

Beginning Latin II: Teacher Notes

Only days with new material are listed.

Lesson 1 (New Vocabulary)

Day 1: nouns, verbs, sentences

Day 2: subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive

Day 3: linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 1:2, 2:1, 2:2, 3:2

Lesson 2

Day 1: singular/plural; ignoring a, an, the

Day 2: personal endings; 1st, 2nd, 3rd person

Day 3: pronouns as subjects, the four “conjugations”

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 1:2, 2:2, & LAST WEEK 2:2

Lesson 3

Day 1: meanings of “sum”

Day 2: tenses in English, tense “sign” in Latin

Day 3: synopses in 2nd singular*

Test Prep: Review vocabulary, personal ending and meanings, LAST WEEK 3:2, Look FORWARD to Lesson 5 1:1.

Lesson 4 (New Vocabulary)

Day 3: Complete synopsis

Test Prep: Review OLD vocabulary., and exercises 1:1, 2:1, 2:2, 3:1 and LAST WEEK 3:2.

Lesson 5 (New Vocabulary)

Day 1: Nouns, verbs, and stems

Day 2: Gender rules and exceptions

Day 3: Subjects

Test Prep: Review old vocabulary and exercises 1:2, 2:1, 3:2, and LAST WEEK 1:2.

Lesson 6 (New Vocabulary)

Day 1: Nominative/subject form

Day 2: First translation

Day 3: Genitive/possessive form

Test Prep: Review old vocabulary, 1:1, 1:2, 2:1, & gender rules.

Lesson 7 (New Vocabulary)

Day 1: “Indeclinable”

Day 2: -ire verbs and synopsis

Day 3: direct object/accusative in English and in Latin (stem + em)*

Test Prep: Review old vocabulary and exercises 1:1, 3:1, 3:2, LESSON 4 1:2, and LAST WEEK 3:1 translation, but with an accusative, which has never been practiced..

*Can't be used with tempus, caput, or flumen b/c they are neuter.

Lesson 8

Day 2: Future possible

Day 3: ABC translation pattern

Test Prep: Review vocabulary, and exercises 1:1, 3:1, 3:2, and LESSON 4 1:2 with recent words.

Lesson 9 (New Vocabulary)

Day 1: prepositions

Day 2: objects of prepositions, alludes to infinitives

Test Prep: Review old vocabulary and exercises 1:1, 2:3, & 3:2. Lesson 5 1:1, REVIEW lesson A 1:4,

Lesson 10 (New Vocabulary)

Day 2: English prepositional phrases that are possessive/genitive in Latin

Test Prep: Review old vocabulary, 2:1, 3:1, and LAST WEEK 3:1, LESSON 6 1:1,

Lesson 11

Day 1: English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative in Latin

Day 2: Forming the dative.

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 1:1, 2:1, 3:2.

Lesson 12

Day 1: English indirect objects are dative, distinguishing direct and indirect objects.

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 1:1, 1:2 (without formulas given), 3:2, and LESSON 5 1:1 with recent words.

Lesson 13 (New Vocabulary)

Day 1: Ablative prepositions

Day 2: Forming ablatives

Test Prep: Review vocabulary, filling in a personal endings chart, 2:1 just finding subjects, 2:2 just writing ablatives with the formula present.

Lesson 14

Day 1: Accusative vs ablative

Test Prep: Review vocabulary, English/Latin case names, exercises 2:1 & 3:2, LESSON 11 2:2, look forward to REVIEW B 4:2.

Lesson 15 (New Vocabulary)

Day 1: Neuter accusative.

Day 3: i-stem nouns identification

Test Prep: Review old vocabulary and exercises 2:1, 3:1, and Lesson 11 2:2.

Lesson 16 (New Vocabulary)

Day 1: Deciding gender before translating

Test Prep: Review old vocabulary and exercises 1:2, LAST WEEK 3:1, and look forward to Review B 4:2.

Review Lesson B

Day 4: First use of word “decline”.

Lesson 17

Day 3: i-stem neuter ablative

Test Prep: review vocabulary and exercises 2:3, 3:6, REVIEW B 1:6, LESSON 5 2:1 with recent words.

Lesson 18

Day 1: English/Latin plurals and chart (not i-stems)

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 1:1, 2:3, 3:6

Lesson 19

Day 1: English/Latin plurals and chart (not i-stem plurals)

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 1:1, 1:2, 2:4, Lesson 5 1:1 with recent words.

Lesson 20

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 2:4, 3:6(2), REVIEW B 2:2, 3:4.

Lesson 21

Day 3: i-stem plurals

Test Prep: Review vocabulary, exercise 2:3, LESSON 5 1:1 with recent words, REVIEW B 2:4 with English names, Review B 4:2 with plurals

Lesson 22

Test Prep: Review vocabulary, T/F with rules, exercise 2:4, 3:2, REVIEW B 4:2 with plurals

Lesson 23

Day 1: First use of the word “noun declensions.”

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 2:3, 2:4, 3:6(2), and REVIEW B 1:6

Lesson 24

Test Prep: Review vocabulary and exercises 1:1, 2:4, and LESSON 5:2:1 with recent words

Vocabulary

L1: laudare, monere, audire, agere, bibere, edere, vivere, ponere, regere, vincere

L4: credere, currere, defendere, ducere, mittere, scribere, sentire, munire, dicere

L5: dolor panis, mons, crux, homo, urbs, flumen, civitas, pax, caput, Caesar, Cicero

L6: veritas, arbor, canis, virgo, sol, rex, tempus, civis

L7: dux, lux, lex, non, *diu*, *saepe*

L9: gens, fons, tentatio, caritas, libertas, pastor

L9 (Day 2): in, ad, ab, de, ex, *trans*, *per*, *contra*, *ante*, *post*, *cum*

L11: petere, mare

L13: bene

L15: *trahere*, *discere*, *gerere*

L16: *cedere*

Drill

- L1: nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions
- L1: linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative
- L1: Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.
- L1: "STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.
- L1: To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.
- L2: I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt
- L2: "sum" series with meanings
- L2: ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin
- L2: Conjugation definition and signs
- L2: ignoring a, an, the
- L2: Past, Present, Future in English.
- L3: 1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.
- L3: Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.
- L4: "eram", "ero", "possum" series and meanings.
- L4: Synopsis rules and "weirdos"
- L5: "poteram" & "potero" series and meanings.
- L5: To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form.
- L5: sox, error, lancet
- L6: Subject/nominative = 1st form, gender rule exceptions
- L6: Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is)
- L7: "Indeclinable"
- L7: -ire verb synopsis & weirdos
- L7: direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)
- L8: "volo" series and meaning
- L8: Future possible (root + e + ending)
- L8: ABC translation pattern
- L9: "nolo" series and meaning
- L9: objects of prepositions
- L10: English prepositional phrases that are possessive/genitive in Latin
- L11: English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative in Latin
- L11: indirect obj/dative = stem + i
- L13: Ablative prepositions
- L13: obj some prep/ablative = stem + e
- L14: "malo" series and meanings
- L15: Neuter accusative = Nom
- L15: i-stem noun rules
- L16: "fero" series and meanings
- RB: First use of word "decline".
- L17: i-stem singular neuter ablative = stem + i
- L18: English/Latin plurals and chart (not i-stems)
- L21: i-stem plural endings

Drill Material by Lesson

Lesson 1

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 2

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum” series with meanings

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

Conjugation definition and signs

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 3

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum” series with meanings

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

Conjugation definition and signs

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 4

“eram”, “ero”, “possum” series and meanings.

Synopsis rules and “weirdos”

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y’all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum” series with meanings

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

Conjugation definition and signs

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 5

“poteram” & “potero” series and meanings.

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form.

sox, error, lancet

“eram”, “ero”, “possum” series and meanings.

Synopsis rules and “weirdos”

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y’all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum” series with meanings

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

Conjugation definition and signs

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 6

Subject/nominative = 1st form

gender rule exceptions

Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is)

“poteram” & “potero” series and meanings.

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form.

sox, error, lancet

Synopsis rules and “weirdos”

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y’all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

Conjugation definition and signs

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 7

“Indeclinable”

-ire verb synopsis & weirdos

direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is)

gender rule exceptions

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form.

sox, error, lancet

Synopsis rules and “weirdos”

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y’all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram” & “potero” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

Conjugation definition and signs

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 8:

“volo” series and meaning

Future possible vowel signs

ABC translation pattern

“Indeclinable”

-ire verb synopsis & weirdos

direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

Synopsis rules and “weirdos”

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram” & “potero” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

Conjugation definition and signs

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 9:

“Nolo”, “volo” series and meaning

objects of prepositions

Future possible vowel signs

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem

+ em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram” & “potero” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

nouns, verbs, sentences, conjugations definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 10

English prepositional phrases that are possessive/genitive in Latin

“nolo” series and meaning

objects of prepositions

Future possible vowel signs

ABC translation pattern

“Indeclinable”

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y’all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram”, “potero”, and “volo” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

Conjugation definition and signs

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions

subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

Lesson 11

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative in Latin

indirect obj/dative = stem + i

English prepositional phrases that are possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y’all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram”, “potero”, “nolo” and “volo” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 12

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative in Latin

indirect obj/dative = stem + i

English prepositional phrases that are possessive/genitive in Latin

Finding objects of prepositions

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

"sum", "eram", "ero", "possum", "poteram", "potero", "nolo" and "volo" series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

"STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 13:

Ablative prepositions

obj some prep/ablative = stem + e

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative in Latin

English prepositional phrases that are possessive/genitive in Latin

Finding objects of prepositions

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

"sum", "eram", "ero", "possum", "poteram", "potero", "nolo" and "volo" series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

"STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 14

“malo” series and meanings

Ablative prepositions

obj some prep/ablative = stem + e

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative in Latin

English prepositional phrases that are possessive/genitive in Latin

Finding objects of prepositions

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram”, “potero”, “nolo” and “volo” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 15

Neuter accusative = Nom

i-stem noun rules

“malo” series and meanings

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram”, “potero”, “nolo” and “volo” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 16

“Fero” series and meanings

Neuter accusative = Nom

i-stem noun rules

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y’all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram”, “potero”, “nolo”, “malo” and “volo” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 17

Definition of decline

i-stem singular neuter ablative = stem + i

“Fero” series and meanings

i-stem noun rules

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the “sign”, 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y’all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

“sum”, “eram”, “ero”, “possum”, “poteram”, “potero”, “nolo”, “malo” and “volo” series and meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

“STEM” = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 18

English/Latin plurals and chart (not i-stems)

Definition of decline

i-stem singular neuter ablative = stem + i

i-stem noun rules

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

"sum", "eram", "ero", "possum", "poteram", "potero", "nolo", "malo", "fero" and "volo" series/meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

"STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 19

English/Latin plurals and chart (not i-stems)

i-stem singular neuter ablative = stem + i

i-stem noun rules

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

"sum", "eram", "ero", "possum", "poteram", "potero", "nolo", "malo", "fero" and "volo" series/meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

"STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 20

English/Latin plurals and chart (not i-stems)

i-stem singular neuter ablative = stem + i

i-stem noun rules

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

"sum", "eram", "ero", "possum", "poteram", "potero", "nolo", "malo", "fero" and "volo" series/meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

"STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 21

English/Latin plurals and chart (with i-stems)

i-stem singular neuter ablative = stem + i

i-stem noun rules

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

"sum", "eram", "ero", "possum", "poteram", "potero", "nolo", "malo", "fero" and "volo" series/meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

"STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 22:

English/Latin plurals and chart (with i-stems)

i-stem singular neuter ablative = stem + i

i-stem noun rules

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

"sum", "eram", "ero", "possum", "poteram", "potero", "nolo", "malo", "fero" and "volo" series/meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

"STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.

Lesson 23-end:

English/Latin plurals and chart (with i-stems)

i-stem singular neuter ablative = stem + i

i-stem noun rules

Ablative prepositions

English prep phrases that are indirect object/dative, possessive/genitive in Latin

ABC translation pattern

-ere, -ire verb synopsis & weirdos including future possible

Subject/nominative = 1st form, Genitive/possessive = 2nd form (stem + is), direct object/accusative = stem + em (not for neuter, though)

To find a noun stem, remove the -is from the 2nd form, To find the verb STEM, remove the -re.

sox, error, lancet, gender rule exceptions

1) remove -re to find the stem 2) keep the root, 3) change the "sign", 4) add the ending.

Latin Vowel tense signs: -i-, -eba-, -e-; present, past*, future, respectively.

I, you, he/she/it, we, y'all, they. o&m -s -t -mus -tis -nt

"sum", "eram", "ero", "possum", "poteram", "potero", "nolo", "malo", "fero" and "volo" series/meanings.

ID 1st, 2nd, 3rd person; singular & plural English and Latin

ignoring a, an, the

nouns, verbs, sentences definitions, subject, stem, tense, ending, infinitive, indeclinable definitions

linking verbs, action verbs, assertion/indicative, command/imperative, conjugations

Latin verbs have three parts: root + tense sign + ending. What + when + who.

"STEM" = (root + sign) of the vocabulary form we memorize.