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Translation Checklist

As sentences become more complex, students are often insecure about their answers and want confirmation for every choice they make. Students need to learn how to evaluate their answers correctly, so they don't waste class time asking about every deviation from the key. Below is a checklist to help students distinguish between an error and legitimate choices in their answers. Go over this with your students thoroughly. These topics are listed in the order that students will encounter them, so you will have to refer to this checklist throughout the year. Latin word order is very flexible, so an answer that deviates from the norm is not wrong. However, the exercises stick with the usual word order *most of the time*, and so should the student.

1. **Word Choice.** There are two or more meanings for many vocabulary words. All choices are correct unless there are specific restrictions about certain meanings. The answer key doesn't always give each alternative meaning. Sometimes the key will give both choices for words with more than one meaning, but not on a consistent basis.
2. **Verb Tenses & Moods**
 - a. There are three choices for the present tense.
I call I do call I am calling
 - b. There are three choices for the perfect tense.
I called I did call I have called
 - c. The English simple past is often a correct translation for the Latin imperfect tense. For a repeated action, *I called every day* sounds better in English than *I was calling every day*.
 - d. The imperfect of **sum** can be *I was* or *I was being*; the perfect can be *I was* or *I have been*.
 - e. Imperatives: When the number is unclear in English, the singular or plural may be used in Latin.
3. In Latin the indirect object usually precedes the verb, and can be translated two ways in English.
I gave the dog a bone or I gave a bone to the dog
4. A possessive can be translated two ways—both are correct. In Latin the genitive usually precedes the noun, but it is not incorrect if it follows.
Mary's house or the house of Mary
5. The location of prepositional phrases is variable in both Latin and English. Both sentences below are correct in English; likewise in the Latin, the prepositional phrase can be before or after the main clause.
They made an altar to God at the foot of the mountain.
At the foot of the mountain, they made an altar to God.
6. The location of an adverb is variable, although it usually precedes the verb in Latin.
We took the money easily. We easily took the money.
7. **More Verb Tenses, Passive Voice**

The present, imperfect, and perfect passive tenses can be translated with or without *being/been*.

<i>I am called</i>	or	<i>I am being called</i>
<i>I was called</i>	or	<i>I was being called</i>
<i>I was called</i>	or	<i>I have been called</i>
8. For the sake of convenience, this text will use *you* for singular and *you all* for plural.
9. Possessive pronoun adjectives are frequently omitted in Latin but not in English.
I love my father. Patrem amo.

I. Unit Lessons Review

Reread *Third Form Latin* Lessons 1-6, pp. 10-23 of the *Student Text*, and read through the grammar questions of *Third Form Latin*, #1-13, in the Appendix of this guide. Review for mastery of the following skills.

- ☐ meaning of all 1st-4th conjugation verbs and **sum**, including all new *Third Form Latin* verbs
- ☐ meaning of all sayings from *First & Second Form Latin*; new *Third Form Latin* sayings
- ☐ principal parts of all verbs
- ☐ identify to which conjugation each verb belongs
- ☐ ability to conjugate any verb (not just models) in any tense, active and passive voices
- ☐ indicative; imperative forms of all verbs, including irregulars
- ☐ complete synopsis of any verb
- ☐ transitive vs. intransitive verbs
- ☐ ablative of agency; ablative of means
- ☐ review of *First & Second Form Latin* adverbs and question words (interrogatives)
- ☐ review of new *Third Form Latin* adverbs and conjunctions
- ☐ identify four kinds of conjunctions

II. Latin Sayings

1. The die is cast.

Álea jacta est.

2. Do what you're doing.

Age quod agis.

3. It is finished.

Consummatum est.

4. Take up and read.

Tolle, lege.

5. Hear O Israel!

Audi Ísrael!

6. I think, therefore I am.

Cógito ergo sum.

I. Unit Lessons Review

Reread *Third Form Latin* Lessons 14-19, pp. 48-61 of the *Student Text*, and read through the grammar questions of *Third Form Latin*, #32-61, in the Appendix of this guide. Review for mastery of the following skills.

- ☐ meaning of 1st and 2nd person pronouns
- ☐ meaning of all new pronouns from *Third Form Latin*, including 3rd person, demonstrative, reflexive, intensive, and the reflexive possessive pronoun adjective **suus sua suum**
- ☐ meaning of all new nouns from Unit III of *Third Form Latin*
- ☐ meaning of all new sayings from Unit III of *Third Form Latin*
- ☐ identify to which category each pronoun belongs (e.g., personal, demonstrative, etc.)
- ☐ ability to decline any pronoun in all cases, including meanings
- ☐ application of pronoun agreement rule in sentences
- ☐ objective and partitive genitives; the former, the latter

II. Latin Sayings

1. Faith, hope, and love, these three Fides, spes, caritas, tria haec
2. Day of wrath, that day Dies irae, dies illa
3. Knowledge itself is power. Ipsa scientia potestas est.
4. in itself per se

III. Pronouns

Drill A. Decline the demonstrative pronoun *this, these* in Latin.

M sg.	F sg.	N sg.	M pl.	F pl.	N pl.
hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec
hujus	hujus	hujus	horum	harum	horum
huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec
hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his

I. Unit Lessons Review

Reread *Third Form Latin* Lessons 27-31, pp. 86-97 of the *Student Text*, and read through the grammar questions of *Third Form Latin*, #89-110, in the Appendix of this guide. Review for mastery of the following skills.

- ☐ meaning of all adjectives and to which declension each belongs
- ☐ meaning of all new adjectives from Unit V of *Third Form Latin*
- ☐ meaning of all new sayings from Unit V of *Third Form Latin*
- ☐ meaning of all adverbs
- ☐ formation of positive adverbs from adjectives according to declension
- ☐ formation of all positive, comparative, and superlative adjectives, including irregulars; (N.B. not all adjectives can be put into comparative forms)
- ☐ formation of all positive, comparative, and superlative adverbs, including irregulars
- ☐ ability to decline any adjective in any degree
- ☐ comparison using **quam**
- ☐ use of the absolute superlative

II. Latin Sayings

1. Faster, Higher, Stronger _____ Cítius, Áltius, Fórtius
2. New order of the ages _____ Novus ordo seclorum
3. One out of many _____ E plúribus unum
4. He has favored our undertaking. _____ Ánnuit coeptis.
5. much in little _____ multum in parvo

III. Written Drills

Drill A. Decline *humbler man* in Latin. Translate into English.

Singular (Latin and English)	Plural (Latin and English)
vir humílior, <i>the humbler man</i>	viri humiliores, <i>the humbler men</i>
viri humilioris, <i>of the humbler man</i>	virorum humiliorum, <i>of the humbler men</i>
viro humiliori, <i>to/for the humbler man</i>	viris humilióribus, <i>to/for the humbler men</i>
virum humiliorem, <i>the humbler man</i>	viros humiliores, <i>the humbler men</i>
viro humilior, <i>ibwf the humbler man</i>	viris humilióribus, <i>ibwf the humbler men</i>