Salve! Hello and welcome to the study of Latin!
We will learn fun facts about Ancient Rome, skills that help reinforce English grammar and English word meanings as well as skills that will prepare you to learn other languages in the future. Plus, most students think it's just plain fun!
Your classmates will be transitioning into Logic School Latin which meets everyday. This will be new for them too! Here are some tips that will help you feel "up to speed" when you join your peers in the fall.

In Latin, nouns are grouped into families called declensions. Each of these declensions have certain endings which are associated with different noun jobs in a sentence. Your classmates have learned the first and second declension endings, and you can learn them too with the help of this song.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EBOFgHFQMLc
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JgcSmMREODg https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n6 CZKy 5xg

First Declension Noun Endings

| Case | Singular | Plural |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nominative | -a | -ae |
| Genitive | -ae | -ārum |
| Dative | -ae | -īs |
| Accusative | -am | -ās |
| Ablative | -ā | -īs |

Second Declension Noun Endings (masculine)

| Case | Singular | Plural |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nominative | - us | $-\overline{\mathrm{i}}$ |
| Genitive | $-\overline{\mathrm{s}}$ | - ōrum |
| Dative | $-\bar{o}$ | $-\overline{\mathrm{o} s}$ |
| Accusative | - um | $-\overline{\mathrm{o} s}$ |
| Ablative | $-\bar{o}$ | $-\overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{s}$ |

Second Declension Noun Endings (neuter)

| Case | Singular | Plural |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nominative | - um | -a |
| Genitive | $-\overline{\mathrm{s}}$ | - ōrum |
| Dative | $-\bar{o}$ | $-\overline{\mathrm{i} s}$ |
| Accusative | - um | -a |
| Ablative | $-\overline{\mathrm{o}}$ | $-\overline{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{s}$ |

Third Declension Noun Endings (masculine/feminine)

| Case | Singular | Plural |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nominative | various | -ēs |
| Genitive | -is | -um |
| Dative | $-\overline{\mathrm{l}}$ | -ibus |
| Accusative | -em | -ēs |
| Ablative | -e | -ibus |

You'll also notice those new words listed in the chart under case. Case is the word that is associated with each of the noun jobs in a sentence.

Nominative-subject
Genitive-possessive
Dative-indirect object
Accusative-direct object
Ablative-object of the preposition
Memorizing that the nominative case is used for the subject and the accusative case is used for the direct object would be helpful. In English, word order gives meaning to sentences; in Latin, the endings give the meaning, so word order isn't that important.

Now, let's look at verbs. Latin verbs are grouped into families called conjugations. Latin verbs have different endings based on who is doing the action and how many are doing the action. We have something similar in English. Compare "I jump" to "he jumps." The ending of the verb changed because the person doing the action changed. Here are the present tense verb endings.

Present Tense Verb Endings

|  | Singular |  | Plural |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1st Person | -o | (I verb) | -mus | (we verb) |
| 2nd Person | -s | (you verb) | -tis | (y'all verb) |
| 3rd Person | -t | (he, she, it verbs) | -nt | (they verb) |

Here is the present tense conjugation of the Latin verb amo. Memorizing it would be helpful. Here is a silly song/video to help you. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fLrXz9XoQqg\&t=13s

|  | Singular |  | Plural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Person | - $a m \bar{\square}$ | (I love) | -amāmus | (we love) |
| 2nd Person | - amās | (you love) | -amātis | (y'all love) |
| 3rd Person | - amat | , it loves) | -amant | (they love) |

Just like we have different tenses in English, Latin has different tenses as well. The imperfect tense represents an ongoing action in the past and is translated was verbing or were verbing. Notice that for most endings the letters "ba" have been added. For the amo, in the imperfect it would become amabam, amabas, amabat, etc.

Imperfect Tense Verb Endings

|  | Singular | Plural |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1st Person (I was verbing) | -bamus <br> verbing) (we were |  |
| 2nd Person | -bam (you were verbing) | -batis <br> verbing) |
| 3rd Person | -bas were |  | | -bat (he, she, it was |
| :--- |
| verbing) | | -bant (they were |
| :--- |
| verbing) |

Your classmates have also memorized the present tense of the irregular verb sum, esse (to be). It is irregular because it doesn't retain the same verb stem all the way through the conjugation just changing the endings.

|  | Singular |  | Plural |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1st Person | sum | (I am) | sumus | (we are) |
| 2nd Person | es | (you are) | estis | (y'all are) |
| 3rd Person | est | (he, she, it is) | sunt | (they are) |

Sixth grade Latin will begin with a review of these concepts, but it will take work on your part to catch up with your classmates. Spending some time this summer memorizing these basics will help you tremendously in the fall.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.
Vale!
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