**Welcome to Week Five of your Latin Boot Camp!**

**I. Possum.** Sometimes we want to say that we are able to do something, not just that we are doing something. There is a way to say that in Latin too. We use a verb that means “I am able” and then we use the second principal part of another verb to tell what we are able to do. You may have to look back at Week Two’s vocabulary list to show you what the second principal part of each verb is.

1. I am able to work. 4. We are able to sing.

2. You are able to walk. 5. You (plural) are able to shout.

3. He is able to give. 6. They are able to praise.

The verb that means “I am able” is **possum**. Here is a conjugation of **possum** for you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **posʹsūm**, *I am able* | **possūʹmus**, *we are able* |
| **pōʹtes**, *you are able* | **pōtesʹtis**, *you (plural) are able* |
| **pōʹtest**, *he/she/it is able* | **posʹsūnt**, *they are able* |

Let’s see how you would do this in Latin.

1. **Possum laborare.** *I am able to work.*

2. **Potes ambulare.**  *You are able to walk.*

3. **Potest dare.** *He is able to give.*

4. **Possumus cantare**. *We are able to sing.*

5. **Potestis clamare.** *You are able to shout.*6. **Possunt laudare.** *They are able to praise.*

Now, if you wanted to say: *The girls are able to sing*, you’d just put the word for *girls*, **puellae**, in the Nominative Case plural, and then use **possunt**, meaning *they* *are able.*

*The girls they are able to sing.*

becomes

*The girls are able to sing.*

becomes

**Puellae possunt cantare.**

In Latin, you can change the word order and the sentence is still the same in English. Just keep the endings the same in Latin.

So we can also say for that same sentence:

**Puellae cantare possunt.**

**Cantare possunt puellae.**

**II. Second Conjugation of Verbs.**

In Week Two you learned some verbs which belong to the first “family” of verbs. Now you can become familiar with verbs of the second family. Do not worry; there are only four families altogether!

Remember, you learned four principal parts of verbs?

**habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatus,** *live*

We removed the **–re** from the second part, **habitare**, to find the stem of this word. Then we conjugated it by adding personal endings to that stem, after dropping the **a** from the first person singular.

Singular Plural

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| First Person | habit**o** | habita**mus** |
| Second Person | habita**s** | habita**tis** |
| Third Person | habita**t** | habita**nt** |

Now, you are going to learn verbs from a family that uses “e” where you had “a” in the first family.

Example: **tenʹēō, tenʹerē, tenʹūī, tenʹtūs**, *hold*, or *have*

Remove the **–re** from the second principal part, **tenere**. What is left? **tene**Put that stem in each box. This time we do not drop the vowel, **e** from the first one.

Singular Plural

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| First Person | tene | tene |
| Second Person | tene | tene |
| Third Person | tene | tene |

Then, add those personal endings. We will add accent marks but you don’t need to in the future.

Singular Plural

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| First Person | tenēʹō | tenēʹ**mus** |
| Second Person | tenʹē**s** | tenēʹ**tis** |
| Third Person | tenʹe**t** | tenʹe**nt** |

After that, add the English meanings.

Singular Plural

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| First Person | **teneo**, *I hold or I have* | **tenemus**, *we hold* or *we have* |
| Second Person | **tenes**, *you hold* or *you have* | **tenetis**, *you (all) hold,* or *have* |
| Third Person | **tenet**, *he/she/it holds* or *has* | **tenent**, *they hold* or *they have* |

There! I think you understand, right?

**III. Phrases.**

When you learn Latin, you don’t want to just conjugate verbs and decline nouns. You’d like to actually *say* something. Here are some phrases that Latin students should know. (Added accent marks for you)

**Semʹper Fidēʹlis,** *always faithful (Marines)*

**Dēʹō volenʹtē,** *God willing*

# Lāpʹsus linʹguae, *a slip of the tongue*

**Mēʹa cūlʹpa,** *my fault (Yes, we all need to know this one!)*

**Pāʹter Nōsʹter,** *Our Father*

**Pax vōbisʹcūm,** *Peace be with you*

And some everyday phrases:

**Sālʹvē!** *Hi!*

**Quōmōʹdō es?** *How are you?*

**Bēʹnē, grāʹtīās.**  *Fine, thank you.*

**Natēʹmūs!**  *Let’s go swimming.*

**Māʹlō curʹrerē.**  *I prefer to run.***Quis est opʹtīma magistra hic?**  *Who’s the best teacher here?*

**Ūʹbi est cīʹbūs?** *Where’s the food?*

**Latīʹna vīʹvit!**  *Latin lives!*

**Vāʹlē!** *Good bye.*

**IV. Vocabulary – Some second conjugation verbs for your Worksheet.**

**ār′dēō, ārdē′rē, ār′sī, ār′sūs***,* *blaze, glow* (with heat)

**cens′ēō, cen′sē′rē, cen′sūī, cen′sūs,**  *think, suppose, judge***hāʹb ēō, habeʹrē, hāʹbūī, hāʹbītūs***, have, possess*

**mā′nēō, mānē′rē, mān′sī, mān′sūs**, *remain, stay*   
**possid′ēō, possidē′rē, posse′dī, posses′sūs***, own, occupy*   
**tenʹēō, tenʹerē, tenʹūī, tenʹtūs,** *hold, keep*

Be ready to conjugate or translate these in your Worksheet!