



HOLY SPIRIT
PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Latin II

Summer Assignments

Academic Year - 2023-2024

Course Information

Department: Humanities

Class Description: Using Henle Latin, Second Year, this course builds on the grammar, vocabulary, and syntax covered in first year Latin. Students will be introduced to indirect statement, ablative absolute, gerunds and gerundives. They will learn participles, the formation of adverbs, and additional forms and uses of the subjunctive mood. Students will also begin translating some authentic Latin prose, selections from Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*. At the same time, they will learn about ancient Roman culture and the rich Christian patrimony of ecclesiastical Latin, studying various liturgical prayers and selections from the liturgy.

Textbook or Materials Required Henle Latin II, Henle Latin Grammar



Contact pfaraj@holyspiritprep.org for any questions

Summer Assignment



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Learning objectives

- Review basic Latin 1 morphology, syntax, and vocabulary Lessons. 1-24 (Henle I) (review)

Estimate time of completion

- This will vary by student.

Details of Assignment

- **N.B. You will be taking a cumulative Latin I review assessment (30 point) the first full day back to school. Below, you will find a study guide for the assessment as well as some review study questions!**

Latin I Cumulative Review Study Guide:

- The Latin I Cumulative Review Assessment will cover up to and including Lesson 24 of your Henle I textbook.

Cumulative Latin I Review Assessment (Study Guide)

Vocabulary: Please be sure to review all vocabulary presented in lessons 1-24. For nouns, you will be required to know both the nominative and genitive singular, as well as gender. For verbs, be sure to know all principal parts. Please be prepared to go from Latin to English as well as from English to Latin.

EXAMPLE: courage, virtue = **virtus, virtūtis f.**



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dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus = **to lead, guide**

Verb Conjugation: Be prepared to conjugate verbs in all 6 tenses: **present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect, in both active and passive voice** from Latin to English as well as from English into Latin.

EXAMPLE:

Conjugate sum, esse, fuī, futūrus in the present, imperfect, and future tenses, indicative.

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE	
SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR

Conjugate mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus in the present, imperfect, and future tenses, active voice, indicative.

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE	
SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR



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Conjugate portō, portāre, portāvī, portātus in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses, passive voice, indicative.

PERFECT		PLUPERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT	
SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR

Verb Parsing: You will be required to parse verbs in all 6 tenses: **present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect, in both active and passive voice** from Latin to English as well as from English into Latin, then translate.

EXAMPLE:

1. **tenentur** Conj.: _____ Tense: _____ Person: _____ Number: _____ Voice: _____

Translation: _____

2. **We were conquering** Conj.: _____ Tense: _____ Person: _____ Number: _____ Voice: _____



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Translation: _____

Noun/Adjective Agreement: Be prepared to decline noun/adjective pairs. Please know both 1st and 2nd as well as 3rd declension adjectives.

EXAMPLE:

Decline the following noun/adjective pairs in both the singular and plural.

<i>SINGULAR</i>		<i>PLURAL</i>	
<i>omne</i>	<i>periculum</i>		

<i>SINGULAR</i>		<i>PLURAL</i>	
<i>mater</i>	<i>nostra</i>		



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General Latin Grammar Questions:

Example:

1. All verbs whose infinitive ends in _____ belong to the 4th conjugation.
2. All nouns whose genitive ends in _____ belong to the fifth declension.
3. The subject of a sentence should be in the _____ case.
4. A noun following the prepositions *cum*, *de*, and *pro* must be put in the _____ case.
5. When the main verb is in the primary tense, use the _____ subjunctive in the purpose clause.

Sentence Translation and Grammar Analysis: Please be prepared to translate sentences (both from Latin into English and English into Latin) and answer corresponding grammar questions.

EXAMPLE:

1. Arma ā nōbīs parantur ut vītās nostrās cōservēmus.
 - 1a. Identify the voice of parantur: _____
 - 1b. Identify the case of arma: _____
 - 1c. Identify the case of nōbīs: _____
 - 1d. Identify the mood of cōservēmus: _____

translation:



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2. The Roman state was being preserved by the courage of the Roman Senate and the people.

2a. Identify the subject of the sentence: _____

2b. Identify the tense and voice of the verb: _____

2c. In what case must the words courage and people be put?

translation:

Cumulative Latin I Review Study Questions:

In preparation for your Cumulative Latin I Review Exam, can you:

- Give the meanings of your vocabulary words, (Lessons 1-24)?
- Explain what a noun case is? Can you list the six cases, and how they are used?
- Explain the different uses of the ablative case? (means/instrument, time, manner)
- Explain how prepositions impact the case of their objects?
- Explain what a noun declension is and how to tell which one a noun belongs to?
- Explain what an adjective declension is and how to tell which one a noun belongs to?
- Explain what a verb conjugation is and how to tell which one a verb belongs to?
- Distinguish between person, number, tense, voice, and mood with reference to a verb?
- Know the present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect verb tenses and when they indicate an action took place?



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- Explain what it means for a verb to be infinitive and the uses of the infinitive?
- Name the three genders in Latin?
- Name the three characteristics that adjectives – and the numbers one, two, and three – must agree with the noun they modify on?
- Decline *Puella*, *-ae* fully, giving all of its endings?
- Decline *Servus*, *-ī* fully, giving all of its endings?
- Decline *Pater*, *patris* fully, giving all of its endings?
- Decline *Portus*, *portūs* fully, giving all of its endings?
- Decline *Rēs*, *reī* fully, giving all of its endings?
- Decline *Magnus*, *-a*, *-um* giving all of its endings?
- Decline *Omnis*, *-is*, *-e* giving all of its endings?
- Give the four principle parts of your verbs, and explain their use in correctly forming verb stems?
- Conjugate *Parō*, *parāre* fully, giving its endings for all of its present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in both the active and passive voice?
- Conjugate *Habeō*, *habēre* fully, giving its endings for all of its present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in both the active and passive voice?
- Conjugate *Mittō*, *mittere* fully, giving its endings for all of its present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in both the active and passive voice?
- Conjugate *Audiō*, *audīre* fully, giving its endings for all of its present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in both the active and passive voice ?
- Conjugate *Sum*, *esse* fully, giving its endings for all of its present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses?