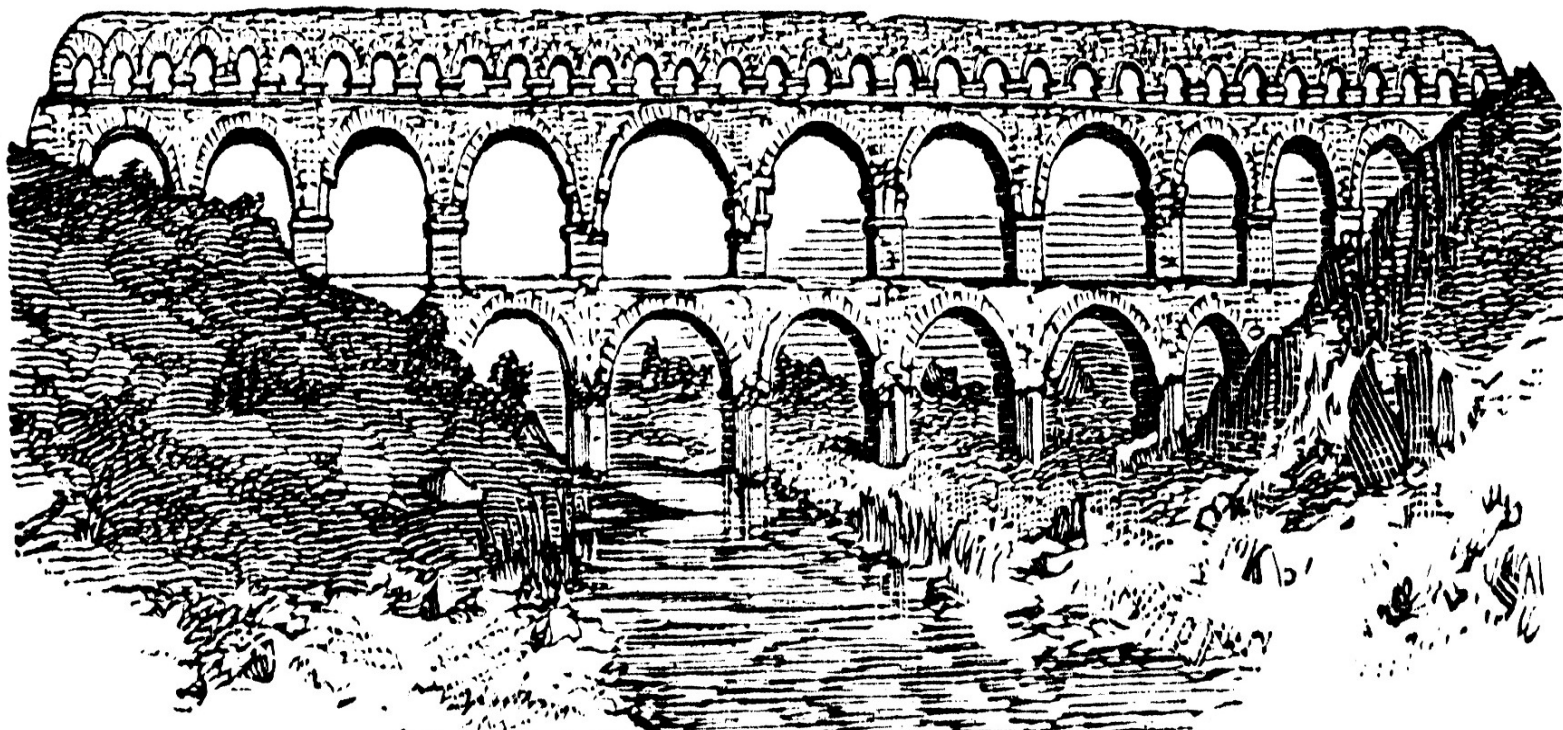


Ad maiorem Deī gloriam!



Henle Latin Prep Workbook Volume II

Adjectives & Prepositions



www.henleprep.com

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Edited by Jim Kluth.

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Introduction

History of the Latin Language: Latin has its roots in the land of Latium, a small region along the Tiber River in ancient Italy, inhabited by the Latian tribe. During the 7th century BC, this land became home to one of the first city-states developed by the Romans, the city of Rome. Although Greek was a dominant language in the Roman Empire, the language of the Latian tribe persisted in areas near Rome. The language of this tribe eventually became the ancestor to the language adopted in the western provinces of the Roman Empire, and the predecessor to one of the most well-known languages in Western civilization. Latin thus became the root language for the Romance languages: Italian, French, Spanish, and others.

Benefits of Studying Latin: Learning the structure and base words of Latin will be very useful to you now and in your future education. Studying Latin will improve your vocabulary and understanding of scientific, legal, logical, and theological terms, and in your ability to learn another language. However, many differences exist between Latin and English. Grasping its organization and structure and memorizing the vocabulary will be challenging. Learning any language is a difficult task to undertake, but in the process your mind will be stretched, and you will grow as a person.

Purpose & Features: The purpose of Henle Prep Workbooks is to help you prepare for the rigor and difficulty of your first year Henle Latin class—and to succeed! This workbook is intended to be used by students in grades 5-8, but could be used by anyone studying Latin. The workbook is presented in an interactive and engaging way so that younger students will enjoy the learning process. You will have opportunities to draw, write, label, and play games. *Although the lessons are completely original and independent of the Henle textbook, the vocabulary and the lessons are purposely aligned with the Henle textbook.* While the Henle textbook moves at a very challenging pace, this workbook breaks down the content into smaller chunks with reviews, providing more opportunity to absorb the content. Our workbooks would also be a great review over the summer months before continuing Latin study during the school year.

Prerequisites: The Volume II workbook in your hands focuses on the two different types of Latin adjectives and Latin prepositions and their uses. An assumption made is that you have a solid English grammar background. You should know all the parts of speech and how they are used in a sentence. If you have not mastered these concepts, a good review of English grammar is necessary before using this workbook. It is also assumed that you know Latin noun declensions before using this Volume II workbook. Whether you learned Latin noun declensions from the Henle Prep Volume I Workbook, or from another curriculum, a thorough understanding of Latin noun declensions is a prerequisite to using this workbook. Your grasp of Latin adjectives is highly dependent on a thorough understanding of Latin noun declensions and their endings. A review of Latin noun declensions is provided in Unit 1 of this workbook, but this is only a review.

Tips to learning Latin:

1. Be patient and do not rush through the lessons. Take your time as you learn new concepts. Re-read materials as needed.
2. Be persistent and don't give up! If at first you don't understand it, try, try again ☺
3. Be disciplined. In other words: drill, drill, drill. The more you practice, the more you will remember. Making flashcards or practicing with drill activities will be helpful. There are activities on www.quizlet.com to practice for an additional mode of learning.
4. Look for *cognates*. Cognates are Latin words that look or sound like English words. Cognates usually have the same or similar meaning as their English counterpart.
5. **Parents:** The first lesson of each unit is usually the most difficult, so your student may need additional assistance from you when reading **the first lesson of each unit.**

Structure of this Workbook: Each unit teaches one of the Latin noun declensions. Each unit includes several lessons for practicing vocabulary and the respective declension ending. Each lesson has the same or similar structure:

1. Review Question to review the previous lesson's content (***NEW! In Volume II there are answers to the review questions in the Answer Key***)
2. Explanation of the current lesson and concept(s) to be studied
3. Vocabulary terms and adjective endings to be studied
4. "Let's Practice" section to practice applying what is being studied
5. Challenge Questions for those who want more of a challenge (but not required)

How to Use this Workbook: Each unit concludes with a unit quiz, a review page of the unit, and a fun activity page. You will find an appendix at the end of the workbook. Use the charts in the appendix as you learn each adjective grouping or concept. You will want to progressively fill out the blank master adjectives chart and vocabulary chart as you learn new material. You should work through one lesson at a time, and in between lessons, spend time memorizing the vocabulary and adjective endings. For example, following Lesson 1, continue practicing and memorizing before moving on to Lesson 2. Following Lesson 2, drill and practice the content before moving on to Lesson 3. Try different methods of memorization, such as drilling flashcards, singing Latin noun ending songs, practicing on quizlet.com, etc. If you purchased the Answer Key, complete the exercise or quiz first, and then check your work. Research shows that students learn best by committing their answers first, and then checking the answers to evaluate comprehension.

If you have any questions, or if you have any feedback to improve this workbook, feel free to contact me. May God bless your Latin learning journey! *Ad maiorem Deī gloriam!*

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Unit 1: Review of Vocabulary & Noun Declension Endings

Lesson 1: Latin Cases

Welcome to the Henle Prep Workbook Volume II. You will learn how to learn Latin adjectives and prepositions! Before we jump into understanding how adjectives and prepositions work in Latin, we need to review all the vocabulary, cases, and declension endings from Volume I. In Latin, nouns have a particular set of endings for every case, whereas Latin adjective endings are derived from the noun declension endings. Thus, learning Latin adjective endings will come more easily to the degree you know the Latin noun declensions.

We will spend our time in this first unit reviewing all the noun declension endings. Remember, in Latin, there are five groupings of nouns called declensions. Each one of these declension groupings has its own set of case endings for the role the noun plays in the sentence (subject, direct object, indirect object etc.)

Let's review what we mean when we say "case." In English, our nouns play many roles in a sentence but the word itself looks the same in each role. For example, the word "cat" is still written as "cat" regardless if it is the subject or direct object. In Latin, however, the role or function of the word in the sentence is indicated by the ending of the word. These endings look different based on what role the noun plays in the sentence. In Latin, there are five common cases (seven total) or jobs nouns play in a sentence. See them in the chart below.

English term	Latin term	Example
Subject	Nominative Case	<i>My <u>dad</u> gave my uncle's cat to my sister at the park.</i>
Possessive Noun	Genitive Case	<i>My dad gave my <u>uncle's</u> cat to my sister at the park.</i>
Indirect Object	Dative Case	<i>My dad gave my uncle's cat to <u>my sister</u> at the park. OR: My dad gave <u>my sister</u> my uncle's cat at the park. (Either placement of "sister" in the sentence in Latin refers to dative case)</i>
Direct Object	Accusative Case	<i>My dad gave my uncle's <u>cat</u> to my sister at the park.</i>
Object of the Preposition	Ablative Case	<i>My dad gave my uncle's cat to my sister at <u>the park</u>.</i>

As you can see from the sample sentence used above, each of the underlined words are nouns but they each have a different function in the sentence. In Latin, that function (also known as "case") is shown by the different endings each noun can have.

Let's Practice!

Ex 1.1 Identify the Case: Read the sentences below and write the Latin case for each of the underlined words in the sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. John gave Mary an apple on Sunday.
nominative dative accusative ablative
2. Timothy and Thomas followed the cat.
3. Joey had a little truck.
4. The nurse told Dad the bad news about the illness.
5. My dad's friend is not nice.
6. I play baseball in the evening.
7. Jesus' disciples were overjoyed with his resurrection.
8. My aunt fed me supper at her house.

Ex. 1.2 Mad Lib: Without completely reading the “Mad Lib” paragraph below, fill in the blank with the type of noun that is missing in the story. Once you have written in the missing nouns, go back and read the story for the first time. Also, after reading your funny paragraph, go back and write the correct Latin case abbreviation (*Nom, Gen, Dat, Acc, or Abl*) next to each noun you wrote. **As an example, the first few have been done for you.**

One morning in January (Abl), (1) my brother (Nom) (2) decided to mow
month/season male familial person
 our _____’s(3) (4). While he was mowing, a
type of person (friend, brother etc.) a place outside
 _____ (5) jumped out of the grass and unto his _____ (6).
animal/creature body part

This creature scared him so much that he jumped back and fell onto the
 _____ (7). This creature started talking to him and asked him what one
something in your backyard
 wish he would like to have come true. He replied, “I would love to go to
 _____ (8) and see _____ (9).” “Okay,” said the
a dream location a tourist place to see
 creature. “Your wish is my command.” With the shake of his _____ (10).
something you hold in your hand
 the man was whisked away to his dream location. When he looked around, he saw
 _____ (11) running by the _____ (12) with a
name of a famous person an outdoor place to visit
 funny _____ (13) hanging on his _____ (14). The man
article of clothing body part
 laughed so hard and couldn’t believe his eyes.

Ex. 1.3 CHALLENGE: Create your own English sentence and label all the nouns with the correct case they would be in Latin. _____

*Be sure you know the Latin cases before moving on to Lesson 2.

Lesson 2: Latin Declension Noun Endings

Review: How many different main Latin case endings are there? _____ For the different noun functions below, write the correct name of the Latin case.

Direct Object: _____

Object of the Preposition: _____

Subject: _____

Indirect Object: _____

Possessive: _____

Each of the five declensions has different endings for each of the cases we just reviewed. If you want to know what grouping or declension a particular noun belongs in you have to look at the **genitive singular case ending**. All nouns in each declension will have this same genitive singular ending even if some of their other endings vary within the declension. It is important to know and memorize the genitive singular endings, so you can identify what declension each noun belongs in. Look at the chart below and circle the genitive singular case endings which identify each noun declension grouping.

Declension	1 st		2 nd		2 nd		3 rd		3 rd		4 th		5 th	
Gender	Fem (unless names a male)		Masc		Neuter		Masc/Fem		Neuter		Mostly Masc		Fem	
Number	Sing/Plural		Sing/Plural		Sing/Plural		Sing/Plural		Sing/Plural		Sing/Plural		Sing/Plural	
Nominative	a	ae	us	ī	um	a	various	ēs	various	a	us	ūs	ēs	ēs
Genitive	ae	ārum	ī	ōrum	ī	ōrum	is	um	is	um	ūs	uum	ēī	ērum
Dative	ae	īs	ō	īs	ō	īs	ī	ibus	ī	ibus	uī	ibus	ēī	ēbus
Accusative	am	ās	um	ōs	um	a	em	ēs	various	a	um	ūs	em	ēs
Ablative	ā	īs	ō	īs	ō	īs	e	ibus	e	ibus	ū	ibus	ē	ēbus

Let's Practice!

Ex. 2.1 Chart Analysis: As a review, look at the chart on the previous page and write the genitive singular ending and the gender for each of the five declensions described.

- | | <u>Genitive/Singular Ending</u> | <u>Gender(s)</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. First Declension: | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Second Declension: | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Third Declension: | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Fourth Declension: | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Fifth Declension: | _____ | _____ |

Ex. 2.2 Declension Identification: Latin vocabulary words are always written with the nominative case first and then the genitive case second. Look at the vocabulary words below and write down the definition of the word and which declension the word belongs in based on the genitive ending. Refer to the Declension Chart in this lesson as necessary and the resources in the appendix.

- | | <u>Declension</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Chrīstus, Christī | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Marīa, Marīae | _____ | _____ |
| 3. oppidum, oppidī | _____ | _____ |
| 4. portus, portūs | _____ | _____ |
| 5. mater, matris | _____ | _____ |
| 6. fidēs, fideī | _____ | _____ |
| 7. agmen, agminis | _____ | _____ |
| 8. rēx, rēgis | _____ | _____ |
| 9. nauta, nautae | _____ | _____ |
| 10. gladius, gladiī | _____ | _____ |
| 11. bellum, bellī | _____ | _____ |
| 12. silva, silvae | _____ | _____ |
| 13. lūx, lūcis | _____ | _____ |
| 14. spīritus, spīritūs | _____ | _____ |
| 15. spēs, speī | _____ | _____ |

Ex. 2.3 CHALLENGE: Read the following sentence in Latin and label which declension each underlined noun belongs in with numbers 1-5. (Not all the numbers will be used in this exercise.) If you are not sure what declension the noun belongs in, look at the vocabulary chart in the appendix in the back of this book to find your answer. Try to translate the sentence into English as well.

Nauta vocēs mīlitum in portū audīvit.

Translation: _____

Unit 2: Adjectives of the First & Second Declensions

Lesson 12: New Adjective Vocabulary

What is an adjective? _____

Adjectives are our describing words. They tell us what kind or how many of a thing we are talking about. They modify or describe nouns by giving us more details about that specific noun. In English, our adjectives generally come before the noun they are describing. In Latin, you will often find the adjective after the noun it is modifying. Word order does not matter as much in Latin because of the case endings on nouns and adjectives and the conjugation endings on the end of verbs which tell us what function each word has in the sentence. In Latin, like in many other foreign languages such as Spanish, French, and German, adjectives must “agree” with the noun they are modifying. By “agree” we mean that they must take on the same case, gender, and number as the noun they are describing.

For example, the Latin word, *terra*, is a first declension feminine noun which means earth/land. If I wanted to say the “great land” in Latin, the adjective, “great”, would need to agree in case, number, and gender as the word, “land.” This is what we call adjective-noun agreement. This is quite a new concept for new foreign language learners since this is not a concept we have in English. Be patient with yourself as you take on learning this new idea. With practice and repetition, you will be able to grasp and understand adjectives in Latin. With this in mind, you can see the importance of understanding the noun declensions, their genders, and their endings. You will be seeing many of the same noun endings on the adjectives we will be studying. If you are struggling with knowing the first through third declension endings, I would memorize those now before moving on in this workbook. They are the foundation of adjectives.

In Latin, there are two kinds of adjectives:

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions (these use the exact same endings as first and second declension nouns)

AND

Adjectives of the Third Declension (these endings are derived from third declension nouns)

In Unit 2, we will be learning adjectives of the first and second declensions and in Unit 3 we will learn the adjectives of the third declension. First, we will learn the definitions and vocabulary for adjectives that belong to this first group of adjectives. After some practice with their meanings, then we will move on to learn the endings that go with them. Below is a list of some new Latin adjectives that you should practice and memorize. You may want

to make flashcards of these words as you are practicing them. When you are learning these new words, be sure to learn all the parts as you see written here (-us, -a, -um). This will help you when you learn their endings later in the workbook.

<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	<i>high/deep/tall</i>
<i>aliēnus, -a, -um</i>	<i>foreign/unfavorable</i>
<i>angustus, -a, -um</i>	<i>narrow</i>
<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	<i>good</i>
<i>Chrīstiānus, -a, -um</i>	<i>Christian</i>
<i>longus, -a, -um</i>	<i>long</i>
<i>magnus, -a, -um</i>	<i>great/large</i>
<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	<i>bad</i>
<i>multus, -a, -um</i>	<i>much/many</i>
<i>parvus, -a, -um</i>	<i>small/little</i>
<i>prīmus, -a, -um</i>	<i>first</i>
<i>Rōmānus, -a, -um</i>	<i>Roman</i>
<i>sānctus, -a, -um</i>	<i>holy/sacred</i>
<i>tūtus, -a, -um</i>	<i>safe</i>

There are a few other variations of first and second declension adjectives, but we will not be covering those in this workbook. (Ex. *miser, a, um*)

Let's Practice!

Ex. 12.1 Picture: Look at the pictures below and write 2-3 adjectives from the list above that would describe what is seen in each picture.





Ex. 12.2 Antonyms: Below are some opposite definitions of the vocabulary words from the previous page. Write the definition next to each Latin word and then match the English antonym to the Latin adjective. The first one is done for you.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. longus, -a, -um | <i>long</i> | a. unsafe |
| 2. bonus, -a, -um | | b. few |
| 3. multus, -a, -um | | c. last |
| 4. tūtus, -a, -um | | d. short in length |
| 5. prīmus, -a, -um | | e. wide |
| 6. malus, -a, -um | | f. unholy |
| 7. magnus, -a, -um | | g. bad |
| 8. altus, -a, -um | | h. good |
| 9. angustus, -a, -um | | i. small/little/unimportant |
| 10. sāctus, -a, -um | | j. short in height/shallow/low |

Ex. 12.3 CHALLENGE: Translate the following sentence into English.

Miles Rōmānus est malus et parvus sed Mariā est bona et tūta.

Lesson 13: Vocabulary Practice with First and Second Declension Adjectives

Review: How many different groups of adjectives are there in Latin? _____

List out 4 adjectives from the first and second declension adjective grouping and their meaning:

In this lesson, we are going to do more practice with the first and second declension adjectives and their meanings. Refer to Lesson 12 as necessary to refresh your memory on the new vocabulary.

Let's Practice!

Ex. 13.1 Descriptions: Listed below are some names of famous people and places. Write an adjective in Latin next to the noun which describes it. Try to use a different adjective for each person or place. Some may have more than one possible answer.

1. George Washington _____
2. Adolf Hitler _____
3. Julius Caesar _____
4. Mississippi River _____
5. Lake Superior _____
6. God _____
7. Pike's Peak Hiking Trail _____
8. Billy Graham _____
9. Mt. Kilimanjaro _____
10. Amusement Parks in the U.S. _____

Ex. 13.2 Drawing: Read the different adjectives for each example below and draw a small picture that demonstrates both traits. You could draw a person, place, or object.

1. s̄ānctus et tutus

5. p̄rīmus et multus

2. Chrīstiānus et magnus

6. longus et angustus

3. aliēnus et malus

7. Rōmānus et altus

4. bonus et aliēnus

8. magnus et parvus

Ex. 13.3 CHALLENGE: Guess What Am I? *Sum (I am) Rōmānus, malus, magnus, et nōn tūtus.*

Lesson 14: Picture Description Using Adjectives

Review: List out **3 adjectives** which you have learned so far that are used to describe quantity and size:

List out **3 adjectives** which you have learned so far that are used to describe the quality of something: _____

Let's Practice!

Ex. 14.1 Examine the nature picture below and list out as many Latin noun and adjective combinations that are evident in this picture, writing the noun first then the adjective. For this exercise, don't worry about the endings of the nouns and adjectives. We will be learning how that works in the next few lessons. An example is done for you.



via longus

Ex. 14.2 Story: Fill in the blank with the correct adjective in parentheses to make the story complete. Write the adjective with the ending, -us, for this exercise.

Every year in the summer we take a trip to my grandma's house in northern Michigan. It is an eight-hour trip with _____ (1. many) stops along the way. Sometimes there is _____ (2. bad) weather and we must pull over and wait for the storms to pass. This last year, though, on a _____ (3. narrow) road as we were nearing my grandma's house, out of nowhere a _____ (4. large) deer ran across the road and my dad slammed on his brakes but it was too late. We hit the deer and then we slid off the road into a _____ (5. deep) ditch. Thankfully, we were all _____ (6. safe) and no one was badly hurt. We only had a few _____ (7. small) scratches. The _____ (8. first) thing we did was call Grandma. She came as quickly as she could to transport us the rest of the way to her house. I was so glad to finally be at her house after a _____ (9. long) trip. When we arrived, there was such a _____ (10. good) aroma in the air from Grandma's home-made bread! We all sat down to the tasty treat and told Grandma the story about the deer.

Ex. 14.3 CHALLENGE: Look at the following first and second declension adjective: *malus, -a, -um*. Can you guess why there are 3 different endings for each adjective in this grouping? Where have you seen these endings before?

Lesson 26: More Practice with Vocabulary

Review: Which adjectives of the third declension describe the quantity/size of something?

Which adjectives of the third declension could be used to describe a person?

Let's Practice!

Ex. 26.1 Opposites: Look at the Latin adjectives below and write the English opposite of that word. The first one is done for you.

1. brevis, e _____ *long* _____
2. difficilis, e _____
3. lenis, e _____
4. fidelis, e _____
5. facilis, e _____
6. fortis, e _____
7. crudelis, e _____
8. utilis, e _____
9. omnis, e _____
10. similis, e _____

Ex. 26.2 Making Connections: Many English words are derived from Latin words and thus look similar to Latin. Of the adjectives in this group, which ones look like English words? Write the Latin word below and the English words that come from it.

Ex. 26.3 Picture: Examine the picture of animals below and label the animals with as many different adjectives that you have learned so far in Latin (including both kinds) by writing the adjective and drawing a line to the object which it describes. (A few adjectives you may want to use: *altus, tūtus, magnus, fortis, brevis, gravis, crudelis, lenis* etc.)

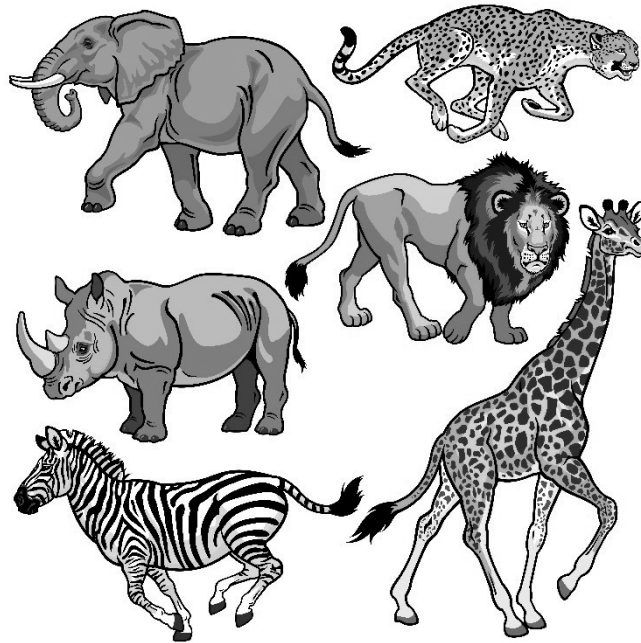


Image via Shutterstock






Ex. 26.4 CHALLENGE: Think of your pet or a pet of a friend or family member. List out as many adjectives in Latin from both types which would describe this pet.

Kind of pet: _____ adjectives: _____

Lesson 34: Fun Review Activity

Board Game: Find two pawns and a die for this game. Roll the die and move forward that number of spaces. Define the term in the box, identify the picture in Latin, or do what it says. If you get the term incorrect, move back to where you were before. Ideally, you would play this game with another person, but it could be played by yourself.

START HERE

brave/ strong	easy		all/every	MOVE AHEAD 3 SPACES	great/large	
						bad
faith		long	soft/gentle	similar	GO BACK 4 SPACES	heavy/ serious
MOVE AHEAD 3 SPACES						
narrow	common		faithful	cruel	useful	much/ many
						GO BACK 5 SPACES
voice/ cry	safe	first	foreign	Christian		noble
town						

FINISH