6th grade Finals Study Guide nōmen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

January 2017 Section\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 1 Grammar – Linking and Action verbs

Linking verb—links the subject to a word that gives information about the subject (e.g. *is, am, are*)

Action verb—expresses physical or mental action (e.g. *kicks, eats, sleeps*)

LATIN VERBS that we know

Linking Action

est all other verbs we have learned so far

examples:

bibit,

dormit,

legit,

circumspectat,

etc.

For LINKING VERBS, use these sentence patterns:

NOMINATIVE + **est** + predicate

e.g. *Caecilius est pater.*

NOMINATIVE + **est** + in + ABLATIVE

e.g. *Caecilius est in tablīnō.*

*NB: you can only have one verb in a sentence unless you use a conjunction!*

For ACTION VERBS, use these sentence patterns:

NOMINATIVE + in + ABLATIVE + VERB

e.g. *pater in tablīnō scrībit.*

NOMINATIVE + ACCUSATIVE + VERB

e.g. *Caecilius amīcum salūtat.*

Chapter 2/3 Grammar – Cases and Declensions

Cases:

**Nominative**: subject of the sentence (does the action)

**Accusative**: direct object of the sentence (receives the action)

**Ablative**: junk drawer of the Latin language, for now we know that it is used for the object of certain prepositions, e.g. “in + Ablative = in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

What is a declension? A “noun family” (each noun belongs to one of the declensions)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3rd Declension | |
| Nominative | irr. |
| Accusative | em |
| Ablative | e |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1st Declension | |
| Nominative | a |
| Accusative | am |
| Ablative | ā |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2nd Declension | |
| Nominative | us |
| Accusative | um |
| Ablative | ō |

***For the final: you should be able to decline nouns, and you should identify which case needs to be used for each word in a sentence.***

Cambridge Ch 1 Vocabulary List

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Latin | English |
| familia | household |
| est | is |
| pater | father |
| māter | mother |
| fīlius | son |
| fīlia | daughter |
| servus | slave |
| coquus | cook |
| canis | dog |
| in tablīnō | in the study |
| in ātriō | in the atrium |
| in triclīniō | in the dining room |
| in hortō | in the garden |
| in cubiculō | in the bedroom |
| in culīnā | in the kitchen |
| in viā | in the street |
| scrībit | is writing/writes |
| sedet | is sitting/sits |
| bibit | is drinking/drinks |
| legit | is reading/reads |
| labōrat | is working/works |
| dormit | is sleeping/sleeps |

Vocab checklist for Chapter 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Latin | English |
| amicus | friend |
| ancilla | slave girl |
| cēna | dinner |
| cibus | food |
| dominus | master |
| dormit | sleeps |
| intrat | enters |
| laetus | happy |
| laudat | praises |
| mercātor | merchant |
| quoque | also |
| salūtat | greets |

Cambridge Chapter 3 Vocabulary Checklist

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Latin | English |
| ad | to |
| bibit | drinks |
| circumspectat | looks around |
| clāmat | shouts |
| ecce! | look! |
| et | and |
| exit | goes out |
| exspectat | waits for |
| iānua | door |
| īrātus | angry |
| leō | lion |
| magnus | big, large, great |
| nāvis | ship |
| nōn | not |
| portat | carries |
| respondet | replies |
| rīdet | laughs, smiles |
| salvē! | hello! |
| surgit | gets up, stands up |
| taberna | store, shop, inn |
| videt | sees |
| vīnum | wine |