



Latin I-A Chapter Six Study Guide

I. Vocabulary & Derivatives

Study all vocabulary words in the purple box on page 38.

Know the classroom vocabulary!

Know all SAT Words of the Day and Phrases of the Day from 12/16 – 1/17.

II. Grammar

A. Go over exercises 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4 on pages 117-119.

B. Know how vocative case works.

1. Question: When is it used? Answer: When a noun is being directly addressed.

ex. Marcus, get outta here!

ex. Go away, you mangy dogs!

ex. My son, you are fantastic!

2. Question: What are the endings for vocative? Answer:

The endings for vocative are the same as for nominative with only two exceptions:

*if the noun ends in –us (for example, colonus), the vocative ends in –e (for example, colone)

So, to greet Lepidus, we would say, “Salve, Lepide!”

*if the noun ends in –ius (for example, filius), the –us is dropped leaving only the ending of –i (for example, fili)

So, to greet Septimius, we would say, “Salve, Septimi!”

But, to greet Septimius Severus, we would say, “Salve, Septimi Severe!”

3. Remember the one exception: meus --> mi (NOT mee)

C. Know what an infinitive is, and how to translate it.

1. In the glossary of your book, when you look up a verb, it will give you the first two **principal parts** of the verb. For example: amo, amare

2. “amo” is the first principal part and it of course means “I love,” while “amare” is the second principal part – this is the infinitive.



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3. The infinitive is identified by the –re ending.
4. The infinitive is translated using the word “to” – for example, “amare” means “to love.”
5. The infinitive is also useful because it helps you to tell what conjugation a verb is. This is important because it helps you to spell Latin verbs correctly. **KNOW THESE:**

infinitive	conjugation of the verb
<u>amare</u>	first
<u>docere</u> (notice the long mark over the e)	second
<u>ludere</u>	third
<u>dormire</u>	fourth

D. Questions

1. Memorize these question words: cur (why), quomodo (how), ubi (when/where), quis (who), quid (what), quantus (how big/how much)
2. Know when to use the ending –ne.

It attaches to the end of a verb when a question is being asked. It does not matter whether you expect the answer to the question to be yes or no. Do NOT use the ending –ne when a question word (quis, quid, etc) is used.

ex. Venis. (You come). --> Venisne? (Do you come? / Are you coming?)

ex. Cur venis? (Why are you coming?)
3. Know when to use the word nonne.

Use it when you are asking a question in which the answer of yes is expected.

ex. Nonne venis? (You’re coming, aren’t you?)

III. Culture

Saturnalia

Art

- Be able to identify and describe mosaics and how they were made.
- Be able to identify and describe frescoes and how they were made.
- Be familiar with the terms coin, sculpture, bas relief, pottery, red figure, black figure.

Education

- Be able to describe the education of Roman children.
- How is ancient Roman education different from our own modern education?