

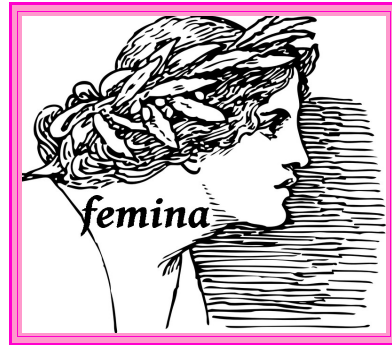
*Pede poena claudo.*¹

First Declension Nouns

nominative and accusative cases

First Conjugation Verbs

present tense, third person singular



On the first two pages of *Latin Without Tears* (You will find this on the *Mothers' Companion* flashdrive, Volume 5, *Latin Without Tears* Part 1) there are a number of little two word sentences each containing a subject noun and a verb. They are all presented with the English translation under the the Latin. On the third page are some three word sentences. These have a subject noun, an object noun and a verb. Notice how the ending of the noun changes when it is the object rather than the subject of the sentence. Notice also that in Latin the usual word order is subject, object, verb – not (as in English) subject, verb, object.

Do not worry about learning the vocabulary in *Latin Without Tears*. Enjoy making some sentences of your own by shuffling the words around. Remember to make sure that the endings of the nouns are correct though. You need the *-a* ending for the subject and the *-am* ending for the object. Listen to the audio on the *Mothers' Companion* flash drive to get the correct pronunciation unless you have someone helping you who knows how to pronounce Latin.

Here are some verbs to learn from the IGCSE vocabulary list. I give them in the infinitive form (to...) because that is how you will find them in a dictionary. To put them in the present tense, third person to match the verbs you have been looking at in *Latin Without Tears* you will need to change the *...re* ending to *...t*.

Adiuvare – to help (add-i-oo-VAR-ay) (changes to *adiuvat*)

Bible example:

*similiter autem et Spiritus **adiuvat** infirmitatem nostram* (Romans 8:26a)

laudare – to praise (la-oo-DAR-ay)

*et cum adpropinquaret iam ad descensum montis Oliveti coeperunt omnes turbae discentium gaudentes **laudare** Deum voce magna super omnibus quas viderant virtutibus* (Luke 19:37)

portare – to carry (poor-TAR-ay)

*he facta est quasi navis institoris de longe **portat** panem suum* (Proverbs 31:14)

¹ Punishment comes limping. (Punishment is lame but it comes.)

vocare – to call (voc-AR-ay)

*si ergo David **vocat** eum Dominum quomodo filius eius est?* (Matthew 22:5)

You already know the nouns *poena*, *terra*, *patria*, from the IGCSE list. Now learn:

ancilla, slave-girl, maid (ann-KILL-ah)

*dixit autem Maria ecce **ancilla** Domini fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum et discessit ab illa angelus*
(Luke 1:38)

femina, woman, a female (FEY-min-ah)

*non est Iudaeus neque Graecus non est servus neque liber non est masculus neque **femina** omnes enim vos unum estis in Christo Iesu* (Galatians 3:28)

puella, girl (poo-ELL-ah)

*dicebat recedite non est enim mortua **puella** sed dormit et deridebant eum* (Matthew 9:24)

Notice that these nouns are given here in the subject form. This is called the nominative case. If you wish to use one of these words as the object in a sentence you will need to change the ending from ...*a* to ...*am*. This is called the accusative case.

Look up the Bible verses and see you Latin vocabulary in context. Don't worry that you can't translate the Bible verses yet. Just look out for words that you can almost guess like *servus*, *masculus*, *verbum* etc. did you get *omnes* and *unum*?

Always write the vocabulary words in your indexed note book.