LESSON 1 - Being Verbs Basics | To Be or Not To Be

1A. GRAMMAR

The 'being verbs' are the *italicized* verbs in these sentences.

> I *am* in Germany.
>
> I *am* a student.
>
> You *are* a student in Germany.
>
> We *are* students, but we *are* not in Germany.
>
> She *is* happy.
>
> She *is* not happy.
>
> They *are* friends of mine.
>
> We *are* friends.
>
> He *is* a farmer.
>
> Dad *is* a pilot.
>
> Dan *is* a pilot and a farmer.
>
> Dan *is* not a skate boarder.
>
> Skate boarders *are* not farmers.
>
> They *are* home now.
>
> Mom *is* in the library.
>
> My sister *is* in the library.
>
> My mom and my sister *are* in the library.
>
> My dad *is* not in the library.
>
> Dad and his friends *are* at the school.

In Latin the being verbs are:

Singular	Plural
sum - I am	*sumus* - we are
es - you are	*estis* - you (plural) are
est - he, she, it is, or is	*sunt* - they are, or are

Notice that pronouns are included with the being verbs in Latin. In English, we use two separate words in a sentence: a pronoun and a verb. For instance, *I am* in English is just one word in Latin: *sum*. The Latin word *est* means *is*. However, when used by itself, it can also mean, *he is, she is,* or *it is*. *Sunt* means *are*, but also means *they are*. By the way, Latin *loves* putting the verb at the *end* of the sentence. Latin does not *require* the verb at the end, just likes it that way.

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Making a negative sentence in Latin is easy. Simply add the word, *non.*
Non means:
> not
> by no means
> no

Simply add it to a sentence to make the sentence negative.

> Mamma est in casa.
> *Mom is in the house.*

> Mamma non est in casa.

Look at these Latin sentences. **Circle the being verbs. Use the chart above to translate the sentences into English in the space provided beneath.** (You can guess at the country names.)

Sum in Germania.	Es in Germania.	Sumus in Germania.
Sum in Italia.	Es in Italia.	Sumus in Italia.
Est in Britannia.	Estis in America.	Sunt in Antarctica.
Non est in Britannia.	Estis in Australia.	Non sunt in Antarctica.

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1B. SENTENCES

Write the correct Latin being verb in the sentences below. The first few are done for you.

Hilda in Italia *est*.

Matilda in Italia *est*.

Hilda et (and) Matilda in Italia *sunt*.

Hilda in Antarctica _____.

Matilda in Antarctica _____.

Hilda et Matilda in Antarctica _____.

Hilda non in Africa _____.

Matilda non in Africa _____.

Hilda et Matilda non in Africa _____.

Mamma in casa (house) _____.

Sarah in casa _____.

Mamma et Sarah in casa _____.

Mamma non in Germania _____.

Sarah non in Germania _____.

Mamma et Sarah non in Germania _____.

Heidi in aqua (water) _____.

Jenny in aqua _____.

Heidi et Jenny in aqua _____.

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To ask questions in Latin, simply add "-ne' to the end of the verb. The Romans usually moved the verb to the front of the sentence after including "-ne".

- Est*ne* mamma in casa? Is mom in the house?
- Est*ne* Julia in Italia? Is Julia in Italy?
- Sunt*ne* animalia in silva? Are there animals in the woods?
- Sunt*ne* animalia in aqua? Are there animals in the water?

By the way, Latin has no article adjectives. This means it does not have the words: a

an

the

If you want to add them to English sentences when you translate, do it. Do not try to put them into Latin sentences, though.

Look closely at the example sentences. Then answer the questions in Latin.

Hilda est in America. Est*ne* Hilda in America? Hilda _est_ in America.

Mary est in Alaska. Est*ne* Mary in Alaska? Mary _est_ in Alaska.

Mary et Hilda sunt in America. Sunt*ne* Mary et Hilda in America? Mary et

Hilda _sunt_ in America.

Maria est in Italia. Est*ne* Maria in Italia? Maria _____ in Italia.

George est in Italia. Est*ne* George in Italia? George et Maria in Italia

_____.

Heidi est in casa. Est*ne* Heidi in casa? Heidi _____ in casa.

Mamma est in casa. Est*ne* mamma in casa? Mamma in casa _____.

Heidi et mamma in casa _____.

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1C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below. It's not necessary to know exactly what the word endings mean; just match Latin and English to make readable sentences. If necessary, adjust the word order so your English sentences make sense.

Deus est bonus. Deus in caelo est. Deus angelos creat.

Angeli sunt in caelo. Angeli Deum amant. Angeli cantant.

Estne caelum bellum? Caelum est bellum.

Vocabulary:	*cantant* - sing
amant - love	*creat* - creates
angelus - angel	*Deus* - God
angeli - angels	*est* - is
bellum - beautiful	*estne* - is?
bonus - good	*sunt* - are
caelum - sky, heaven	*in* - in

LESSON 2 - Being Verbs | Pred. Nom. and Adj.

2A. GRAMMAR

In English, when a noun follows a being verb, the being verb becomes a *linking* verb. The noun that follows is called a *predicate nominative*. Take a look:

- **I am a ninja.** Let's break this down.
    - I = the subject
    - am = the linking verb
    - a = an article adjective (The Romans did not have article adjectives.)
    - ninja = this noun follows a linking verb and is a predicate nominative

Here are some more examples:

- Stacy is a teacher.
- Jake is a farmer.
- Stella is a dolphin.

In English, when an adjective follows a being verb, the being verb becomes a *linking* verb. The adjective that follows is a *predicate adjective*.

- **I am tired.** Let's break this down.
    - I = the subject
    - am = the linking verb
    - tired = this adjective follows a linking verb and is a predicate adjective

Here are some more examples.

- Stacy is cheerful.
- Jake is sleepy.
- Stella is hungry.

Notice the differences? In the first three examples, a noun followed a linking verb. In the last three examples, an adjective followed the linking verb. Groovy, right? **In the following sentences, circle the predicate adjectives and underline the predicate nominatives. (For extra credit, put a box around the subject and x the linking verb.)**

Mom is my mom.	Stars are bright.	Latin is a language.
Tara is happy.	The beach is beautiful.	Latin is fun.
Dad is brave.	Britain is an island.	The teacher is Mr. Arnot.
God is good.	God is a spirit.	The donut is large.
The soldier is weary.	The sailors are men.	The wall is high.

LESSON 2 - Being Verbs | Pred. Nom. and Adj.

2B. SENTENCES

Circle the predicate nominative or adjective, then translate the sentence in the space provided. The following adjectives are used:

bellus, a, um - beautiful	malus, a, um - bad
bonus, a, um - good	magnus, a, um - big, great
longus, a, um - long	parvus, a, um - small, little

Toga magna est. _____

Lucifer malum est. _____

Angelus est bonus. _____

Caelum bellum est. _____

Deus bonus est. _____

Insula magna est. _____

Zebra est magna. _____

Cactus est parvus. _____

Podium est magnum. _____

Zebra parva est. _____

Toga longa est. _____

Marcus est puer. (boy) _____

Claudia est puella. (girl) _____

Stella delphinus est. (dolphin) _____

Zebra animal est. _____

Canis (dog) animal est. _____

Alex doctor est. _____

2C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below. It's not necessary to know exactly what the word endings mean; just match Latin and English to make readable sentences. If necessary, adjust the word order so your English sentences make sense.

Angeli sunt in caelo. Michael et Gabriel et Lucifer angeli

sunt. Michael et Gabriel et Lucifer magni angeli sunt.

Michael et Gabriel amant Deum. Lucifer iratus est. Lucifer

non laetus est. Lucifer Deum non amat.   Bellum est in

caelo. Angeli pugnant.

Vocabulary:

amat - loves

angeli - angels

bellum - war (Yes, it means war and beautiful. Strange.)

caelum, caelo - heaven, sky

Deum - God

est - is

et - and

Gabriel - Gabriel

iratus - angry

laetus - happy

Lucifer - Lucifer, Satan

magni - great

Michael - Michael

non - not

pugnant - fight

sunt - are