

Name: _____

Date: _____

Latina Christiana 1 Student Notes - Lesson 6

Welcome!

Latin Saying:

_____ = My fault; I am guilty.

(Mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa = sign of great remorse)

New Latin Song: "Adeste Fideles" on your audio CD

New Vocabulary:

Latin word	English translation	concrete noun?	abstract noun?	action verb?	existence verb?
	fault, crime				
	Mary				
	flight				
	moon				
	wave				
	Spain				
	forest				
	I fight				
	I judge				
	I seize				

Vocabulary and Derivatives:

Latin word	Meaning	Derivatives	Meaning
culpa, culpae		1. culprit 2. culpable	1. criminal 2. person responsible for a crime or mistake
Maria, Mariae		1. Mary	
fuga, fugae		1. fugitive 2. refugee	1. person running from the law/punishment 2. person running from a dangerous situation/war
luna, lunae		1. lunar 2. lunatic 3. lunacy	1. relating to the moon 2. person who is mentally ill 3. mentally ill
unda, undae		1. inundate 2. undulate	1. flood someone with something (homework, chores, work, information) 2. a wavelike motion
Hispánia, Hispániae		1. Hispanic	1. a person from a Spanish country
silva, silvae		1. sylvan 2. Pennsylvania 3. Transylvania	1. a forest; heavily forested 2. forested area (state) founded by William Penn 3. "through the woods"
pugno		1. pugnacious	1. having a fighting spirit
júdico		1. judiciary 2. justice	1. group that judges what is fair and unfair 2. fairness, equality
óccupo		1. occupation 2. occupy	1. seize the time and do something productive with your time and your life 2. seize or take over a space or territory

Grammar: Declension Case Endings (for nouns)

A declension is simply an organized noun group.

There are FIVE *organized* noun groups (declensions) in Latin.

Singular	Plural
-a	-ae
-ae	-arum
-ae	-is
-am	-as
-a	-is

There are **FIVE** cases in Latin. A "**case**" is simply a particular function that a noun takes: subject, possessive, direct object, indirect object, part of a prepositional phrase (*in/by/with/from*). We'll learn more about this later!

In English, word function is shown by word order.

In Latin, word function is shown by the ending of the word (its case). The order of the words doesn't really matter.

First Declension Cases (**Never Gag Down An Ant!**)

Nominative	subject (noun that performs the action)
Genitive	possessive ('s in English)
Dative	indirect object
Accusative	direct object (receives the action from the verb)
Ablative	"in, by, with, from" case

First Declension Case Endings

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-arum
Dative	-ae	-is
Accusative	-am	-as
Ablative	-a	-is

First Declension Case Endings with "luna":

"lun" (luna)	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative	lun___	lun___
Genitive	lun___	lun___
Dative	lun___	lun___
Accusative	lun___	lun___
Ablative	lun___	lun___

This week, for some extra practice in using FIRST DECLENSION CASE ENDINGS, please "decline" the nouns we are learning this week. (See above, for the case endings to use. Also see "luna" above for an example of how to do this.)

culpa (use "culp" as your stem)	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Maria (use "Mari" as your stem)	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

fuga (use "fug" as your stem)	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

unda (use "und" as your stem)	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Hispania (use "Hispani" as your stem)	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

silva (use "silv" as your stem)	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		