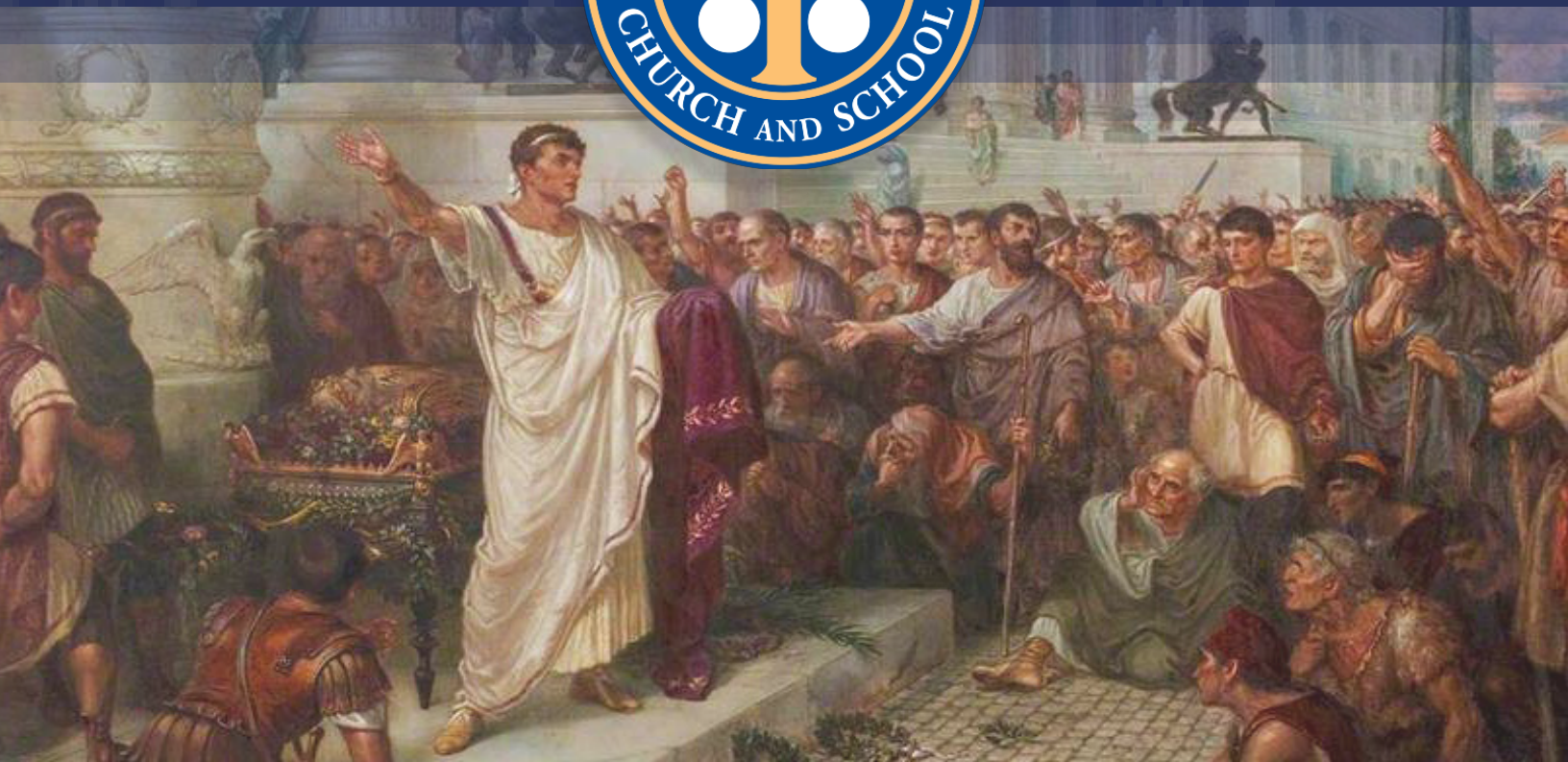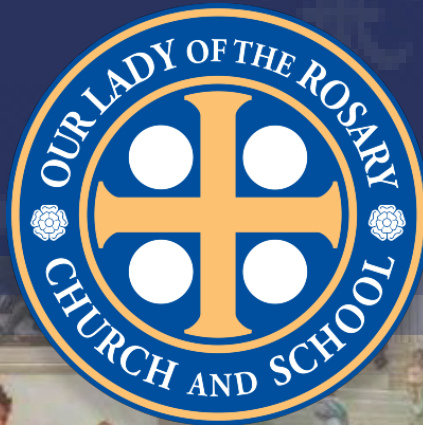# Latin
Curriculum

Grade 08

Course Overview

Course Description

Latin 08 begins with a comprehensive review of Second Form Latin (Memoria Press), ensuring mastery of foundational forms and grammar before progressing into the new material of Third Form Latin. Students will refine their knowledge of verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and syntax while expanding their vocabulary and deepening their understanding of Latin as a precise and ordered language. Special emphasis will be placed on form mastery, oral recitation, and the beginnings of translation practice, preparing students to enter Henle Latin I in the following year with confidence and fluency.

Why We Teach It...

In this third year of Latin study, students are called to strengthen their command of the language that shaped Rome, the Church, and the intellectual tradition of the West. Having laid the foundation in First and Second Form, students now consolidate their skills, moving from memorization toward application. The discipline of Latin—its endings, forms, and syntax—trains the mind in precision and clarity, while the beginnings of translation invite students into the thought-world of the ancients. This year is not an end in itself, but a bridge: a preparation for the reading of authentic Latin texts in Henle I and beyond.

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Master and review all grammar and vocabulary from Second Form Latin.

- Conjugate verbs in all six tenses, active and passive, across the four conjugations.

Course Objectives | Continued...

- Master and review all grammar and vocabulary from Second Form Latin.

- Conjugate verbs in all six tenses, active and passive, across the four conjugations.

- Decline nouns and adjectives of all five declensions, including irregular forms.

- Identify, parse, and explain the use of pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions.

- Use and understand the subjunctive mood in active and passive voice.

- Translate simple to intermediate Latin sentences accurately into English.

- Compose basic Latin sentences using correct forms and syntax.

- Recite prayers, sayings, and forms from memory as part of the discipline of the course.

Source Material

Second Form Latin Textbook – Memoria Press
Second Form Latin Workbook – Memoria Press
Third Form Latin Textbook – Memoria Press
Third Form Latin Workbook – Memoria Press
Latin Grammar – Memoria Press Reference

Key Concepts

Conjugation	Predicate	Antecedent
Declension	Subject	Relative Clause
Case	Direct Object	Purpose Clause
Tense	Indirect Object	Result Clause
Mood	Preposition	Appositive
Voice	Infinitive	Principal Parts
Person	Participle	Imperative
Number	Gerund	Subjunctive
Gender	Supine	Translation
Agreement	Pronoun	Passive Voice

Assessments

Summative: 35%

- Unit Exams
- Summative Quizzes
- Recitations
- Artifacts

Formative: 35%

- Weekly Drills
- Quizzes
- Homework

Conscientiousness 30%

- Pop quizzes
- Homework
- Classwork
- Preparedness and participation

Scope & Sequence

Unit 1 | Foundations of Latin: Verbs — 7 Weeks

Overview

Unit I begins with a comprehensive review of verbs across all four conjugations. Students revisit the six tenses of the indicative active and passive, ensuring mastery of the forms already learned in Second Form Latin. From this foundation, new material introduces the imperative mood and the passive perfect system. This unit emphasizes precision in parsing, form recognition, and oral recitation, training students to handle verbs with accuracy and fluency. The goal is to form habits of exactness in grammar that will carry into translation work.

Weeks 1-2

- Review 3rd and 4th Conjugation Verbs (active, indicative, all tenses)
- Drill principal parts and conjugation patterns

Weeks 3-4

- Review 1st & 2nd Conjugation Verbs (active, indicative, all tenses)
- Review *sum, esse*
- Begin oral drills combining all conjugations

Weeks 5-6

- Imperative Mood, Active & Passive (all conjugations)
- Review of command forms in prayers and sayings
- Introduction to Perfect Passive, Pluperfect Passive

Week 7

Future Perfect Passive (all conjugations)
Unit I Cumulative Review & Examination
Recitations: full paradigms of active & passive indicative verbs, sum in all tenses, imperatives

Unit 2 | Nouns & their Companions   7 Weeks

Overview

Unit II reviews and expands the student's command of nouns, adjectives, and numerical forms. Building on Second Form Latin, students revisit all five declensions, with particular attention to irregular nouns, appositives, and the vocative case. Adjectives receive special focus: their use as substantives, irregular patterns, and agreement with nouns. Prepositions and their governing cases are reviewed, leading to a study of numbers and their forms. This unit grounds students in the building blocks of Latin syntax, showing how nouns and adjectives shape meaning through agreement.

Weeks 8-9

- Review of 1st & 2nd Declension Nouns
- Introduction to Vocative Case (rules and exceptions)
- Declension drills and parsing exercises

Weeks 10-11

- Review of 3rd–5th Declension Nouns
- 4th Declension neuters and irregular nouns
- Appositives and their use in translation

Weeks 12-13

- Adjective Review; adjectives used as nouns (substantives)
- The nine irregular adjectives (solus, nullus, unus, totus, alius, uter, ullus, neuter, alter)
- Parsing drills with adjective agreement

Week 14

- 3rd Declension adjectives (1- and 3-termination forms)
- Prepositions and the cases they govern
- Review of adverbs and numbers 11–20
- ***Unit II Cumulative Review & Examination***

Unit 3 | The Language of Reference   6 Weeks

Overview

Unit III is devoted to the study of Latin pronouns in their many forms and uses. Students review personal pronouns, then progress through demonstratives (is, hic, ille, iste), the intensive ipse, and reflexive pronouns and adjectives. Mastery of pronouns requires precision, as they often anchor meaning and agreement in a sentence. By the end of this unit, students will be able to identify, parse, and translate Latin pronouns with confidence, recognizing their essential role in syntax and clarity.

Weeks 15-16

- Review of personal pronouns
- Paradigms of ego, tu, nos, vos
- Possessive adjectives (meus, tuus, noster, vester)

Weeks 17-18

- Demonstrative Pronouns: *is, ea, id and hic, haec, hoc*
- Forms and uses in sentences
- Contrast of near and remote demonstratives

Weeks 19-20

- Demonstratives *ille and iste*
- Intensive pronoun *ipse*
- Reflexive pronouns and adjectives (*sui, sibi, se, se; suus, -a, -um*)
- ***Unit III Cumulative Review & Examination***

Unit 4 | The Mood of Possibility!   8 Weeks

Overview

Unit IV introduces students to the subjunctive mood, both active and passive, along with its core uses in Latin syntax. Having mastered the indicative, students now encounter the mood of potentiality, purpose, and inner intention. The subjunctive governs some of Latin's most essential constructions: purpose and result clauses, deliberative questions, and negative clauses. This unit requires both memory of forms and attentiveness to nuance, training students to discern meaning not only in what is but in what might be.

Weeks 21-23

-Present Subjunctive, Active (Hortatory)

- Present Subjunctive, Passive (Deliberative Questions)

- Paradigm drills and simple clause recognition

Weeks 24-25

- Imperfect Subjunctive, Active & Passive

- Subjunctive of sum (present, imperfect)

- Purpose Clauses (ut and ne)

Weeks 26-27

- Perfect Subjunctive, Active & Passive

- Pluperfect Subjunctive, Active & Passive

- Negative Purpose Clauses

- Subjunctive of sum (perfect, pluperfect)

Week 28

- Application: recognizing subjunctive in prayers, sayings, and sentences

- Review of all forms and clause types

- ***Unit IV Cumulative Review & Examination***

Course Catechism

This section is structured as a series of questions and answers—intended to cultivate wisdom, virtue, and a love of tradition in the soul of the reader. Drawing from classical education, Christian orthodoxy, and the accumulated insights of Western civilization, this catechism aims to form not only the mind but the moral imagination.

Each question is crafted to provoke contemplation, and each answer is more than mere information—it is a small liturgy of truth, designed to be memorized, internalized, and lived. In the tradition of ancient catechisms, this section assumes that learning is not just for passing tests, but for becoming someone.

Section I │ The Language of Algebra

Q: Why do we study Latin?
A: *We study Latin to train the mind, to love precision, and to inherit the wisdom of the West.*

Q: Is Latin a dead language?
A: *No language that feeds the mind and serves the Church is truly dead.*

Q: What does Latin teach that English does not?
A: *Latin teaches logic, discipline, and the art of endings.*

Q: How should one translate Latin?
A: *Slowly, reverently, and with the goal of understanding both word and world.*

Q: What is lost when we only read in English?
A: *We lose the beauty of form, the dignity of word endings, and the training of the soul in careful thought.*

Q: What is the reward of learning Latin?
A: *Clarity of mind, depth of thought, and fellowship with saints and sages.*

Section II | Grammar & Syntax

Q: What is grammar?
A: *Grammar is the art of combining words correctly and meaningfully.*

Q: What is syntax?
A: *Syntax is the arrangement of words to show their relationship and function in a sentence.*

Q: What is the most important rule of Latin syntax?
A: *Word endings matter more than word order.*

Q: What is the indicative mood?
A: *The indicative mood states facts and asks questions.*

Q: What is the subjunctive mood?
A: *The subjunctive expresses wishes, potentiality, or uncertainty.*

Q: What is the imperative mood?
A: *The imperative gives a command or expresses an exhortation.*

Q: What is the passive voice?
A: *In the passive voice, the subject receives the action rather than performing it.*

Q: What are the six attributes of a verb?
A: *Person, Number, Tense, Voice, Mood, and Conjugation.*

Q: What are the principal parts of a Latin verb?
A: *The four basic forms of a verb: the First Person Present active indicative, the Infinitive, the First Person Perfect Active Indicative, and Perfect Passive Participle.*

Q: Why are principal parts important?
A: *From the principal parts, all other verb forms are built.*

Q: What are the helping verbs associated with each tense?
A: ***Present:*** *am, is, are, do, does;* ***Imperfect:*** *was, were;* ***Future****: will, shall;* ***Perfect:*** *have, has, did;* ***Pluperfect****: had;* ***Future Perfect****: will have, shall have*

Q: What are the functions of the six cases?
A: ***Nominative:*** *subject, predicate nominative, predicate adjective;* ***Genitive:*** *possession, description, "of" phrases;* ***Dative:*** *indirect object, reference ("to/for" someone);* ***Accusative:*** *direct object, object of some prepositions;* ***Ablative:*** *means, instrument, separation, accompaniment, object of many prepositions;* ***Vocative:*** *direct address*

Q: What is a predicate nominative?
A: *A predicate nominative is a noun in the nominative case that renames the subject after a linking verb.*

Q: What is a predicate adjective?
A: *A predicate adjective is an adjective in the nominative case that describes the subject after a linking verb.*

Q: What is the adjective agreement rule?
A: *An adjective must agree with its noun in gender, number, and case.*

Q: What is the pronoun agreement rule?
A: *A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case is determined by its use in the sentence.*

Q: What is the neuter rule?
A: *All neuter nouns have identical forms in the nominative and accusative cases, both singular and plural.*

Q: What is the sequence of tenses?
A: *It is the rule that the tense of the subjunctive follows the tense of the main verb.*

Q: What is a main clause and what is a subordinate clause?
A: *A main clause can stand alone as a complete thought, while a subordinate clause depends on a main clause for its meaning and cannot stand alone.*

Q: What is a deliberative question?
A: *A question asked in the subjunctive that expresses doubt or uncertainty about what should be done.*

Q: What are the regular active endings of the present tense?
A: *-ō, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.*

Q: What are the regular active endings of the imperfect tense?
A: *-bam, -bās, -bat, -bāmus, -bātis, -bant.*

Q: What are the regular active endings of the future tense?
A: **1st/2nd conjugations:** *-bō, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt.*
3rd/4th conjugations: *-am, -ēs, -et, -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.*

Q: What are the regular active endings of the perfect tense?
A: *-ī, -istī, -it, -imus, -istis, -ērunt.*

Q: What are the regular active endings of the pluperfect tense?
A: *-eram, -erās, -erat, -erāmus, -erātis, -erant.*

Q: What are the regular active endings of the future perfect tense?
A: *-erō, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint*

Q: What vowel change marks the 3rd conjugation in the present tense?
A: *The stem vowel shortens to -i- in most forms and to -u- in the 3rd person plural.*

Q: What vowel change marks the 3rd conjugation in the imperfect tense?
A: *The stem vowel becomes -ē- before the tense sign -ba- (e.g., regēbam).*

Q: What vowel change marks the 3rd conjugation in the future tense?
A: *The stem vowel is -a- in the 1st singular and -e- in the other forms (e.g., regam, regēs)..*

Q: What vowel change marks the 3rd-io conjugation in the present tense?
A: *The stem vowel changes to -i- in the singular and -iu- in the 3rd plural.*

Q: What vowel change marks the 3rd-io conjugation in the imperfect tense?
A: *The stem vowel becomes -iē- before the tense sign -ba- (e.g., capiēbam).*

Q: What vowel change marks the 3rd-io conjugation in the future tense?
A: *The stem vowel becomes -iam, -iēs, -iet, -iēmus, -iētis, -ient.*

Q: What vowel change marks the 4th conjugation in the present tense?
A: *The stem vowel is -i- in all forms and lengthens to -iu- in the 3rd plural.*

Q: What vowel change marks the 4th conjugation in the imperfect tense?
A: *The stem vowel becomes -iē- before the tense sign -ba- (e.g., audiēbam).*

Q: What vowel change marks the 4th conjugation in the future tense?
A: *The stem vowel becomes -iam, -iēs, -iet, -iēmus, -iētis, -ient.*

Q: What are the regular passive endings of the present tense?
A*: -r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -minī, -ntur.*

Q: What are the regular passive endings of the imperfect tense?
A: *-bar, -bāris, -bātur, -bāmur, -bāminī, -bantur.*

Q: What are the regular passive endings of the future tense (1st and 2nd conjugations)?
A: *-bor, -beris, -bitur, -bimur, -biminī, -buntur.*

Q: What are the regular passive endings of the future tense (3rd and 4th conjugations)?
A: *-ar, -ēris, -ētur, -ēmur, -ēminī, -entur.*

Q: What are the regular passive endings of the perfect tense?
A: *Perfect Passive = Perfect Passive Participle + sum:*

sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt.

Q: What are the regular passive endings of the pluperfect tense?
A: *Pluperfect Passive = Perfect Passive Participle + eram:*

eram, erās, erat, erāmus, erātis, erant.

Q: What are the regular passive endings of the future perfect tense?
A: *Future Perfect Passive = Perfect Passive Participle + erō:*

erō, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt.

Q: What are important prepositions that take the accusative case?
A: *Ad, ante, apud, circum, contra, in (into, onto), inter, per, post, propter, super, trans.*

Q: What are important prepositions that take the ablative case?
A: *A/ab, cum, coram, de, e/ex, in (in, on), prae, pro, sine, sub, tenus.*

Q: What are the endings of the first declension?
A: *-a, -ae, -ae, -am, -ā; -ae, -ārum, -īs, -ās, -īs.*

Q: What are the endings of the second declension (masculine)?
A: *-us/-er, -ī, -ō, -um, -ō; -ī, -ōrum, -īs, -ōs, -īs.*

Q: What are the endings of the second declension (neuter)?
A: *-um, -ī, -ō, -um, -ō; -a, -ōrum, -īs, -a, -īs.*

Q: What are the endings of the third declension (masculine/feminine)?
A: *--, -is, -ī, -em, -e; -ēs, -um, -ibus, -ēs, -ibus.*

Q: What are the endings of the third declension (neuter)?
A: *--, -is, -ī, --, -e; -a, -um, -ibus, -a, -ibus.*

Q: What are the endings of the fourth declension (masculine)?
A: *-us, -ūs, -uī, -um, -ū; -ūs, -uum, -ibus, -ūs, -ibus.*

Q: What are the forms of the personal pronouns in Latin?
A: ***First Person Singular (ego)****: ego, meī, mihi, mē, mē;* ***Second Person Singular (tū)****: tū, tuī, tibi, tē, tē;* ***First Person Plural (nōs):*** *nōs, nostrī/nostrum, nōbīs, nōs, nōbīs;* ***Second Person Plural (vōs)****: vōs, vestrī/vestrum, vōbīs, vōs, vōbīs*

Q: What are the possessive adjectives formed from personal pronouns?
A: *Meus, tuus, noster, vester, and the reflexive suus.*

Q: What are the demonstrative pronouns?
A: *Is, ea, id; hic, haec, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud; ipse, ipsa, ipsum.*

Section IV | Recitations

Q: What do we sing when we adore the Eucharistic Lord in Benediction?

A: *Tantum ergo Sacramentum,*   *Genitori Genitoque*
veneremur cernui;   *laus et iubilatio;*
et antiquum documentum   *salus, honor, virtus quoque*
novo cedat ritui;   *sit et benedictio;*
praestet fides supplementum   *procedenti ab utroque*
sensuum defectui.   *compar sit laudatio.*
   Amen.

Q: What hymn do we offer to Christ present in the Eucharist as a plea for strength?

A: *O salutaris Hostia,*   *Uni trinoque Domino*
quae caeli pandis ostium: *sit sempiterna gloria:*
bella premunt hostilia;   *qui vitam sine termino*
da robur, fer auxilium.   *nobis donet in patria.*
   Amen.

Q: What Marian antiphon do we recite at Christmastide, honoring the Mother of the Redeemer?

A: *Alma Redemptoris Mater,*
quae pervia caeli porta manes
et stella maris,
succurre cadenti,
surgere qui curat, populo:
tu quae genuisti, natura mirante,
tuum sanctum Genitorem:
Virgo prius ac posterius,
Gabrielis ab ore sumens illud "Ave,"
peccatorum miserere.

Q: What Marian antiphon do we sing in Lent, praising the Queen of Heaven?

A: *Ave, Regina caelorum,*   *Gaude, Virgo gloriosa,*
ave, Domina angelorum: *super omnes speciosa;*
salve radix, salve porta,   *vale, o valde decora,*
ex qua mundo lux est orta.   *et pro nobis Christum exora.*

Weekly Logos | *The Verb Tells All...*

Latin verbs reveal truth through form: to know what is happening, we must know who is doing the action, when, and how. Endings carry the meaning of time, person, and number. To master verbs is to master clarity.

What Are We Assessing? | *The Facts*

- Six tenses of the indicative active (1st & 2nd conjugations)
- Full forms of sum in all six tenses
- Principal parts of common 1st & 2nd conjugation verbs
- Endings for each tense
- Vocabulary review from Second Form Latin

What Are We Asessing? | *The Skills*

- Conjugating verbs orally and in writing across all six tenses
- Identifying tense, person, and number from a verb form
- Accurately translating simple sentences containing sum and indicative verbs
- Parsing verb forms quickly and correctly
- Creating Latin sentences using 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs

What Are We Assessing? | *The Truths*

"Subject is Contained within the Verb"

These truths unify every element of the lesson:
– Verb forms encode order and meaning—tiny changes in endings change time, person, or action.
– The verb sum is not merely a word but expresses existence itself—the foundation of truth and reality.
– To learn the indicative is to learn how Latin states what is: the language of fact and being.

Assessments | *Suggested Types*

⚅ Principal Parts Quiz (laudo, moneo, and sum)
⚅ Vocabulary Drill (review verbs from Second Form Latin)
⚅ Parsing Challenge (identify tense, person, number, conjugation from isolated forms)
⚅ Oral Recitation: sum and 1st/2nd conjugation paradigms

Pacing | *By Week*

Day	Focus	Homework
Monday	Introduce review of 1st & 2nd conjugation verbs. Conjugate laudo and moneo across all six indicative active tenses	Conjugate amo & video
Tuesday	Review sum in all tenses; discuss its meaning as "to be" Drill principal parts of 1st/2nd conjugation verbs	Conjugate sum
Wednesday	Practice parsing verbs from mixed forms (tense, person, number)	Conjugate do and habeo; parse 10 assigned verbs
Thursday	Translation practice: sentences using sum and 1st/2nd conjugation verbs	Translate 5 Latin → English, 5 English → Latin
Friday	Quiz	None

Teacher Tips

Begin with Oral Recitation: Start every class by chanting sum and the 1st/2nd conjugation endings. Daily repetition fixes forms in memory.

Emphasize Principal Parts: Remind students that if they know the four parts, they can form every tense. Quiz them orally on the spot.

Highlight Small Changes: Show how one letter alters the entire meaning (e.g., laudat vs. laudant). Drive home that endings matter because meaning matters.

Connect sum to Truth: When reviewing sum, pause to remind students it is more than a verb—it expresses existence itself. Grammar meets philosophy here.

Keep Drills Varied: Mix oral conjugations, written parsing, and translation. Students should not only memorize forms but also apply them.

Use Expletive est/sunt: Demonstrate "there is/are" constructions in simple classroom Latin (e.g., est liber in mensā). It makes the grammar tangible.

Encourage Speed & Accuracy: Make parsing drills a friendly competition—who can identify tense, person, and number the fastest, without mistakes?

Tie Translation to Form: When a student struggles with a translation, point them back to the ending: "What does the form tell you?" Train them to see forms first.