

## Latin IA – Chapter Three Study Guide

### I. Vocabulary & Derivatives

Study all vocabulary words in the purple box on page 19.

Study all SAT words of the day from this chapter.

Study all Phrases of the day from this chapter.

Be able to produce and identify English words that come from the Chapter Three Latin words.

### II. Grammar

A. Go over exercises 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5 on pages 110-112.

Be especially able to do these sorts of exercises:

Colon\_\_ Scintillam vocat.

Correct this sentence – Filia fessus est. (exercise 3.4)

Puer (a farmer) vocat. (exercise 3.5)

B. Endings of the Various Cases and Genders

*masculine (2<sup>nd</sup> declension)*    *feminine (1<sup>st</sup> declension)*

*nominative*    colonus / ager    puella

*accusative*    colonum / agrum\*    puellam

\*Notice how the “e” from “ager” drops, but it does NOT drop in *puer*, *puerum*.

C. Genders – masculine, feminine, and neuter

Identify the gender of various words, for example:

puella = feminine    colonus = masculine    bellum = neuter

D. Adjectives

Adjectives have three forms, for example:

magnus (masculine form), magna (feminine form), magnum (neuter form)

Adjectives must AGREE in CASE and GENDER with the nouns that they are describing.

For example, why is “Puer fessus est” correct but “Puellam fessus est” is not correct?

## E. Conjugations

Identify the conjugation of verbs by using the infinitive form.

amare = 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation (has an “a” before the –re ending)

monēre = 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation (has a long “ē” before the –re ending)

ducere = 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation (has a short “e” before the –re ending)

munire = 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation (has an “i” before the –re ending)

Be able to translate accurately from Latin --> English. If you can translate successfully the stories on pages 19 and 20, you will be fine.

## *III. Culture*

### Slavery

Understand the similarities and differences between American and Roman slavery.  
Know what the life of a Roman slave would be like (pages 20-23).

### Architecture

Be able to identify the different parts of a temple (pediment, arcitrave, frieze, columns, porch, stylobate, capital – and the three kinds of capitals – Doric, Ionic, Corinthian)

Be able to identify various elements of Classical architecture such as obelisks, domes, arches, porticos.

### Body Parts

Know the Latin terms for various parts of the body.