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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF ADDITIONS & AMENDMENTS

The additions and amendments to the original First Year Latin Answer Key are located on the first 31 pages of the OLVS answer key. The text of the original has been altered to direct the user to the correct page of the additions and amendments. Some declensions exercises are so simple that no addition has been made for them (exercises 1 and 10, for example). Some exercises which are given in the original answer key have notes added to clarify the answers (exercise 18, for example).

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ADDITIONS/AMENDMENTS TO FIRST YEAR LATIN ANSWER KEY

EX. 2

1. acc. sing. *(the, a) land*
2. acc. pl. *(the) forests*
3. gen. pl. *of (the) gates*
4. acc. sing. *(the, a) glory*
5. acc. pl. *(the) gates*
6. acc. sing. *(the, a) forest*
7. gen. sing. *of (the, a) victory*, or
   dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) victory*, or
   nom. pl. *(the) victories*
8. gen. pl. *of (the) sailors*
9. gen. sing. *of (the, a) land*, or
   dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) land*, or
   nom. pl. *(the) lands*
10. nom. sing. *(the, a) victory*, or
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) victory* [1]
11. gen. sing. *of (the, a) sailor*, or
    dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) sailor*, or
    nom. pl. *(the) sailors*
12. acc. sing. *(the, a) glory*
13. gen. sing. *of (the, a) glory*, or
    dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) glory*, or

nom. pl. *(the) glories*
14. gen. sing. *of Mary, Mary's*, or
    dat. sing. *to, for Mary*, or
    nom. pl. *(the) Maries (rare)*
15. nom. sing. *(the, a) gate*, or
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) gate* [1]
16. dat. pl. *to, for (the) forests*
    abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) forests*
17. nom. sing. *(the, a) victory*, or
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) victory* [1]
18. nom. sing. *(the, a) land*, or
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) land* [1]
19. dat. pl. *to, for (the) gates*
    abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) gates*
20. dat. pl. *to, for (the) sailors*
    abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) sailors*
21. nom. sing. *(the, a) gate*, or
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) gate* [1]

EX. 3

1. In Classical Latin, difference between the nom. sing. and abl. sing of 1ˢᵗ declension is that the final *a* of the nominative is short; of the ablative, long. In Church Latin there is no difference.
2. (No amendment)
3. The case ending of the genitive singular tells to which declension a noun belongs.

EX. 11

1. nom. sing. *(the, a) God* [2]
2. acc. pl. *(the) slaves*
3. dat. pl. *to, for (the) sons*
   abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) sons*
4. acc. sing. *(the) Christ* [3]
5. nom. sing. *(the, a) friend*
6. acc. sing. *(the, a) God* [2]
7. dat. pl. *to, for (the) friends*
   abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) friends*
8. nom. sing. *(the, a) slave*
9. gen. sing. *of (the, a) Christian*

nom. pl. *(the) Christians*
10. acc. pl. *(the) friends*
11. gen. pl. *of (the) slaves*
12. acc. sing. *(the, a) slave*
13. dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) son*
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) son*
14. gen. sing. *of (the, a) slave*
    nom. pl. *(the) slaves*
15. acc. sing. *(the) son*
16. gen. sing. *of (the, a) friend*

nom. pl. *(the) friends*
17. dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) slave*
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) slave*
18. nom. sing. *(the, a) son*
19. dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) God*
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) God* [2]
20. dat. pl. *to, for (the) slaves*
    abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) slaves*
21. gen. pl. *of (the) friends*
22. gen. sing. *of (the, a) son*
    nom. pl. *(the) sons*
23. gen. pl. *of (the) Christians*
24. acc. pl. *(the) sons*
25. nom. sing. *(the) Christ* [3]
26. acc. sing. *(the, a) slave*
27. gen. sing. *of (the, a) God* [2]
    nom. pl. *(the) Gods*
28. dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) Christ*
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) Christ* [3]
29. dat. sing. *to, for (the, a) friend*
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) friend*
30. gen. pl. *of (the) sons*

EX. 15

1. dat. sing. *to, for heaven, (the) sky* [4]
   abl. sing. *by, with, from heaven, (the, a) sky*
2. gen. pl. *of (the) dangers*
3. dat. pl. *to, for (the) dangers*
   abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) dangers*
4. dat. sing. *to, for (the) empire, command, power*
   abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, an) empire, command, power*
5. dat. pl. *to, for (the) wars*
   abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) wars*
6. gen. sing. *of (the, a) danger*
7. dat. pl. *to, for (the) rewards*
   abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) rewards*
8. gen. sing. *of (the, a) kingdom, royal power*
9. nom. sing. *(the, an) empire, command, power*
   acc. sing. *(the, an) empire, command, power*
10. nom. pl. *(the) empires, powers*
    acc. pl. *(the) empires, powers*
11. dat. sing. *to, for (the) kingdom, royal power*
    abl. sing. *by, with, from (the, a) kingdom, royal power*
12. nom. pl. *(the) rewards*
    acc. pl. *(the) rewards*

EX. 18

1, 2 & 3 no amendments
4. See endnote #1

EX. 31

1. dat. pl. *to, for (the) laws*
   abl. pl. *by, with, from (the) laws*
2. gen. pl. *of (the) kings*
3. dat. sing. *to, for (the) general, emperor, commander*

INTRODUCTION

This key is intended as an aid to the busy teacher. It should serve to unlock readily and speedily whatever may be difficult or obscure, and to reassure those who wish to be certain that their own interpretations are the ones which the author himself would accept. A few points in connection with the key and its use merit a word of comment.

1. In the English translations of Latin exercises the literal meanings of Latin words and sentences are usually given, since the main purpose is to make the Latin text clear rather than to give an example of good style. Occasionally (especially when a literal translation results in pidgin English) a freer translation is added in parentheses. While it may often be necessary to demand a literal translation first in order to make the meaning and the sentence structure clear, the final translation accepted by the teacher should always be pure, idiomatic English.

2. In translating English exercises into Latin this key seldom gives more than one version. "You" could often be either singular or plural; "they put" could be present, imperfect, or perfect; "I see" can be translated by three or more verbs. It would have been impossible to give every variant translation, nor would any useful purpose have been served by so doing.

3. Certain extremely simple exercises involving nothing more than a knowledge of word meanings and syntactical forms are left unanswered. It was also considered unnecessary to diagram the sentences which the pupil is instructed to diagram, as all such sentences follow the simple models given in FIRST YEAR LATIN.

4. The English translations of passages from the New Testament are from the 1941 edition of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, published by St. Anthony Guild Press.

5. Numerical references such as "See No. . . ." are in all cases, without exception, to the author's LATIN GRAMMAR.

UNIT ONE

Exercise 1.—See No. 31.

Exercise 2.—See page 1 for the cases and their translations.

Exercise 3.—1. The final *a* of the nominative is short; of the ablative, long. 2. By dropping the case ending of the genitive singular. 3. By the genitive singular.

Exercise 4.—All are feminine except *nauta, nautae*, which is masculine because it names a male person.

Exercise 5.—1. Mary prays. 2. The sailors pray. 3. The sailor prays. 4. The sailors do not pray. 5. They see. 6. The sailor sees. 7. Mary sees. 8. He (or she) sees. 9. The sailors do not see. 10. He (she) does not pray.

Exercise 6.—1. The sailors praise the land. 2. The sailors see the province. 3. Mary praises the forests. 4. The sailor sees the forests. 5. The sailor sees the gate. 6. They do not praise the province. 7. The sailors praise Mary. 8. They praise the victory. 9. The sailors praise fame. 10. He (she) praises Mary. 11. He (she) sees the province.

Exercise 7.—1. Mariam laudant. 2. Nautae prōvinciam vident. 3. Nautae glōriam laudant. 4. Portam videt. 5. Nauta prōvinciam nōn laudat. 6. Silvam laudant. 7. Nautās videt. 8. Victōriam laudat. 9. Portam vident. 10. Maria nautās nōn laudat. 11. Nautae terram vident.

Exercise 8.—1. The glory (fame) of the province. 2. The sailor's victory (the victory of the sailor). 3. Mary's glory (fame). 4. The sailor's glory (fame). 5. The forest of the province. 6. The sailors' victory. 7. The gate of the province.

Exercise 9.—1. Victōria nautae. 2. Victōria Mariae. 3. Porta prōvinciae. 4. Glōria Mariae. 5. Victōria nautārum. 6. Silva prōvinciae.

Exercise 10.—See No. 34.

Exercise 11.—See pp. 1 & 2.

Exercise 12.—1. The glory of God. 2. The friend of the slave. 3. The friend of God. 4. The victory of God. 5. The glory of Christ. 6. The glory of Mary. 7. The victory of the Christians. 8. The servant of God. 9. The friend of Christ. 10. The Son of God.

Exercise 13.—1. The Christians pray. 2. The friends of God praise the Christians. 3. The Christians praise the Son of God. 4. The Christians praise Mary. 5. The sailors do not see the slaves. 6. The slaves praise the Christians. 7. The Christians praise the servants of God. 8. They see the glory of God. 9. The Christians praise Christ. 10. Mary

and Christ praise the friends of God. 11. God sees the land and the forests. He sees the sailors, the slaves, and the Christians. 12. The Christians praise the Son of Mary.

Exercise 14.—1. Christiāni Fīlium Mariae laudant. 2. Maria Dei Fīlium videt. 3. Christiāni Christi victōriam laudant. 4. Maria Deum laudat. 5. Deus glōriam Christi laudat. 6. Christus amīcōs Mariae laudat. 7. Mariae servi Christum laudant. 8. Dei amīci Mariam laudant. 9. Nautae servōrum victōriam nōn laudant. 10. Maria Dei glōriam et Christi victōriam videt. 11. Deus terram videt; silvās videt.

Exercise 15.—See p. 2.

Exercise 16.—1. The kingdom of Christ. 2. The danger of the servants. 3. The power of God. 4. The rewards of a Christian. 5. The gate of heaven. 6. The reward of Mary. 7. The danger of the friend. 8. The victory of Christ.

Exercise 17.—1. The friends of God praise the kingdom of Christ. 2. Mary sees the reward and victory of Christ. 3. The sailors see the sky and the earth. 4. God sees the dangers of Christians. 5. God does not praise wars. 6. The servants of Christ praise the empire of Christ. 7. Mary sees the glory of the kingdom of Christ. 8. The Son of God praises the rewards of Mary. 9. The sailors do not praise the dangers of war.

Exercise 18.—1. (a) Nauta, m., No. 32. (b) Porta, f., No. 33. (c) Rēgnum, n., No. 38. (d) Christus, m., No. 35. (e) Maria, f., No. 33. (f) Praemium, n., No. 38. 2. See Nos. 9-10. 3. Adverbs usually come before the words they modify; verbs usually stand last in the sentence. 4. The nominative is short, the ablative long.

Exercise 19.—1. Christ gave glory to God 2. They did not give swords to the slaves but they gave swords to the sailors. 3. The sailors gave victory to (their) friends. 4. God gave rewards to the friends of Mary. 5. God gave royal power to (His) Son. 6. The Christians gave glory to Mary and to the Son of Mary. 7. God gave the earth to Christ. 8. The sailors praise the glory of war but they do not praise the dangers of war. (No indirect object.) 9. He gave the province to (his) friend. 10. God gave glory and victory to the Christians. 11. He gave the sword to a friend

Exercise 20.—1. Deus Christō rēgnum dedit. 2. Gladium amīcō dedit sed nōn servō. 3. Christiāni glōriam Deō dedērunt. 4. Servis prōvinciam nōn dedērunt. 5. Dei Fīlius Caelum Christiānis dedit. 6. Nautae periculā belli nōn laudant sed victōriam et praemia belli laudant. 7. Deus rēgnum et imperium Christō dedit. 8. Nautae caelum vident.

Exercise 21.—1. Christiānus ōrat. The Christian prays. 2. Christiāni ōrant. The Christians pray. 3. Maria Deum videt. Mary sees God 4. Nautae terram vident. The sailors see the land. 5. Servus Christi Caelum laudat. The servant of Christ praises heaven. 6. Amīci Dei Christum laudant. The friends of God praise Christ. 7. Christus Deum videt. Christ sees God. 8. Deus terrās videt. God sees the earth. 9. Fīlius Dei Deum laudat. The Son of God praises God. 10. Maria glōriam Deō dedit. Mary gave glory to God. 11. Servis gladiōs nōn dedit. He did not give swords to the slaves. 12. Christiāni rēgnum et imperium Christi laudant. Christians praise the kingdom and power of Christ.

Exercise 22.—1. In the town. 2. In the forest. 3. With the Gaul. 4. With Mary. 5. On account of the glory of Rome. 6. After (the) victory. 7. In the forests of Gaul. 8. With the sailor. 9. On account of the dangers of the town. 10. On earth. 11. On account of (the) victory. 12. In the gates of Rome. 13. With God. 14. On account of the rewards of the Gauls. 15. In the sky. 16. After the victory of the Romans. 17. With (the) friends. 18. In the forest. 19. In the gates of the town. 20. With the Romans. 21. In Gaul. 22. On account of the glory of war. 23. In the provinces. 24. In the province. 25. With the servant. 26. After the war. 27. With the Roman. 28. In the kingdom. 29. In the towns. 30. With the sons. 31. On account of danger. 32. In the forests and towns. 33. After the danger. 34. With Christ. 35. In war. 36. With the Christians. 37. With the Gauls. 38. On account of war. 39. Behind the town. 40. In the gate.

Exercise 23.—1. Cum Maria. 2. Post bellum. 3. Cum Deō. 4. Propter bellum. 5. In oppidō. 6. Post periculum. 7. Propter praemium. 8. Cum Dei Filiō. 9. Propter Christiānōs. 10. In Caelō. 11. Propter rēgnum. 12. Cum amīcis. 13. In Galliā. 14. Cum Rōmānis. 15. Cum nautis. 16. In silvis. 17. In terrā. 18. In prōvinciis. 19. Cum servō. 20. In periculō. 21. Propter imperium. 22. Cum Gallō. 23. Post oppidum. 24. In terrā. 25. Propter Rōmae glōriam.

Exercise 24.—1. "You are sons of God" 2. Christ is the Son of Mary. 3. Christians are servants of God. 4. Heaven is the reward of Christians. 5. Mary is in heaven with God. 6. The war is in the province. (There is a war in the province.) 7. We are sons of God 8. You are a friend of God. 9. The Gauls are in Gaul, but the Romans are not in Gaul. 10. The Gauls are in the towns and in the forests. 11. The Romans did not give swords to the Gauls. 12. The forests are in Gaul. (There are forests in Gaul.) 13. Rome is not in Gaul. 14. On account of war the Gauls are not friends of the Romans. 15. The swords are in the town.