

Latin I

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Latin I is an introduction to the basics of Latin grammar. It is intended to help you develop the skills necessary to translate basic sentences from Latin to English and English to Latin, and for reading simple connected passages of Latin prose and poetry. In the first semester, we cover the first 10 chapters of Wheelock's Latin grammar. In the process, you will learn how verb conjugations and noun declensions work in a highly inflected language, how to analyze the structure of Latin sentences and translate English sentences into well-formed Latin equivalents, and you will begin to read connected excerpts from ancient authors. In the second semester, we cover chapters 11 through 20 of Wheelock's Latin grammar. In the process, you will learn how verb conjugations and noun declensions work in a highly inflected language, how to analyze the structure of Latin sentences and translate English sentences into well-formed Latin equivalents, and you will begin to read connected excerpts from ancient authors.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- Acquire a basic knowledge of Latin grammar, in the indicative mood and the first three declensions, with adjectives and adverbs as appropriate
- Acquire a basic working knowledge of Latin vocabulary, some 300-400 words in most common use
- Acquire basic skills in translating simple (prepared) Latin sentences and short paragraphs into English, this will aid in refreshing each student's knowledge of English grammar and syntax as well
- Acquire some knowledge, through word study, of Roman institutions and ways of thought (the cross-cultural component)
- Note that, inasmuch as our Native Speakers are all deceased, there is not much call for speaking Latin, except at the Vatican (where the vocabulary is very specialized). We will learn some basic phrases for everyday communication, but speaking latin is not a significant component of Latin I

PREREQUISITES: None

COURSE LENGTH: Two semesters

REQUIRED SOFTWARE: None

COURSE OUTLINE:

Semester 1

- First and second conjugation verbs: indicative, imperative, and infinitive
- Cases, First Declension: agreement of adjectives
- Second Declension: masculine nouns and adjectives, word order
- Neuters of the Second Declension: summary of adjectives, present indicative of sum, predicate nouns and adjectives
- First and Second Conjugations: future indicative active, adjectives of the first and second declension in -er
- Sum: future and imperfect indicative, possum; present future, and imperfect indicative; complementary infinitive

Latin I (continued)

COURSE OUTLINE (continued):

- Third Declension: nouns
- Third Conjugation (duco): present infinitive, present and future indicative, present imperative active
- Demonstrative Pronouns: hic, ille, iste
- Fourth Conjugation and –io Verbs of the Third: present and future indicative, present imperative and active infinitive

Semester 2

- Personal Pronouns Ego and Tu: pronouns is and idem
- Perfect System Active of All Verbs: principal parts
- Reflexive Pronouns and Possessives: the intensive 'ipse'
- I-Stem Nouns of the Third Declension: ablative of means, manner, and accompaniment
- The Imperfect Indicative Active: ablative of time
- Adjectives of the Third Declension
- The Relative Pronoun
- The Passive Voice for the 1st and 2nd
- Conjugations in the Present System: Ablative of Agent
- Perfect Passive System of All Verbs: Interrogative pronouns and adjectives
- Fourth Declension: Ablatives of place from which and separation