth.

nova. Opus Dei est bonum. Deus complet opus. Deus

The work of God is good. God completes the work. God

requiescit.

rests.

LESSON 11
Vocative | **Answers**

11B. SENTENCES

Connect the words to the correct vocative.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Julius | a. Claudi (2) |
| 2. Claudius | b. Tacite (3) |
| 3. Tacitus | c. Mamma (7) |
| 4. Rufus | d. Juli (1) |
| 5. Marcus | e. Tyre (8) |
| 6. Olivia | f. Julia (10) |
| 7. Mamma | g. Olivia (6) |
| 8. Tyrus | h. Cyre (9) |
| 9. Cyrus | i. Marce (5) |
| 10. Julia | j. Rufe (4) |

Chose the correct translation of the underlined word.

1. Tacitus, clean your room!

- a) Tacitus b) Tacit c) Tactic d) **Tacite**

2. Master, where is my mother?

- a) Dominus b) Domina c) **Domine** d) Dominate

3. Julius, who let the dog out?

- a) Julius b) Jewels c) Julia d) **Juli**

4. Marcus, why are you so late?

- a) **Marce** b) Marci c) Marcus d) Martians!

5. Julia, have you met my friends?

- a) Julius b) Jewels c) **Julia** d) Juli

6. Friends, listen to me!

- a) amicus b) **amici** c) amicum d) amice

7. Quintus, come here!

- a) Quintus b) Quinti c) Quintum d) **Quinte**

LESSON 11

Vocative | Answers

1. Amica in aqua est.

The friend is in the water. A friend is in the water.

2. Amica natat.

The/a friend swims. The/a friend is swimming.

3. Amicae natant.

The friends swim. The friends are swimming.

4. Amica in aqua non est.

The/a friend is not in the water.

5. Estne amica in aqua?

Is the/a friend in the water?

6. Feminae amicae sunt.

The women are friends.

7. Amica feminarum bona amica est.

The friend of the women is a good friend.

8. Amica feminarum non in aqua est.

The friend of the women is not in the water.

9. Fructus cibus est.

Fruit is food.

10. Holus quoque cibus est.

A vegetable is also food.

11. In terra sunt fructi.

There are fruits on the earth/ground. On the ground are fruits.

12. Angeli laeti sunt et cantant.

The angels are happy and sing.

13. Animalia ambulat.

The animals walk.

LESSON 11

Vocative | Answers

11C. READING & TRANSLATION

Deus Adam in horto ponit. Hortus paradisi est. In
God puts Adam in the garden. The Garden in paradise. In
paradiso sunt multa ligna pulchra. Fructus lignorum est
paradise are many beautiful trees. The fruit of the trees is
cibus. Sed unum lignum non cibus est. In medio paradisi
food. But one tree is not food. In the middle of paradise.
lignum vitae est, et lignum scientiae boni et mali.
is the tree of life, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

Fructus ligni scientiae boni et mali non cibus est.
The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil is not food.
Adam omnia animalia appellat. Adam omnes bestias
Adam names all of the animals. Adam names all the
terrae et pisces et aves appellat. Sed Adam solus est.
beasts of the field, and fish and birds. But Adam is alone.
Adam amicam non habet.
Adam has not a feminine friend (companion).

Deus creat feminam. Iam, femina quoque in horto
God creates woman. Now, woman is also in the garden.
est. Adam est laetus. Adam non solus est. Hava quoque
Adam is happy. Adam is not alone. Eve is also
in horto est.
in the garden.

LESSON 12

Indicative and Imperative | **Answers**

12B. SENTENCES

Change these indicative sentences into imperative sentences. Several are done for you. (*Answers will vary.*)

1. Stacy calls mom. Stacy, call mom!
2. The teacher asks the students to stand. Students, please stand!
3. Mom tells the kids to hurry. "Hurry, kids!"
4. The police tell the man to stop. "Stop!"
5. The lifeguard tells the swimmers not to enter the water.
"Don't get in the water!"

Match the indicatives to the imperatives. Some are singular, some are plural.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Vocat | <u>c.</u> | a. Audi! |
| 2. Audit | <u>a.</u> | b. Veni! |
| 3. Venit | <u>b.</u> | c. Voca! |
| 4. Vocant | <u>f.</u> | d. Venite! |
| 5. Audiunt | <u>e.</u> | e. Audite! |
| 6. Venit | <u>d.</u> | f. Vocate! |

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Adam Havam vocat. Adam calls Eve.
2. Adam animalia appellat. Adam names the animals.
3. Adam cibum comedit. Adam eats the food.
4. Femina aquam habet. The woman has water.
5. Feminae aquam habent. The women have water.
6. Serpens non feminam timet. The serpent does not fear the woman.
7. Femina fructum habet. The woman has the fruit.
8. Femina fructos habet. The woman has the fruit/fruits.
9. Feminae fructos habent. The women have fruit/fruits.

LESSON 12

Indicative and Imperative | **Answers**

10. Serpens timet. *The snake/serpent fears.*
11. Adam vestimentum facit. *Adam makes clothes.*
12. Angelus cantat. *The angel sings.*
13. Angeli cantant. *The angels sing.*
14. Femina fructum carpit. *The woman takes/seizes/picks the fruit.*
15. Vir et femina habent sapientiam. *The man and woman have wisdom.*
16. Auditne vir feminam? *Does the man hear the woman?*
17. Vir audit feminam. *The man hears the woman.*

12C. READING & TRANSLATION

In horto serpens est. Serpens callidus est. Non est *In the garden is a serpent. The serpent is clever. It is not*
bonus. Malus est.
good. It is bad.

Serpens Havam interrogat: “Cur non comedis
The serpent asks Eve, “Why do you not eat
fructum ex ligno scientiae boni et mali?”
the fruit from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil?”

Hava respondet, “Deus dicit, ‘Nolite comedere ex
Eve responds, “God says, ‘Do not eat from the tree of
ligno scientiae boni et mali.”
the knowledge of good and evil.”

“Si comedimus”, inquit Hava, “mors venit.”
“If we eat,” says Eve, “death comes.”

“O Hava”, inquit serpens, “non verum est.
“O Eve,” says the serpent, “it is not true.
Falsum est. Mors non venit. Scientia venit. Sapientia
It is false. Death does not come. Knowledge comes. Wisdom
venit. Fructus non malus est. Bonus est.”
comes. The fruit is not bad. It is good.”

Et Hava carpit fructum et comedit. Adam quoque

LESSON 12

Indicative and Imperative | **Answers**

And Eve picks the fruit and eats. Adam also eats.

comedit. Deinde, Adam et Hava faciunt vestimenta quia

Then, Adam and Eve make clothes because they do

vestimenta non habent.

not have clothes.

Dominus Deus venit. Dominus vocat, “Adam, Ubi es?”

The Lord God comes. God calls, “Adam, Where are you?”

Adam respondet, “Hic sum.”

Adam responds, “I am here.”

Dominus Deus interrogat, “Cur te occultas?”

The Lord God asks, “Why do you hide?”

Adam respondet, “Occulto me quia timeo.”

Adam responds, “I hide myself because I fear.”

“Sed”, inquit Deus, “cur times?”

“But”, says God, “Why do you fear?”

“Quia eram nudus timeo”, respondet Adam.

“I fear, because I was naked”, responds Adam.

“Quis dicit: es nudus? Comedisne ex ligno scientiae

“Who says, ‘you are naked?’ Are you eating from the tree of the knowledge

boni et mali?”

of good and evil?”

Adam respondet, “Hava comedit, et quoque comedo.”

Adam responds, “Eve eats, and I eat also.”

Dominus dicit, “Hava, cur?”

God says, “Eve, why?”

Hava respondet, “Serpens dicit, ‘Fructus bonus est.

Eve responds, “The serpent says, ‘The fruit is good.

Comede!’”

Eat!’”

LESSON 13
Ablative | Answers

13B. SENTENCES

Translate the short sentences into English.

1. Fructus in ligno est. *The fruit is in/on the tree.*
2. Bellum in caelo est. *War is in heaven/the sky.*
3. Angeli in caelo sunt. *Angels are in heaven.*
4. Herba in terra est. *Grass in in/on earth/the ground.*
5. Terra sub caelo est. *Earth is below the sky.*
6. Terra sub luna est. *Earth is below the moon.*
7. Piscis sub aqua est. *The fish is under the water.*
8. Animal sub ligno est. *The animal is under the tree.*
9. Animalia sub lignis sunt. *The animals are under the trees.*
10. Holus sub terra est. *The vegetable is below the ground.*
11. Terra arida sine aqua est. *The dry land is without water.*
12. Hortus non sine lignis est. *The garden in not without trees.*
13. Animal non sine aqua est. *The animal is not without water.*
14. Nocte lux de luna et de stellis venit. *In the night/At night light comes from the moon and the stars.*
15. Sapientia de Deo venit. *Wisdom comes from God.*
16. Holus de terra venit. *The vegetable comes from the ground/earth.*
17. Fructus de ligno venit. *The fruit comes from the tree.*
18. Adam et Hava prae Deo sunt. *Adam and Eve are before/in front of God.*
19. Angelus prae horto est. *The angel is in front of/before the garden.*
20. Herba prae bestia est. *The grass is in front of/before the beast.*
21. Amicus pro bono pugnat. *The friend/a friend fights for good.*
22. Cibus pro vita est. *Food is for life.*
23. Femina a horto ambulat. *The woman walks from/away from the garden.*
24. Aves volant a aqua. *The birds fly away from the water.*
25. Aves volant a viro. *The birds fly away from the man.*

LESSON 13

Ablative | Answers

26. Vir ambulat cum femina. The man walks with the woman.
27. Femina ambulat cum viro. The woman walks with the man.
28. Luna in caelo cum stellis est. The moon is in the sky with the stars.
29. Sol non in caelo cum luna est. The sun is not in the sky with the moon.
30. Vir ambulat ex horto. The man walks out of the garden.
31. Holus ex terra venit. The vegetable comes from the ground.
32. Femina ex loco ambulat. The woman walks out of the place.

Match the prepositional phrase to its English meaning.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. sine te (te = you) | <u>d</u> | a. from the land, or earth |
| 2. a terra | <u>a</u> | b. in the land |
| 3. cum amico | <u>c</u> | c. with a friend |
| 4. in terra | <u>b</u> | d. without you |
| 5. in horto | <u>g</u> | e. out of Africa |
| 6. in medio | <u>f</u> | f. in the middle |
| 7. ex Africa | <u>e</u> | g. in the garden |

13C. READING & TRANSLATION

Deinde, Dominus Deus dicit, “Non est bonum.

Then, the Lord God says, “It is not good.

Serpens, es malus. Iam in pectore is et terram comedis.

Serpent, you are bad. Now you go on your chest and eat earth/
dirt/ground.

Feminae sunt tuae inimicae.”

Women are your enemies.

Dominus Deus dicit, “Hava, quia audis, dolor

The Lord God says, “Eve, because you listen, grief/pain

venit in terra.”

comes into the earth

LESSON 13

Ablative | Answers

Dominus Deus dicit, “Adam, quia audis,

The Lord God says, “Adam, because you listen,

herbae malae venit in terram.”

bad plants come into the earth.”

Et Dominus facit vestimenta pro Adam et Havae.

And the Lord make clothing for Adam and Eve.

Et Dominus ejicit Adam et Havam ex horto. Non in

*And the Lord casts Adam and Eve out of the garden. They are
not in the garden.*

horto sunt. Angelus in horto est.

An angel is in the garden.

Angelus custodit portam. Adam et Hava non hortum

*An angel guards the door/gate. Adam and Eve do not enter the
rursus intrant. Angelus lignum vitae custodit.
garden again. An angel guards the tree of life.*

Introduction to Pronouns | **Answers**

14B. SENTENCES

Translate these questions into English.

1. Quis est? Who is it?
2. Quid est? What is it?
3. Quis vir est? Who is the man?
4. Quis in horto est? Who is in the garden?
5. Quae femina est? Who is the woman?
6. Quae femina in casa est? Who is the woman in the house?
7. Quid in aqua est? What is in the water?
8. Quid in ligno est? What is in the tree?
9. Qui pugnant? Who is fighting?
10. Qui in casa sunt? Who is in the house?
11. Quae in horto ambulant? Who is walking in the garden?
12. Quae in aqua natant? Who is swimming in the water?
13. Cuius aqua est? Whose water is it?
14. Cuius animalia sunt? Whose animals are they?
15. Cuius amicus es? Whose friend are you?
16. Quem audit? He hears whom? Whom does he hear?
17. Quas vocat? He calls whom? Whom does he call?
18. Quos interrogat? He asks whom? Whom does he ask?
19. A quo cibum venit? From whom does the food come?
20. A qua fructus venit? From whom does the fruit come?

LESSON 14

Introduction to Pronouns | **Answers**

14C. READING & TRANSLATION

Adam et Hava duos filios habent, Cain et Abel.

Adam and Eve have two sons, Cain and Abel.

Cain est unus filius et Abel est unus filius. Cain et Abel

Cain is one son and Abel is one son. Cain and Abel

sunt filii Adam et Havae. Cain agricola est. Cain in agris laborat.

are the sons of Adam and Eve. Cain is a farmer. Cain works in the fields.

Abel quoque in agris laborat. Sed Abel non

Abel also works in the fields. But Abel is not a farmer.

agricola est. Abel pastor est. Abel oves custodit. Abel

Abel is a shepherd. Abel guards the sheep. Abel

defendit oves de lupis. Quid est lupus? Lupus est bestia

defends the sheep from the wolves. What is a wolf? A wolf is a wild beast.

fera. Lupi in silva vivunt. Lupi oves comedunt.

The wolves live in the forest. The wolves eat sheep.

Quodam die, Cain et Abel veniunt cum muneris pro

A certain day/one day, Cain and Abel come with sacrifices for.

Domino. Quid est munus? Munus est donum pro Domino.

God. What is a sacrifice? A sacrifice is a gift for God.

Cain cum fructibus terrae venit. Abel ovem fert.

Cain comes with the fruits of the earth. Abel brings a sheep.

Dominus respectit ad Abel et ad munus Abel. Sed

The Lord gazes at Abel and at the gift of Abel. But,

Dominus non munus Cain respectit.

the Lord does not consider the gift of Cain.

Cain non laetus est. Cain est iratus. Dominus

Cain is not happy. Cain is angry. The Lord

interrogat, “Cain, cur es iratus?”

asks, “Cain, why are you angry?”

LESSON 14

Introduction to Pronouns | **Answers**

Quodam die, Cain et Abel in campo sunt, et Cain

A certain day/one day, Cain and Able are in the field, and Cain

Abel interficit!

kills Abel!

Dominus vocat, “Cain, ubi est Abel?”

The Lord calls, “Cain, where is Abel?”

Cain respondet, “Nescio, num custos Abel sum?”

Cain responds, “I don’t know, am I the guard of Abel?”

Dominus interrogat, “Cain, Quid fecisti? Vox

The Lord asks, “Cain, what have you done? The voice of

germani tui clamat ad me de terra. Abi ab me, Cain,”

your brother shouts to me from the ground. Depart from me, Cain,”

imperat Dominus. Iam, Cain tristis est.

commands the Lord. Now, Cain is sad.

LESSON 15

Introduction to Pronouns | Answers

15B. SENTENCES

Circle the relative pronoun in the following sentences. Underline the antecedent. (Relative pronoun is italicized here.)

1. All the things *which* Jesus said were true.
2. I admire the climbers *who* did not give up.
3. The students *whom* you praised in class are talented.
4. The mountains *that* you saw were the Rocky Mountains.
5. Solomon was the king *who* built the temple.
6. The firefighters, *who* had been working all day, were tired.
7. The pilot, *who* was concerned for the safety of the passengers, refused to take off.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Puer qui est in aqua Titus est. *The boy who is in the water is Titus.*
2. Puella quae est in aqua non Titus est. *The girl who is in the water is not Titus.*
3. Vir qui in horto ambulat Adam est. *The man who is walking in the garden is Adam.*
4. Vir qui in agris laborat agricola est. *The man who is working in the field is a farmer.*
5. Femina quae aquam habet laeta est. *The woman who has water is happy.*
6. Vir et femina qui ambulant in silva laeti sunt. *The man and woman who walk in the forest are happy.*
7. Vir qui germanum meum audit pater meus est. *The man who hears my brother is my father.*
8. Video feminas quae ambulant in silva. *I see the women who are walking in the forest.*
9. Animal quod ex silva venit lupus est. *The animal that comes out of the forest is a wolf.*

LESSON 15

Introduction to Pronouns | **Answers**

10. Animal quod ex campo venit ovis est. *The animal that comes out of the field is a sheep.*
11. Animal quod volat in caelo est avis. *The animal that flies in the sky is a bird.*
12. Animal quod natat pisces est. *The animal that swims is a fish.*
13. Femina quae audit lupum in silva mater mea est. *The woman who hears the wolf in the forest is my mother.*
14. Puer cuius mater non est hic interrogat, “Ubi est mater?” *The boy whose mother is not here asks, “Where is the mother?”*
15. Puella cuius mater non hic est interrogat, “Ubi est mater mea?” *The girl whose mother is not here asks, “Where is my mother?”*
16. Puer et puella quorum mater non est in casa non laeti sunt.
The boy and girl whose mother is not in the house are not happy.
17. Canis cuius dominus in campo est lupum audit. *The dog whose master is in the field hears the wolf.*
18. Abel qui laborant in agris, non est agricola, sed pastor. *Abel, who works the fields, is not a farmer, but a shepherd.*
19. Canis quem amamus est in casa mea. *The dog that we love is in my house.*
20. Canis quem agricola audit est in silva. *The dog that the farmer hears is in the forest.*
21. Agricola quem canis audit non in silva est. *The farmer, whom the dog does not hear, is in the forest. Or, The dog whom the farmer hears is not in the forest. Or, The farmer, whom the dog hears, is not in the forest.*
22. Silva in qua lupus est magna est. *The forest, in which the wolf is, is big. Or, in better English... The forest, in which there is a wolf, is big.*
23. Casa in qua mater mea est non est magna. *The house, in which my mother is, is not big.*
24. Equus in quo vir est in campo est. *The horse which the man is on, is in the field.*
25. Equus in quo vir est bellus est. *The horse which the man is on is beautiful.*
26. Equi in quibus feminae sunt belli equi sunt. *The horses that the women are on are beautiful.*

LESSON 15

Introduction to Pronouns | **Answers**

15C. READING & TRANSLATION

Deus populos in terra videt. Viri mali sunt. Deus est *God sees the people on earth. Men are evil. God is sad.* tristis. In terra est unus vir qui Deum audit, Noe. Noe *On earth is on man who hears God, Noah. Noah* bonus vir est qui Deum amat. Deus constituit inundare *Is a good man who loves God. God decides to flood* terram. Deus dicit, “Fac arcam de ligno.” Arca magna navis est. *the earth. God says, “Make an ark of/from wood.” An ark is a big ship.*

“In arca ostium et fenestram fac. Familiam tuam in *“Make a door and a window in the ark. Bring your family* arcam fer. Duo ex omnium bestiarum quoque fer in arcam. *into the ark. Bring two of all the beasts into the ark also.* In arcam quoque cibum pro familia tua et pabulum pro *Bring also into the ark food for your family and food for* bestis fer.” (Pabulum cibus bestiarum est.) Noe pabulum *the beasts.” (Pabulum is the food of animals.) Noah puts* in arca ponit. *food into the ark.*

Deinde, Noe animalia in arca ponit. In arca sunt multa *Then, Noah puts the animals into the ark. In the ark are* animalia. Equi et canes et aves et multae aliae bestiae *many animals. Horses, and dogs, and birds, and many other beasts* in arca sunt. *are in the ark.*

Deinde, familia Noe quoque in arcam intrat. In familia *Then, the family of Noah also enters the ark. In Noah’s*

LESSON 15

Introduction to Pronouns | **Answers**

Noe quattuor viri et quattuor feminae sunt. Sem, Ham, et *family are four men and four women. Shem, Ham, and Jafeth sunt filii Noe. Noe feminam habet. Sem, Ham, et Japheth are Noah's sons. Noah has a wife. Shem, Ham and Jafeth quoque feminas habent. Omnes arcam intrant. Japheth also have wives. All enter the ark.*

Familia arcam intrat. Animalia arcam intrant. Cibus *The family enters the ark. The animals enter the ark. The food in arca est. Familia et animalia et cibus in arca sunt. is in the ark. The family and the animals and the food are in the ark.*

Deus ostium claudit.

God closes the door.

LESSON 16

Accusative Prepositions | Answers

16B. SENTENCES. Circle the correct translation.

1. Pater **through the garden** ambulat.
a) ad hortum b) per hortum c) in horto d) in hortis
2. Pater **into the garden** ambulat.
a) ad hortum b) per hortum c) in hortum d) in horto
3. Pater **through the door** ambulat.
a) ad ostium b) per ostium c) in ostium d) in oust
4. Pater **before the garden** est.
a) ad hortum b) per hortum c) ante hortum
5. The sons sit **around the table**.
a) ob mensam b) in mensam c) circum mensam

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Vir ad mensam ambulat. The man walks to the table.
2. Vir ad aquam ambulat. The man walks to the water.
3. Avis ad aquam volat. The bird flies to the water.
4. Vir ante ostium est. The man is in front of the door.
5. Lupus ante silvam est. The wolf is in front of the forest.
6. Vir apud feminam ambulat. The man walks with the woman.
7. Pastor in campo est apud agricolam. The shepherd is in the field with the farmer.
8. Ovis non apud lupum in silvam est. The sheep is not with the wolf in the forest.
9. Lupus ambulat circa silvam. The wolf walks around the forest.
10. Pastor circum campum ambulat. The shepherd walks around the field.
11. Vir et femina circum hortum ambulat. The man and the woman walk around the garden.
12. Vir contra lupum pugnat. The man fights against the wolf.
13. Viri contra lupos pugnant. The men fight against the wolf.

LESSON 16

Accusative Prepositions | Answers

14. Viri extra silvam sunt. The men are outside of the forest.
15. Viri extra casas sunt. The men are out of the houses.
16. Femina in hortum ambulat. The woman walks into the garden.
17. Femina in casam ambulat. The woman walks into the house.
18. Avis inter casas volat. The bird flies between the house.
19. Puella inter feminas ambulat. The girl walks among/between the women.
20. Puer in agro laborat inter agricolas. The boy works in the field among the farmers.
21. Ob lupum non silvam intrat. Because of the wolf he does not enter the forest.
22. Ob nimum animalia silvam intrant. Because of the storm the animals enter the forest.
23. Propter nimum vir silvam intrat. On account of the storm, the man enters the forest.
24. Propter nimum familia casam intrat. On account of the storm the family enters the house.
25. Pastor per ostium intrat. The shepherd enters through the door.
26. Agricola per portam intrat. The farmer enters through the door/gate.
27. Pater post ostium est. Dad is behind the door.
28. Amicus meus post fenestram est. My friend is behind the window.
29. Stellae post lunam sunt. The stars are behind the moon.
30. Pater prope silvam est. Dad is near the forest.
31. Femina prope mensam est. The woman is near the table.
32. Prope agricolam germanus meus laborat. Near the farmer my brother is working.
33. Luna supra terram est. The moon is above the earth.
34. Sol supra terram est. The sun is above the earth.
35. Video lunam super aquam. I see the moon above the water.
36. Pater trans Americam ambulat. Dad walks across America.

LESSON 16

Accusative Prepositions | Answers

37. Agricola trans campum ambulat. *The farmer walks across the field.*
38. Pastor trans viam ambulat. *The shepherd walks across the road.*
39. Pastor ultra fluvium est. *The shepherd is beyond the river.*
40. Ovis ultra campum est. *The sheep is beyond the field.*

16C. READING & TRANSLATION

Noe et familia sunt in arca. Animalia in arca sunt.

Noah and the family are in the ark. The animals are in the ark.

Cibus quoque in arca est.

Food is also in the ark.

Septem dies, Noe et familia in arca expectant.

For seven days, Noah and the family wait in the ark.

Deinde, aqua venit. Aqua venit de terra. Aqua venit

Then, the water comes. The water comes from the land. The water comes

de caelo.

from the sky.

Aqua venit quadraginta dies et quadraginta noctes.

The water comes for 40 days and for 40 nights.

Aqua terram inundat. Aqua inundat populos

The water floods the land. The water floods the people

et animalia in terra. In arca familia et animalia laeti sunt.

and animals in the land/on the earth. In the ark the family and the animals are happy.

Post longum tempus, aqua desinit. Familia unum

After a long time, the water stops. The family is in the ark

annum in arca est.

for one year.

LESSON 16

Accusative Prepositions | **Answers**

Noe fenestram aperit et corvum dimittit. Corvus volat Noah opens the window and sends out a raven. The raven flies ex arca. Corvus super aquam volat. Sed, corvus out of the ark. The Raven flies over the water. But, the raven non aridam in aqua videt. does not see dry land in the water.

Deinde, Noe dimittit columbam. Columba ex arca Then, Noah sends out a dove. The dove flies out of the volat. Columba super aquam volat. Columba non ark. The dove flies over the water. The dove does not see aridam in aqua videt. Columba rursus ad arcam volat. dry land in the water. The dove flies back/again to the ark.

Noe septem dies expectat. Noe rursus dimittit Noah waits for seven days. Noah again sends out the columbam. Columba ex arca per fenestram volat. dove. The dove flies out of the ark through the window. Columba super aquam volat. Columba non aridam in aqua The dove flies over the water. The dove does not see dry land videt. Columba volat rursus ad arcam. Sed, quid habet in the water. The dove flies back to the ark. But, what does columba? Columba habet ramum olivae. the dove have? The dove has the branch of an olive tree/an olive branch.

LESSON 16

Accusative Prepositions | Answers

Extra Practice

1. Canis ad casam ambulat. *The dog walks to the house.*
2. Familia ad ostium ambulat. *The family walks to the door.*
3. Femina ante fenestram est. *The woman is in front of the window.*
4. Germanus meus ante hortum est. *My brother is in front of the garden.*
5. Vir apud bestias in campum ambulat. *The man walks with the beasts in the field.*
6. Femina apud ostium est. *The woman is next to the door.*
7. Lupus in silvam ambulat. *The wolf walks into the forest.*
8. Puer inter viros ambulat. *The boy walks among the men/between the men.*
9. Ager inter vias est. *The field is between the roads.*
10. Lupus per silvam ambulat. *The wolf walks through the forest.*
11. Ovis per campum ambulat. *The sheep walks through the field.*
12. Amicus per fenestram non intrat, sed per ostium intrat. *A friend does not enter through the window, but through the door.*
13. Serpens post lignum est. *The serpent is behind the tree.*
14. Animalia post campum ambulat. *The animals are walking behind the field.*
15. Pabulum prope equum est. *The fodder/food for animals is near the horse.*
16. Femina prope virum ambulat. *The woman is walking near the man.*
17. Supra silvam et campum caelum est. *Above the forest and field is the sky.*
18. Avis quae volat in caelo supra campum est. *The bird who flies in the sky is above the field.*
19. Avis trans casam volat. *The bird flies across the house.*
20. Trans terram et aquam avis volat. *Across the land and water the bird flies.*
21. Lupus ultra silvam est. *The wolf is beyond the forest.*
22. Video stellas ultra lunam. *I see the stars beyond the moon.*

LESSON 17

Verbs: Active and Passive | **Answers**

17B. SENTENCES.

Make the English sentence passive.

1. Trees cover the hill. *The hill is covered by trees.*
2. Mom loves the children. *The children are loved by mom.*
3. The storm waters the garden. *The garden is watered by the storm.*
4. Mom planted the garden. *The garden is planted by mom.*
5. We picked blueberries this morning. *The blueberries were picked by us this morning.*
6. The storm uprooted the tree. *The tree was uprooted by the storm.*

Connect the active verb to the passive verb.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. audit <i>(e)</i> | a. vocatur |
| 2. vocat <i>(a)</i> | b. venitur |
| 3. ambulat <i>(d)</i> | c. habetur |
| 4. venit <i>(b)</i> | d. ambulatur |
| 5. videt <i>(g)</i> | e. auditur |
| 6. habet <i>(c)</i> | f. audiuntur |
| 7. timet <i>(j)</i> | g. videtur |
| 8. audiunt <i>(f)</i> | h. timentur |
| 9. defendit <i>(i)</i> | i. defenditur |
| 10. timent <i>(h)</i> | j. timetur |

LESSON 17

Verbs: Active and Passive | Answers

Translate the following sentences into English.

Note: In this section, you will see active sentences followed by passive sentences. In the passive sentences the *agent* (the one performing the action) will be in the ablative case. It will be preceded by the prepositions *a*, or *ab*.

Use *ab* before vowels and the letter *h*.

Use *a* before consonants.

1. Femina fenestram videt. *The woman sees the window.*
2. Fenestra a femina videtur. *The window is seen by the woman.*
3. Lupus bestiam videt. *The wolf sees the beast.*
4. Bestia a lupo videtur. *The beast is seen by the wolf.*
5. Filius agricolam videt. *The son sees the farmer.*
6. Agricola a filio videtur. *The farmer is seen by the son.*
7. Femina ostium aperit. *The woman opens the door.*
8. Ostium a femina aperitur. *The door is opened by the woman.*
9. Agricola portam aperit. *The farmer opens the door/gate.*
10. Porta a agricola aperitur. *The door/gate is opened by the farmer.*
11. Femina fructum in mensa ponit. *The woman puts the fruit on the table.*
12. Fructus in mensa a femina ponitur. *The fruit is put on the table by the woman.*
13. Deus creat terram. *God creates the earth.*
14. Terra a Deo creatur. *The earth is created by God.*
15. Vir fructum comedit. *The man eats the fruit.*
16. Fructus a viro comeditur. *The fruit is eaten by the man.*
17. Vir familiam defendit. *The man defends the family.*
18. Familia a viro defenditur. *The family is defended by the man.*
19. Femina ponit cibum in mensa. *The woman puts the food on the table.*
20. Cibum a femina in mensa ponitur. *The food is put on the table by the woman.*

LESSON 17

Verbs: Active and Passive | **Answers**

17C. READING & TRANSLATION

Septem dies Noe expectat. Noe columbam rursus
For seven days Noah waits. Noah again sends the dove.
dimittit. Columba ex arca per fenestram volat. Columba
The dove flies out of the ark through the window. The dove
super aquam volat. Quid videt columba? Columba videt
flies above the water. What does the dove see? The dove sees
aridam! Columba non rursus ad arcam volat.
dry land! The dove does not fly back/ does not fly again to the ark.

Noe ostium arcae aperit. Quid videt Noe? Noe videt
Noah opens the door of the ark. What does Noah see? Noah sees
aridam. Terra arida est. Noe laetus est. Familia laeta
dry land. The earth is dry. Noah is happy. The family is happy.
est. Animalia quoque laeta sunt.
The animals are also happy.

Noe et femina ex arca exit. Sem et Ham et Jafeth et
Noah and the wife go out of the ark. Shem, Ham, and Japheth
feminae ex arca exeunt. Animalia ex arca exeunt. Arca
and the wives go out of the ark. The animals go out of the ark. The ark
non est plena. Iam, arca vacua est.
is not full. Now, the ark is empty.

Noe aedificiat aram. Noe laetus est. Deus signum in
Noah builds an altar. Noah is happy. God puts a sign in
caelo ponit. Signum est arcus. Nimbi sunt in caelo.
the sky. The sign is a rainbow/bow. There are clouds in the sky.
Arcus quoque in caelo est. Arcus est signum inter Deum
There is also a rainbow in the sky. The bow is a sign between God
et terram. Arcus in caelo a Deo ponitur.
and the earth. The bow is put in the sky by God.

Deus dicit, “Noe, terra iam vacua est. Non est bonum.
God says, “Noah, the earth is now empty. It is not good.

LESSON 17

Verbs: Active and Passive | **Answers**

Intrate terram et implete terram."

Enter the land and fill the land."

Noe tres filios habet. Filii Noe habent quoque filios et
Noah has three sons. The sons of Noah have also sons and
filias. Sem filios et filias habet. Ham filios et
daughters. She has sons and daughters. Ham has
filias habet. Jafeth quoque filios et filias habet. Iam
sons and daughters. Japheth also has sons and daughters. Now
terra non vacua est.
the earth is not empty.

LESSON 18

Verbs: Active and Passive | **Answers**

18B. SENTENCES

Circle the words in the dative case, then translate the sentences into English.

1. Femina aquam **filio** dat. *The woman gives the son water.*
2. Feminae aquam **filiis** dant. *The women give the sons water.*
3. Aqua a femina **filio** datur. *The water is given to the son by the woman.*
4. Aqua a feminae **filiis** dantur. *The water is given to the sons by the women.*
5. Femina **agricolae** fructum dat. *The woman gives the farmer fruit.*
6. Feminae **agricolis** fructum dant. *The women give the farmers fruit.*
7. Fructus **agricolae** a femina datur. *The fruit is given to the farmer by the woman.*
8. Fructus **agricolis** a femina datur. *The fruit is given to the farmers by the woman.*
9. Agricola pabulum **equo** dat. *The farmer gives fodder to the horse.*
10. Agricolae pabula **equis** dant. *The farmers give fodder to the horses.*
11. Pabula **equis** a agricolis dantur. *The fodder is given to the horses by the farmers.*
12. Pastor **bestiae** aquam dat. *The shepherd gives the beast water.*
13. Pastor **bestiis** aquam dat. *The shepherd gives the beasts water.*
14. Nimbus **terrae** aquam dat. *The the rainstorm/cloud gives the earth/land water.*
15. Aqua **terrae** a nimbo datur. *Water is given to the earth/land by the rainstorm/cloud.*
16. Femina fabulam **filio** et filiae narrat. *The woman tells the son and the daughter a story.*
17. Feminae fabulas **filiis** narrant. *The women tell stories to the sons/daughters.*
18. Fabula **filio** et **filiae** a femina narratur. *The story is told by the woman to the son and to the daughter.*

LESSON 18

Verbs: Active and Passive | **Answers**

18C. READING & TRANSLATION

Deus terram populis dat. Deus terram filiis Noe
God gives the people the land. God gives the land to the sons of Noah.
dat. Sed filii et filiae Noe non in totam terram eunt.
But, the sons and daughters of Noah do not go into all the earth/land.
Populi terrae in unum locum eunt. Populi in terram
The people of the earth go into one place. The people go
Sennaar eunt et in campo habitant.
into the land of Shinar and dwell/live in the plain.

Et populi dicunt, "Aedificemus aedificium ad caelum."
And the people say, "Let us build a building to the sky/to heaven."
Itaque populi in campo laborant. Et omnes populi unam
Therefore, the people work in the plain. And all the people
linguam habent. In terra una lingua est, non multae
have one language. In the land there is one language, not many
linguae.
languages.

Sed Deus non laetus est. Terra est vacua, non
But, God is not happy. The earth/the land is empty, not
plena. Omnes populi in uno loco, non in multis locis sunt.
full. All of the people are in one place, not in many places.
Deus dicit, "Venite. Eamus ad populos in campo."
God says, "Come. Let us go to the people in the plain."

Deus in campum venit et populos videt. Populi in aedificio
God comes into the plain and sees the people. The people
laborant. Deus populis novas linguas dat. Olim,
work in the building. God gives the people new languages. Once,

LESSON 18

Verbs: Active and Passive | **Answers**

una lingua erat in terra. Iam, multae linguae sunt in terra,
there was one language in the land. Now, there are many languages in the
non una.
land. not one.

Iam, populi non laeti sunt. Non unam linguam, sed
Now, the people are not happy. They do not have one language, but
multas linguas habent. Iam populi non in aedificio
many languages. Now the people are not working in/on
laborant. Multi populi ex loco exeunt. Nomen loci Babel
the building. Many people go away from the place. The name of the place
vocatur.
is called Babel.

Iam populi in nova loca eunt. Multi filii Sem in Asiam
Now the people go into new places. Many of the sons of Shem go into Asia.
eunt. Multi filii Ham in Asiam et Africam eunt. Et multi
Many of the sons of Ham go into Asia and Africa. And, many
filii Jafeth in Asiam et quoque in Europam eunt. Iam
of the sons of Japheth go into Asia and also into Europe. Now,
multi populi in tota terra sunt.
there are many people in all the earth/land.

LESSON 19

Personal Pronouns Pt 1 | Answers

19B. SENTENCES

Circle the personal pronouns. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Mater **mihi** aquam et cibum dat. Mom gives me water and food.
2. Aqua et cibum **mihi** dantur. The water and food are given to me.
3. Pater **mihi** fabulam narrat. Dad tells me a story.
4. Fabulae **mihi** narrantur. Stories are being told to me.
5. Ambula **mecum** ad casam. Walk with me to the house.
6. Mater vocatur a **me**. Mom is called by me.
7. Mater vocatur a **nobis**. Mom is called by us.
8. Mater vocatur a **vobis**. Mom is called by you.
9. Veni **nobiscum** in oppidum. Come with us into town.
10. Puer et puella vocantur a **me**. The boy and the girl are called by me.
11. Vir a **me** interrogatur. The man is asked by me.
12. Oppidum a **nobis** defenditur. The town is defended by us.
13. Oppida a **nobis** defendiuntur. The towns are defended by us.
14. Pater **tibi** aquam dat. Dad gives water to you.
15. Pater **vobis** cibum et aquam dat. Dad gives you food and water.
16. Mater **me** vocat. Mom calls me.
17. Mater **nos** vocat. Mom calls us.
18. **Nos** videt. He sees us.
19. Pro **te** pugnant. They fight for you.
20. Pro **nobis** pugnant. They fight for us.

LESSON 19

Personal Pronouns Pt 1 | **Answers**

19C. READING & TRANSLATION

Prope Babel est locus qui vocatur Ur. In Ur est vir.

Near Babel is a place which is called Ur. In Ur there is a man.

Nomen viro est Abram. Abram habitat cum familia in Ur.

The name of the man is Abram. Abram dwells with family in Ur.

Deus dicit ad Abram: "Veni in terram novam."

God says to Abram: "Come into a new land."

Itaque, Abram in novam terram it. Post longum tempus,

Therefore, Abram goes into the new land. After a long time

Abram venit in novam terram. Nova terra Chanaan

Abram comes into the new land. The new land is called

vocatur. In Chanaan Abram aedificat aram. Sed in terra

Caanan. In Canaan Abram builds an altar. But in the land

Chanaan non satis cibi est. Itaque Abram in terram

Canaan there is not enough of food. Therefore Abram into the land

Aegyptum it. In terra Aegypti est cibus.

Egypt goes. In the land of Egypt there is food.

Abram habet feminam quae nominatur Sarai. Sarai

Abram has a wife whose is named Sarah. Sarah

femina pulchra est. Rex Aegypti videt Sarai. Rex Aegypti

is a beautiful woman. The king of Egypt sees Sarah.

Sarai amat. Rex Aegypti Sarai capit.

The king of Egypt loves Sarah. The king of Egypt takes Sarah.

Non bonum est. Deus fert Sarai rursus ad Abram.

It is not good. God brings Sarah back to Abram.

Abram ex Aegypto exit et venit rursus in terram

Abram goes out of Egypt and comes again into the land

LESSON 19

Personal Pronouns Pt 1 | **Answers**

Chanaan. Abram habet multa animalia. Abram habet oves
Canaan. Abram has many animals. Abram has sheep and
et boves et asinos et camelos. Abram et familiam habi-
cows, donkeys and camels. Abram and the family live/dwell
tant in tabernaculo. Quid est tabernaculum? Est casa aut
in a tent. What is a tent? It is a cottage/cabin or a
domus quae movetur ab loco ad locum.
house which is moved from place to place.

LESSON 20

Personal Pronouns Pt 2 | Answers

20B. SENTENCES

1. Ea mihi aquam et cibum dat. She gives me water and food.
2. Aqua et cibum mihi ab ea datur. Water and food are given to me by her.
3. Is mihi fabulam narrat. He tells me a story.
4. Fabulae mihi ab eo narrantur. The stories are told to me by him.
5. Ambula cum eo ad casam. Walk with him to the house.
6. Ea vocatur a me. She is called by me.
7. Ea vocatur a nobis. She is called by us.
8. Ei vocantur a me. They are called by me.
9. Is a me interrogatur. He is asked by me.
10. Id a nobis defenditur. It is defended by us.
11. Ea a nobis defenduntur. They are defended by us.
12. Is tibi aquam dat. He gives you water.
13. Pater ei cibum et aquam dat. Dad gives him/her/it food and water.
14. Amicus eius non cum eis est. His friend is not with them.
15. Mater eum vocat. Mom calls him.
16. Mater eam vocat. Mom calls her.
17. Eam videt. He sees her.
18. Eos pugnant. They fight them.
19. Is ad casam venit, sed ea non venit. He comes to the house, but she does not come.
20. Is eam non audit. He does not hear her.
21. Ea non in casa, sed in campo cum eo est. She is not in the house, but in the field with him.

Personal Pronouns Pt 2 | Answers

20C. READING & TRANSLATION

Abram ex Aegypto cum familia venit. In familia
Abram comes out of Egypt with the family. In the family
 quoque Loth est. Loth cum Abram habitat. Et Abram
also is Lot. Lot dwells with Abram. Both Abram and Lot
 et Loth multa animalia habent. Et Abram et Loth oves et
have many animals. Both Abram and Lot have sheep and
 boves et asinos et camelos habent. Loth et Abram nimis
cows and donkeys and camels. Lot and Abram have too
 animalia habent. Itaque, Loth ab Abram abit.
many animals. Therefore Lot goes away from Abram.
 Loth ad campum prope Sodomam et Gomoram it.
Lot goes to the plain/field near Sodom and Gomorrah.
 In oppido autem Sodomaee populi sunt mali.
However, in the town of Sodom are bad people.

Abram in terra Chanaan habitat postquam is et
Abram dwells in the land Canaan after he and Lot divide
 Loth terram dividiunt. Deus dicit ad Abram: “Terram
the land. God says to Abram: “The land which you see
 quam vides tibi do.” Et Abram movet tabernaculum.
I am giving you.” And Abram moves the tent.
 Abram venit in terram Hebron et ibi habitat.
Abram comes into the land Hebron and dwells there.

Mox bellum in terra est. Multi populi oppugnant
Soon war is in the land. Many people attack the
 populos Sodomaee. Loth ab inimicis capitur. Loth
people of Sodom. Lot is captured by the enemy. Lot is a

LESSON 20

Personal Pronouns Pt 2 | **Answers**

captivus est. Familia captiva est. Loth tristis est. Sed Abram
captive. The family is captive. Lot is sad. But, Abram
venit. Abram inimicos oppugnat. Abram contra inimicos
comes. Abram attacks the enemy/enemies. Abram fights against
pugnat. Abram inimicos expugnat. Abram inimicos
the enemy. Abram assaults the enemy/enemies. Abram conquers
vincit. Loth et familia liberi sunt. Loth et Abram laeti
the enemy/enemies. Lot and the family are free. Lot and Abram
sunt. Rex Sodomaee laetus quoque est quia inimici Loth
are happy. The King of Sodom is also happy because the enemies of Lot
inimici quoque Sodom sunt. Abram ad tabernaculum
are the enemies of Sodom. Abram returns to the tent.
revenit.

Personal Pronouns Pt 2 | Answers

20D. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR HIGH SCHOOLERS

EXTRA SENTENCES

1. Mater eorum non in casa cum eis est. *Their mother is not in the house with them.*
2. Pater non eum videt, sed eum audit. *Dad did not see him, but heard him.*
3. Puer ei aquam dat. *The boy gives him water.*
4. Is non id habet. *He does not have it.*
5. Ei non id habent. *They do not have it.*
6. Is in horto ambulat. *He walks in the garden.*
7. Ea cibum in mensa ponit. *She puts food on the table.*
8. Is qui in campo laborat agricola est. *He who works in the field is a farmer.*
9. Is qui in silva ambulat pastor est. *He who walks in the forest is a shepherd.*
10. Cibus in mensa est, et aqua in mensa est, sed non in eadem mensa sunt. *The food is on the table, and water is on the table, but not on the same table.*
11. Puer et puella in casa sunt, sed non in eadem casa sunt. *The boy and the girl are in the house, but not in the same house.*
12. Ego et te prope oppidum idem sunt. *I and you are near the same town.*
13. Mater eorum non in casa cum eis est. *Their mom is not in the house with them.*
14. Pater non eum videt, sed eum audit. *Dad does not see him, but hears him.*
15. Puer ei aquam dat. *The boy gives him/her/it water.*
16. Is qui in campo laborat agricola est. *He who is working in the field is a farmer.*
17. Is qui in silva ambulat pastor est. *He who is walking in the forest is a shepherd.*

LESSON 21

Pronouns | Answers

21B. PRACTICE

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Hic puer amat hanc puellam. *This boy loves this girl.*
2. Hi pueri amant has puellas. *These boys love these girls.*
3. Haec puella in aqua natat. *This girl swims in the water.*
4. Hae puellae in aqua natant. *These girls swim in the water.*
5. Hoc malum magnum est. *This apple is big.*
6. Haec mala magna sunt. *These apples are big.*
7. Mater huius pueri non in oppido est. *The mother of the boy is not in the town.*
8. Mater horum puorum non in oppido est. *The mother of these boys is not in the town.*
9. Pater huius puellae non in casa est. *The father of this girl is not in the house.*
10. Pater harum puellarum non in casa est. *The father of these girls is not in the house.*
11. Viri huius oppidi oppidum amant. *The men of this town love the town.*
12. Viri horum oppidorum oppidum amant. *The men of these towns love the town.*
13. Mater huic puero cibum dat. *Mom gives food to this boy.*
14. Mater his pueris cibum dat. *Mom gives food to these boys.*
15. Puer huic puellae flores (flowers) dat. *The boy gives this girl flowers.*
16. Pueri his puellis flores dant. *The boys give these girls flowers.*
17. Mater hunc puerum vocat. *Mom calls this boy.*
18. Mater hos pueros vocat. *Mom calls these boys.*
19. Pater hanc puellam vocat. *Dad calls this girl.*
20. Pater has puellas vocat. *Dad calls these girls.*
21. Puer hoc malum habet. *The boy has this apple.*
22. Puer haec mala habet. *The boy has these apples.*
23. Mater a hoc puero vocatur. *Mom is called by this boy.*

LESSON 21

Pronouns | **Answers**

24. Mater a his pueris vocatur. Mom is called by these boys.
25. Pater a hac puella vocatur. Dad is called by this girl.
26. Pater a his puellis vocatur. Dad is called by these girls

21C. READING & TRANSLATION

Abram tristis est. Is non habet filium. Sarah et
Abram is sad. He does not have a son. Sarah and
Abram non liberos habent. Deinde, Deus ad Abram venit
Abram do not have children. Then, God comes to Abram and
et dicit, “Noli timere, Abram. Ego protector sum et merces
says, “Do not fear, Abram. I am the protector and your reward
tua magna erit nimis.” Et Deus Abram foris ducit. Deus
will be very large.” And God leads Abram outside. God
dicit, “Vide caelum. Numera stellas.” Sed, Abram non
says, “See/Look at the sky. Count the stars.” But, Abram does
numerat eas. Nimis multae stellae sunt in caelo. Deus dicit,
not count them. There are too many stars in the sky. God says,
“Tibi liberos do tantos quantae stellae in caelo.”
“I give to you as many children as there are stars in the sky.”

Abram audit Deum et credit domino. Et Deus facit
Abram hears God and believes the Lord. And God makes
foedus cum Abram. Dicitque Deus, “Terram hanc a fluvio
a covenant with Abram. And God says, “This land from the river
Aegyptio ad fluvium magnum Euphratem tibi do. Iam, Abram
Egypt to the great river Euphrates I am giving you. Now, Abram
laetus est. Is credit Deo. Abram credit id quod Deus dicit.
is happy. He believes God. Abram believes that which God says.

LESSON 22

Pronouns | Answers

22B. SENTENCES

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Ille puer amat illam puellam. *That boy loves that girl.*
2. Illi pueri amant illas puellas. *Those boys love those girls.*
3. Illa puella in aqua natat. *That girl swims in the water.*
4. Illae puellae in aqua natant. *These girls swim in the water.*
5. Illud malum magnum est. *That apple is big.*
6. Illa mala magna sunt. *Those apples are big.*
7. Mater illius pueri non in oppido est. *The mother of that boy is not in town.*
8. Mater illorum puorum non in oppido est. *The mother of those boys are not in town.*
9. Pater illius puellae non in casa est. *The father of that girl is not in the house.*
10. Pater illarum puellarum non in casa est. *The father of those girls is not in the house.*
11. Viri illius oppidi oppidum amant. *The men of that town love the town.*
12. Viri illorum oppidorum oppida amant. *The men of those towns love the towns.*
13. Mater illi puero cibum dat. *Mom gives that boy food.*
14. Mater illis pueris cibum dat. *Mom gives those boys food.*
15. Puer illi puellae flores dat. *The boy gives that girl flowers.*
16. Pueri illis puellis flores dant. *The boys give those girls flowers.*
17. Mater illum puerum vocat. *Mom calls that boy.*
18. Mater illos pueros vocat. *Mom calls those boys.*
19. Pater illam puellam vocat. *Dad calls that girl.*
20. Pater illas puellas vocat. *Dad calls those girls.*
21. Puer illud malum habet. *The boy has that apple.*
22. Puer illa mala habet. *The boy has those apples.*
23. Mater a illo puero vocatur. *Mom is called by that boy.*
24. Mater a illis pueris vocatur. *Mom is called by those boys.*
25. Pater a illa puella vocatur. *Dad is called by that girl.*
26. Pater a illis puellis vocatur. *Dad is called by those girls.*

LESSON 22

Pronouns | Answers

27. Pater eum audit. *Dad hears him.*
28. Pater hunc puerum audit. *Dad hears this boy.*
29. Pater illum puerum audit. *Dad hears that boy.*

22C. READING & TRANSLATION

Abram senex est. Is liberos non habet. Sarah quoque senex est.

Abram is old. He does not have children. Sarah is also old.

Abram in ostio tabernaculi est. Abram tres viros

Abram is in the door of the tent. Abram sees three men.

videt. Tres viri ad Abram ambulant. Unus vir non vir, sed

The three men walk to Abram. One man is not a man,

Deus est. Abram eum adorat et “Manete mecum” inquit

but God. Abram worships him and says, “Stay with me,

“et edite.” Tres viri manent et edunt.

and eat.” The three men stay and eat.

Deus interrogat, “Abram, ubi est Sarah, uxor tua?”

God asks, “Abram, where is Sarah, your wife?”

Abram respondet, “Ea in tabernaculo est.”

Abram responds, “She is in the tent.”

“Uno anno,” inquit Deus, “reveniam. Et Sarah unum filium habebit.”

“In one year,” God says, “I will return. And Sarah will have one son.”

Sarah, quae audit illa verba, ridet. Sarah non credit

Sarah, who hears these words, laughs. Sarah does not believe

Deo. Deus interrogat, “Cur rides? Quid est mihi nimis difficilis?”

God. God asks, “Why do you laugh? What is too difficult for me?”

LESSON 22

Pronouns | **Answers**

Deinde, tres viri, Deus et duo angeli, surgunt et

Then, the three men, God and the two angels, rise and

discedunt. Ei ambulant ad illud oppidum ubi Loth habitat

leave. They walk to that town where Lot lives

cum familia, Sodomae.

with the family, Sodom.

LESSON 23

Pronouns | Answers

23B. SENTENCES

1. Puer qui est in aqua laetus est. The boy who is in the water is happy.
2. Vir qui in agris laborat agricola est. The man who works in the fields is a farmer.
3. Femina quae aquam habet laeta est. The woman who has the water is happy.
4. Vir et femina qui ambulant in silva laeti sunt. The man and the woman who walk in the woods are happy.
5. Hic puer qui amat hanc puellam in hac casa habitat. This boy, who loves this girl, lives in this house.
6. Hi pueri qui amant illas puellas in his casis habitant. These boys, who love those girls, live in these houses.
7. Haec puella quae in aqua natat bella est. This girl, who is swimming in the water, is beautiful.
8. Hae puellae quae in aqua natant bellae sunt. These girls who are swimming in the water are beautiful.
9. Hoc malum quod est in terra magnum malum est. This apple, which is on the ground, is a big apple.
10. Haec mala quae sunt in terra magna mala sunt. These apples, which are on the ground, are big apples.
11. Pater feminas quae ambulant in silva videt. Dad sees the women who walk/are walking in the forest.
12. Animal quod ex campo venit ovis est. The animal which/that comes/is coming out of the field is a sheep.
13. Animal quod ex silva venit lupus est. The animal which/that comes/is coming out of the woods is a wolf.
14. Animal quod volat in caelo est avis. The animal which/that flies/is flying in the sky is a bird.
15. Animal quod natat pisces est. The animal that swims/is swimming is a fish.
16. Puer cuius mater non est hic interrogat, "Ubi est mater?" The boy whose mother is not here asks, "Where is mom?"

LESSON 23

Pronouns | Answers

23C. READING & TRANSLATION

Duo angeli ambulant Sodomam, oppidum ubi
Two angels walk to/toward Sodom, the town where
Loth et familia habitant. Loth duos angelos videt et
Lot and family live. Lot sees the two angels and
eos salutatur. Loth dicit ad eos, “Vadite mecum in casam
greet them. Lot says to them, “Go with me into the house
et manete mecum.” Itaque duo angeli in casam veniunt et
and stay with me.” Therefore the two angels come in the house and
cum familia edunt.
eat with the family.

Et duo angeli ad Loth dicunt, “Discede ab hoc oppidum,
And the two angels say to Lot, “Leave this town,
quia oppidum est malum. Deus delebit hoc oppidum
because the town is bad. God destroys this town
cras. Itaque, Loth et familia ab oppido discedunt.
tomorrow. Therefore, Lot and the family leave the town.

Proximo die Deus in Sodomam sulphur et ignem
The next day God sends into Sodom brimstone and fire.
mittit. Sodom a Domino deletur quia viri oppidi
Sodom is destroyed by the Lord because the men of the town are
mali sunt.
bad/evil.

23D. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR HIGH SCHOOLERS

1. Puella cuius mater non hic est interrogat, “Ubi est mater mea?” *The girl whose mother is not here asks, “Where is my mom?”*
2. Puer et puella quorum mater non est in casa interrogant, “Ubi est mater?” *The boy and girl whose mother is not in the house ask, “Where is mom?”*

LESSON 23

Pronouns | Answers

3. Mater cuius filius non in casa est eum vocat. The mother, whose son is not in the house calls him.
4. Viri quorum filii non in oppido sunt in via ambulant. The men whose sons are not in town walk on the road.
5. Canis cuius dominus in campo est lupum audit. The dog, whose master is in the field, hears the wolf.
6. Pater cui Mater aquam dat laetus est. The father, to whom the mother gives water, is happy.
7. Pueri quibus Mater aquam dat laeti sunt. The boys, to whom Mom gives water, are happy.
8. Canis quem amamus est in casa mea. The dog whom we love is in my house.
9. Canis quem agricola audit est in silva. The dog whom the farmer hears is in the forest.
10. Agricola quem canis audit non in silva est. The farmer whom the dog does hear is not in the forest.
11. Silva in qua lupus est magna silva est. The forest, in which the wolf is, is a big forest.
12. Casa in qua mater est non casa magna est. The house in which Mom is, is not a big house.
13. Equus in quo vir est magnus equus est. The horse which the man is on, is a big horse.
14. Equus in quo vir est equus bellus est. The horse which the man is on is a beautiful horse.
15. Equi in quibus feminae sunt belli equi sunt. The horses which the women are on are beautiful horses.

LESSON 24

Pronouns | Answers

24B. PRACTICE

1. Pater meus My father
2. Pater tuus Your father
3. Pater noster Our father
4. Pater vester Your father
5. Mater mea My mother
6. Mater tua Your mother
7. Mater nostra Our mother
8. Mater vestra Your mother
9. Oppidum meum My town
10. Oppidum tuum Your town
11. Oppidum nostrum Our town
12. Oppidum vestrum Your town
13. Amici mei My friends
14. Amicae meae My (feminine) friends
15. Oppidum meum My town
16. In oppido meo In my town
17. In oppido tuo In your town

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Pater meus non in hac casa est. My father is not in this house.
2. Mater mea non in oppido tuo est. My mother is not in your town.
3. Mea casa tua casa est. My house is your house.
4. Mea casa parva est. My house is small.
5. Puer qui in mea casa est tuus amicus est. The boy who is in my house is your friend.
6. Vir qui in agro tuo laborat germanus meus est. The man who works/is working in your field is my brother.

LESSON 24

Pronouns | Answers

7. Mamma mea! Mamma mea! *Mamma mia! Mamma mia! (freebie)*
8. Hic puer qui amat illam puellam in casa mea habitat. *This boy who loves that girl lives in my house.*
9. Amici mei in oppido meo habitant. *My friends live in my town.*
10. Amici mei non in oppido tuo habitant. *My friends do not live in your town.*
11. Ubi est malum meum? *Where is my apple?*
12. Ubi sunt mala mea? *Where are my apples?*
13. Hoc malum quod est in terra malum meum est. *This apple, which is on the ground, is my apple.*
14. Magnus est numerus amicorum meorum. (**numerus** - number) *Great is the number of my friends / The number of my friends is great.*
15. Magnus est numerus amicorum tuorum. *The number of your friends is great.*
16. Magnus est numerus liberorum meorum. *The number of my children is great.*
17. Magnus est numerus liberorum nostrorum. *The number of our children is great.*
18. Magnus est numerus amicorum verstrorum. *The number of your friends is great.*
19. Dominus noster non in casa mea est. *Our master is not in my house.*
20. In oppido meo non multi viri sunt. *In my town there are not many men.*
21. In oppidis tuis non multae casae sunt. *In your town there are not many houses.*
22. Equus noster non in silva est, sed in via prope casam meam. *Our horse is not in the forest, but in the road near my house.*
23. Casa nostra prope oppidum vestrum est. *Our house is near your town.*
24. In casis nostris sunt filii et filiae. *In our houses are sons and daughters.*
25. Cubicula nostra parva sunt, sed bella. *Our rooms are small, but beautiful.*
26. Cubiculum tuum prope culinam est. *Your room is near the kitchen.*
27. Per fenestram tuam silva bella est. *Through your window is a beautiful forest.*

Pronouns | Answers

24C. READING & TRANSLATION

Deus rursus ad Abraham et Sarah venit. Et Sarah
God again comes to Abraham and Sarah. And Sarah bears
filium parit. Abraham vocat eum Isaac. Abraham
a son. Abraham calls him Isaac. Abraham
convivium grande pro Isaac facit. Isaac vivit diu
makes a great feast for Isaac. Isaac lives a long time
cum familia. Familia laeta est.
with the family. The family is happy.

Sed Deus temptat Abraham. Deus ad Abraham venit
But God tests Abraham. God comes to Abraham
et dicit ad eum, “Abraham, tolle filium tuum et offer eum
and says to him, “Abraham, take your son and offer him
holocaustum.” Igitur, Abraham tollit Isaac et servos ad
as a sacrifice.” Therefore Abraham took Isaac and the servants to
locum ubi Deus imperat. Et ei portant ligna holocausti, et
the place where God commands. And they carry the wood of the sacrifice, and
ignem, et gladium.
fire, and a sword/knife.

Et Isaac interrogat, “Pater, ubi est victima holocausti?”
And Isaac asks, “Father, where is the victim of the sacrifice?”
Abraham respondet, “Dominus providebit.”
Abraham responds, “God will provide.”

LESSON 25

Nouns | Answers

DRILL: Translate into English.

1. Sol in caelo est. The sun is in the sky.
2. Lux solis in terra est. The light of the sun is on the earth/ground.
3. Sol lucem terrae dat. The sun gives the earth light.
4. Lux a sole venit. The light comes from the sun.
5. Nocte lux a luna et stellis venit. At night light comes from the moon and stars.
6. Nocte lux non a sole venit. At night light does not come from the sun.
7. Piscis in mari est. The fish is in the sea.
8. Pisces in maribus sunt. The fish are in the seas.
9. Mater amat patrem. Mom loves dad.
10. Pater amat matrem. Dad loves mom.

25B. PRACTICE

1. Navis parva in mari magno est. The small ship is in the big sea.
2. Mater in vox parva respondet. Mom responds in a small voice.
3. Pater matrem meam vocat. Dad calls my mom.
4. Mater mea non eum audit. My mom does not hear him.
5. Nocte lux quae in cubiculo meo est non a sole, sed a luna venit. At night the light which is in my room comes not from the sun, but the moon.
6. Agricola in agro cum cane est. The farmer is in the field with the dog.
7. Agricola in agro cum canibus est. The farmer is in the field with the dogs.
8. Pastor in campo cum ove est. The shepherd is in the field with the sheep.
9. Pastor in campo cum ovibus est. The shepherd is in the field with the sheep.
10. Pastor ovem videt. The shepherd sees the sheep.
11. Pastor oves prope silvam videt. The shepherd sees the sheep near the forest.
12. Pastor non est laetus quia lupus qui oppugnat oves est in silva. The shepherd is not happy because the wolf who attacks sheep is in the forest.

LESSON 25

Nouns | Answers

13. Mater mea et pater meus in via ambulat. *My mom and my dad are walking in the road.*
14. Germanus meus cum patre meo et cum matre mea in via ambulat. *My brother is walking with my father and with my mother in the road.*
15. In mari magno magnus numerus piscium est. *In the big/great sea there is a big/great number of fish.*
16. In silva est magnus numerus animalium. *In the forest is a great number of animals.*
17. In horto magno sunt flores belli et holeria magna. *In the big/great garden are beautiful flowers and big/great vegetables.*
18. Serpens parvus quoque in horto est. *A small snake is also in the garden.*
19. Avis serpentes parvos videt in terra. *A bird sees small snakes on the ground.*
20. Hic homo rex bonus est. *This man is a good king.*

LESSON 25
Nouns | **Answers**

25C. READING & TRANSLATION

Abraham et Isaac ad montem ambulant. Isaac
Abraham and Isaac walk to the mountain. Isaac
lignum portat. Abraham et ignem et gladium portat.
carries the wood. Abraham carries both the fire and the sword/knife.

In monte, Abraham altar aedificat et lignum in
On the mountain, Abraham builds an altar and puts the wood on it.
eo ponit. Abraham quoque filium suum in altari in lignis
Abraham also puts his son on the altar on the wood.
ponit. Abraham gladium tollit.
Abraham raises the sword/knife.

Sed angelus Domini de caelo clamat, “Abraham,
But the angel of the Lord shouts from heaven, “Abraham,
Abraham!”

Abraham!” Is respondet, “Adsum.”
He responds, “I am here.”

Dominus dicit, “Noli extendere manum tuam super
The Lord says, “Do not raise your hand above the boy.
puerum. Nunc scio quod Deum amas magis quam filium tuum.”
Now I know that you love God more than your son.”

Deinde, Abraham arietem videt et eum pro Isaac offert.
Then, Abraham sees a ram and offers him for/instead of Isaac.
Deus Abraham benedicit.
God blesses Abraham.

LESSON 26

Verbs - Infinitives | Answers

26B. SENTENCES

1. Mater vult dormire. Mom wants to sleep.
2. Mater et Pater volunt dormire. Mom and Dad want to sleep.
3. Germanus meus non potest dormire in cubiculo meo. My brother is not able to sleep in my room.
4. Germani mei non possunt dormire in cubiculo meo. My brothers are not able to sleep in my room.
5. Hic vir non potest natare in hoc fluvio. This man is not able to swim in this river.
6. Hi viri non possunt natare. These men are not able to swim.
7. Hic puer non audet natare in hoc fluvio. This boy does not dare to swim in this river.
8. Hi pueri audent natare in illo fluvio. These boys dare to swim in that river.
9. Mater mea non solet dormire die. My mother does not tend to sleep in the day. My mother is not used to sleeping during the day/in the day.
10. Mater mea solet dormire nocte. My mother tends to sleep at night. My mom is used to sleeping at night.
11. Amici mei non solent venire in casam meam. My friends do not tend to come into my house. My friends are not used to coming into my house.
12. Amicus meus cupit venire in oppidum meum. My friend wants to come into my town.
13. Amici mei non cupit intrare in silvam magnam. My friends do not want to enter (into) the big forest.
14. Filius meus me debet audire. My son ought to listen to me/hear me.
15. Filii mei me debent audire. My sons ought to listen to me/hear me.
16. Non est bonum in hoc fluvio natare. It is not good to swim in this river.
17. Haec via est bonus locus ambulare. This road is a good place to walk.
18. Bonum est nocte dormire. It is good to sleep at night.
19. Bonum est libros bonos legere. It is good to read good books.

LESSON 26

Verbs - Infinitives | **Answers**

20. Hoc oppidum bonum est videre. *This town is good to see.*
21. Puer non potest audiri. *The boy is not able to be heard.*
22. Pueri non possunt audiri. *The boys are not able to be heard.*
23. Puella potest amari. *The girl is able to be loved.*
24. Puellae possunt amari. *The girls are able to be loved.*
25. Ille vir in oppido nostro non audet videri. *That man does not dare to be seen in our town.*
26. Illi viri in oppido nostro non audent videri. *Those men do not dare to be seen in our town.*
27. Haec parva puella non solet audiri. *This little girl is not used to being heard/tends not to be heard.*
28. Hae parvae puellae non solent audiri. *These little girls are not used to being heard/tend not to be heard.*
29. Hic malus puer non cupit doceri. *This bad boy does not want to be taught.*
30. Hi mali pueri non cupiunt doceri. *These bad boys do not want to be taught.*
31. Haec navis non debet navigari. *This ship ought not to be sailed/out not be sailed/ought to not be sailed.*
32. Hae naves non debent navigari. *These ships ought not to be sailed/ought not be sailed/ought to not be sailed.*
33. Mater mea non vult vocari. *My mom does not want to be called.*
34. Mater mea et pater meus non volunt vocari. *My mom and my dad do not want to be called.*
35. In illo oppido malus est videri. *In that town it is bad to be seen.*
36. In hoc oppido bonus est videri. *In this town it is good to be seen.*
37. Nocte necesse est in casam vocari. *At night it is necessary to be called into the house.*

LESSON 26

Verbs - Infinitives | **Answers**

26C. READING & TRANSLATION

Sarah, quae senex est, perit. Abraham Sarah
Sarah, who is old, dies. Abraham buries Sarah
in spelunca sepelit.
in a cave.

Et Abraham, qui quoque senex est, servum vocat.
And Abraham, who is also old, calls a servant
Abraham ad servum dicit, “I ad terram meam et uxorem pro
Abraham says to the servant, “Go to my land and bring
meo filio, Isaac, refer.”
back a wife for my son, Isaac.”

Servus respondet, “Sed, fortasse, mulier in hanc
The servant responds, “But, perhaps, the woman does not
terram mecum non vult venire.”
want to come with me into this land.”

Abraham respondet, “Dominus providebit.”
Abraham responds, “God will provide.”

Itaque, servus camelos tollit et abit.
Therefore, the servant takes camels and goes away.

Et servus ad terram Mesopotamiam ad familiam
And the servant goes to the land Mesopotamia to the
Abraham adit. Et servus Rebeccam videt inter puellas.
of Abraham. And the servant sees Rebecca among the girls.
Rebecca puella pulchra est.
Rebecca is a beautiful girl.

LESSON 27

Infinitives | Answers

27B. SENTENCES

1. Mater venit. Mom comes.
2. Pater dicit matrem venire. Dad says that mom is coming.
3. Mater vocat puerum et puellam. Mom calls the boy and the girl.
4. Puer et puella audiunt matrem vocare. The boy and girl hear that mom is calling.
5. Puella in silva ambulat. The girl is walking in the woods.
6. Audit puellam in silva ambulare. He hears that the girl is walking in the woods.
7. Puella in nave navigat. The girl sails in the ship.
8. Dicit puellam in nave navigare. He says that the girl is sailing in the ship.
9. Germanus meus non dormit in cubiculo meo. My brother does not sleep in my room.
10. Mater dicit germanum meum non in cubiculo meo dormire. Mom says that my brother does not sleep in my room.
11. Puella ostium claudit. The girl closes the door.
12. Mater putat puellam ostium claudere. Mom thinks that the girl closes the door.
13. Mater pueros et puellas docet. Mom teaches the boys and the girls.
14. Pater putat matrem docere. Dad thinks that mom is teaching.
15. Puer in nave navigat. The boy sails in the ship.
16. Pater scit puerum in nave navigare. Dad knows that the boy is sailing in the ship.
17. Pater venit. Dad is coming.
18. Mater videt patrem venire. Mom sees that Dad is coming.
19. Puer dormit. The boy sleeps.
20. Videt puerum dormire. He sees that the boy is sleeping.
21. Possum venire. I am able to come.
22. Noli venire! Do not come!
23. Is non potest venire. He is not able to come.
24. Ea non potest venire. She is not able to come.

LESSON 27

Infinitives | **Answers**

25. Nos non possumus venire. *We are not able to come.*
26. Non possum venire hodie. *I am not able to come today.*
27. Potesne dormire? Potesne audire? Potesne venire? *Are you able to sleep? Are you able to hear? Are you able to come?*
28. Parva puella non potest magnam portam claudere aut aperire. *The little girl is not able to close or open the big door.*
29. Nolite natare in hoc fluvio! *Do not swim in this river!*

LESSON 27

Infinitives | **Answers**

27C. READING & TRANSLATION

Antequam servus Rebeccam videt, is ad Dominum orat.

Before the servant sees Rebecca, he prays to the Lord.

Et is orat, "Deus, mitte ad me puellam pro filio mei

And he prays, "God, send to me a girl for the son of my domini."

master."

Et servus surgit et inter puellas oppidi videt

And the servant stands and sees among the girls of the town

puellam pulchram, nomine Rebeccam. Et puella

a beautiful girl, by the name Rebecca. And the girl

hydriam habet. Et servus dicit, "Si placet, da mihi aquam

has a water jug. And the servant says to her. "If you please, give me water

de hydria tua."

Rebecca respondet, "Bibe, domine, et quoque aquam

Rebecca responds, "Drink, lord/master, and I am also giving

camelis tuis do. Deinde, veni ad casam meae familiae

water to you camels. Then, come to the house of my family

et nobiscum comede."

and eat with us."

Et servus ad casam venit et ad familiam dicit, "Servus

And the servant comes to the house and says to the family,

Abraham sum. Is mittit me invenire feminam pro

"I am the servant of Abraham. He sends me to find a wife/woman for

Isaac. Isaac filius Abraham est."

Isaac. Isaac is the son of Abraham."

LESSON 28

Nouns | Answers

28B. SENTENCES

1. Hic equus brevis in agro laborat mecum. *This short horse works in the field with me.*
2. Ille puer brevis in hoc flumine natat. *That short boy swims in this river.*
3. Iter non est breve. *The journey is not short.*
4. Ille equus magnus non celer est. *That big horse is not fast.*
5. Haec puella celeris est. *This girl is fast.*
6. Hoc animal quoque celere est. *This animal is also fast.*
7. Hoc animal ferox in silva ambulat. *This wild animal walks in the forest.*
8. Hae animalia ferocia in silva ambulant. *These wild animals walk in the forest.*
9. Pater meus celebris est. *My dad is famous.*
10. Mater mea quoque celebris est. *My mom is also famous.*
11. Oppidum meum non celebre est. *My town is not famous.*
12. Lingua Latina (*Latin*) difficilis est. *The Latin language is difficult.*
13. Pater meus vir fidelis est. *My father is a faithful man.*
14. Pater meus vir fortis est. *My father is a brave man.*
15. Casa viri fortis in silva est. *The house of the brave man is in the forest.*
16. Mater aquam viro forti dat. *Mom gives water to the brave man.*
17. Germanus meus virum fortem videt. *My brother sees the brave man.*
18. Casa a viro forte defenditur. *The house is defended by the brave man.*
19. Pater meus et germanus meus viri fortes sunt. *My dad and my brother are brave men.*
20. Casa virorum fortium in silva est. *The house of the brave men is in the forest.*
21. Mater aquam viris fortibus dat. *Mom gives water to the brave men.*
22. Germanus meus viros fortes videt. *My brother sees the brave men.*
23. Oppidum a viris fortibus defenditur. *The town is defended by brave men.*
24. Femina felix mater mea est. *The happy woman is my mom.*

LESSON 28

Nouns | Answers

25. Feminae felices amicae matris meae sunt. The happy women are the friends of my mother.
26. Casa feminae felicitatis bella est. The house of the happy woman is beautiful.
27. Casae feminarum felicitatis bellae sunt. The houses of the happy women are beautiful.
28. Puer rosas feminae felicitati dat. The boy gives roses to the happy woman.
29. Puer rosas feminis felicitatibus dat. The boy gives roses to the happy women.
30. Vir feminam felicitatem amat. The man loves the happy woman.
31. Viri feminas felices amant. The men love the happy women.
32. Puer a femina felicitate vocatur. The boy is called by the happy woman.
33. Puer a feminis felicitatibus vocatur. The boy is called by the happy women.
34. Vir sapiens est. The man is wise.
35. Viri sapientes sunt. The men are wise.
36. Prope flumen est oppidum vetus et bellum. Near the river is an old and beautiful town.
37. Cor in corpore est. The heart is in the body.
38. Naves et pisces in maribus sunt. The ships and fish are in the seas.
39. Via longa per montes non facilis est. The long road through the mountains is not easy.
40. Puer felix per silvam in via brevis ambulat. The happy boy walks through the forest on the short road.
41. Omnes amici mei sunt in casa mea. All of my friends are in my house.

LESSON 28
Nouns | **Answers**

28C. READING & TRANSLATION

Servus Abraham cum familia Rebeccae est.

The servant of Abraham is with the family of Rebecca.

**"Servus Abraham sum," inquit, "Et Dominus Deus
*"I am the servant of Abraham," he says, "And the Lord God
dominum meum valde benedicit. Et Dominus ei oves
is greatly blessing my master. And the Lord gives him sheep
et boves et servos et ancillas et camelos et asinos et argentum
and cows, servants and maids, camels and donkeys, silver
et aurum dat. Dominus meus, Abraham, mittit me ad
gold. My master, Abraham, sends me to
terram tuam. Abraham uxorem pro Isaac vult."
your land. Abraham wants a wife for Isaac.***

**"Ergo, ad Dominum Deum oro, 'Domine, monstra me
*"Therefore, I pray to the Lord God, 'Lord, show me
viam in qua nunc ambulo.' Et ad fontem venio et haec
the way in which I am now walking.' And I come to the fountain and this
femina venit et ad me dicit, 'Bibe. Et aquam quoque tuis
woman comes to me and says, 'Drink. And I give water also to your
camelis do.'"
camels.'"***

**"Ergo, haec femina est femina pro filio domini mei.
*"Therefore, this woman is the woman for the son of my master.
Si placet, Rebecca, veni mecum ad terram novam."
If it pleases you, Rebecca, come with me into a new land."***

LESSON 28

Nouns | **Answers**

VULGATE VERSES. **Translate into English.**

Nolite, quaeso, fratres mei, nolite malum hoc facere. - Genesis 19:7

Do not, I beg, my brothers, do not do this evil.

New words

quaeso, quaesere
frater, fratris

to beg, to ask
brother

Derivatives

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| ancilla | ancillary |
| argentum | Argentina |
| asinus | asinine |
| bos | bovine |
| fons | fountain, font |
| monstrare | demonstrate |
| nunc | quidnunc |

LESSON 29

Nouns | Answers

29B. SENTENCES

1. Portus oppidi magnus est. The port of the town is large.
2. Portus oppidorum sunt magni. The ports of the towns are large.
3. Naves in portu intrant. The ships enter the port.
4. Arcus meus in manu mea est. My bow is in my hand.
5. Cornua bovis longa sunt. The horns of the cow are long.
6. Puer cornua bovis videt. The boy sees the horns of the cow.
7. Mater mea non in domo est. My mom is not the house.
8. Exercitus in silva occultat. The army hides in the forest.
9. Dux exercitus inimicos spectat de silva. The leader of the army watches the enemy/enemies from the forest.
10. Feminae et viri oppidi aquam et cibum exercitui dant. The women and the men of the town give the army food and water.
11. Inimici non exercitum in silva vident. The enemy does not (enemies do not) see the army in the forest.
12. Adventus exercitus a inimicis videtur. The arrival of the army is seen by the enemy.
13. Oppidum a exercitu defenditur. The town is defended by the army.
14. Omnes viri in exercitu arcus habent. All the men of the army have bows.
15. Cantus feminarum de domo auditur. The song of the women is heard from the house.
16. Cantus feminarum laetus et bellus est. The song of the women is happy and beautiful.
17. Lacus bellus est. The lake is beautiful.
18. Domus mea prope lacum est. My house is near the lake.
19. Fluctus lacus non magni sunt. The waves of the lake are not big.
20. Viri lacum de monte vident. The men see the lake from the mountain.
21. Amicus meus circum lacum mecum ambulat. My friend walks with me around the lake.

LESSON 29

Nouns | Answers

22. Propter metus fluctuum magnorum naves in portum intrant. *Because of fear of the large waves, the ships enter the port.*
23. Propter metus amici mei in silvam occultant. *Because of fear my friends hid in the forest.*
24. Domus mea parva sed bella est. *My house is small but beautiful.*
25. Mater mea cantum cantat in domo. *My mother sings a song in the house.*
26. Adventus Christi a pastoribus videtur. *The arrival of Christ is seen by the shepherds.*

LESSON 29
Nouns | **Answers**

29C. READING & TRANSLATION

Rebecca ad servum respondet, "Tecum ibo."

Rebecca responds to the servant, "I will go with you."

Rebecca familiam basiat et cum servo ad

Rebecca kisses the family and with the servant

terram novam it, terram Canaan.

goes to the new land, the land of Canaan/the land Canaan.

Post multos dies servus et Rebecca in terram Canaan

After many days, the servant and Rebecca come into

venit. Isaac Rebeccam videt et eam amat. Rebecca

the land of Canaan. Isaac sees Rebecca and loves

quoque Isaac amat.

her. Rebecca also loves Isaac.

Rebecca et Isaac laeti sunt. Mox Rebecca

Rebecca and Isaac are happy. Soon Rebecca has

liberos habet. Ea geminos parit. Duo pueri sunt.

children. She bears twins. There are two boys.

Nomen unius est Esau et nomen alterius Jacob est.

The name of one is Esau and the name of the other is Jacob.

Abraham iam senex est. Et Abraham in terra Canaan

Abraham is now old. And Abraham dies in the land of

perit. Isaac et Ishmael eum in spelunca

Canaan. Isaac and Ishmael bury him in a

sepeliunt, quae in agro Ephron sita est.

cave, which is situated in the field of Ephron.

LESSON 29

Nouns | Answers

29D. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR HIGH SCHOOLERS

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

...arcus meus in manu mea est. - Job 29:20

...my bow is in my hand.

Dixitque Dominus ad Noe: "Ingredere tu et omnis domus tua arcam." - Genesis 7:1

And the Lord said to Noah: "You and all your house enter the ark."

...venimus in locum quendam, qui vocatur Boni Portus.... Acts 27:8

...we came into a certain place, which is called Good Ports (Fair Havens in the English translation).

Et exercitus, qui sunt in caelo, sequebantur eum in equis albis. - Revelation 19:14

And the armies, which are in heaven were following him on white horses.

New words

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| dixitque | and he said |
| Ingredere | Enter |
| venimus | we came |
| quendam | a certain |
| sequebantur | were following |
| albis | white |

Derivatives

| | |
|----------|------------------------|
| alius | alias |
| alter | alternative, alternate |
| geminus | gemi |
| perire | perish, perishable |
| sita est | situated, situation |

LESSON 30

Adjectives | Answers

30B. SENTENCES

1. Hic fluvius longus est. Ille fluvius longior est. *This river is long. That river is longer.*
2. Hi fluvii longi sunt. Illi fluvii longiores sunt. *These rivers are long. Those rivers are longer.*
3. Hic fluvius longior est quam ille fluvius. *This river is longer than that river.*
4. Haec via longa est. Illa via longior est. *This road is long. That road is longer.*
5. Hae viae longae sunt. Illae viae longiores sunt. *These roads are long. Those roads are longer.*
6. Hae viae longiores quam illae viae sunt. *These roads are longer than those roads.*
7. Hic mons altus est. Ille mons altior est. *This mountain is tall. That mountain is taller.*
8. Ille mons altior quam hic mons est. *That mountain is taller than this mountain.*
9. Sol clarus est. Luna quoque clara est. *The sun is bright. The moon is also bright.*
10. Sol clarior quam luna est. *The sun is brighter than the moon.*
11. Hic equus celer est. Ille equus celerior est. *This horse is fast. That horse is faster.*
12. Ille equus celerior quam hic equus est. *That horse is faster than this horse.*
13. Haec puella est brevis. Illa puella brevior est. *This girl is short. That girl is shorter.*
14. Illa puella brevior quam haec puella est. *That girl is shorter than this girl.*
15. Hoc animal bellum est. Illud animal quoque bellum est. *This animal is beautiful. That animal is also beautiful.*

Adjectives | Answers

30C. READING & TRANSLATION

Isaac cum familia in terra Canaan longum tempus
Isaac lives with the family in the land Canaan for a long time.
 vivit. Dominus Deus eum benedicit. Isaac quoque habet
And the Lord God blesses him. Isaac also has
 oves et boves, servos et ancillas et camelos et asinos et
sheep and cows, servants and maids, camels and donkeys,
 argentum et aurum.
silver and gold.

Sed quando Isaac senet, is bonos oculos non habet.
But when Isaac is old, he does not have good eyes.
 Is non potest videre. Isaac vocat Esau et ad eum dicit,
He is not able to see. Isaac calls Esau and says to him.
 "Fer mihi cibum, si placet. Comedam et benedicam tibi
"Bring food to me, please/if you please. I will eat and I will bless you
 antequam pereo." Et Esau sumit arcum et discedit.
before I die." And Esau picks up his bow and leaves.

Sed Rebecca et Jacob audit verba Isaac et parant
But, Rebecca and Jacob hear the Isaac's words and prepare
 cibum celerius quam Esau parat cibum. Et ei ferunt
food more quickly than Esau prepares food. And they bring
 cibum bonum ad Isaac. Et Isaac benedicit Jacob. Isaac
good food to Isaac. And Isaac blesses Jacob. Isaac
 cogitat Jacob esse Esau quia is habet malos oculos.
thinks that Jacob is Esau because he has bad eyes.
 Deinde, Esau revenit et iratus est!
Then, Esau returns and is angry!

LESSON 30

Adjectives | Answers

30D. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR HIGH SCHOOLERS

1. Illud animal bellius est quam hoc animal. *That animal is more beautiful than this animal.*
2. Hoc oppidum pulchrum est. Illud oppidum pulchrum est. *This town is beautiful. That town is beautiful.*
3. Illud oppidum pulchrius quam hoc oppidum est. *That town is more beautiful than this town.*
4. Hic vir fortis est. Ille vir fortior est. *This man is brave. That man is braver.*
5. Ille vir fortior est quam hic vir. *That man is braver than this man.*
6. Hoc animal ferox est. Illud animal ferox est. *This animal is fierce. That animal is fierce.*
7. Illud animal ferocius quam hoc animal est. *That animal is more fierce than this animal.*
8. Hic puer brevior est quam haec puella. *This boy is shorter than this girl.*
9. Haec mensa est pulchra, sed illa mensa est pulchrior. *This table is beautiful, but, that table is more beautiful.*
10. Hae mensae pulchriores sunt quam mensa in mea casa. *These tables are more beautiful than the table in my house.*
11. Germanus meus sapiens est. *My brother is wise.*
12. Germanus meus sapientior est quam ego. *My brother is wiser than I.*
13. Caelum est altius quam montes. *The sky is higher than the mountains.*