

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M03: Nouns and Adjectives

Complete the five-declension noun map and control first-, second-, and third-declension adjective agreement in description and narration

Packet key	M03
Stable lessons	EL-I.5,I.6
Course stage	Foundations
What this assumes	Reliable recognition of the first three noun declensions from EL-M02
Continue with	EL-M04, Being and Present Action

EL-GUIDE explains the course-wide study loop, source labels, answer use, and repetition method. This packet begins with substantive teaching and supplies its own memory work, readings, composition, cumulative practice, and models.

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Part I

Teaching

CHAPTER 1

Unit 5: Fourth and Fifth Declensions

This lesson develops the ability to:

- identify fourth- and fifth-declension nouns from their dictionary forms;
- decline masculine and neuter fourth-declension nouns and a regular fifth-declension noun;
- distinguish identical-looking forms by syntax; and
- choose a defensible case analysis for nouns from all five declensions.

1.1 Fourth-declension forms

The fourth-declension marker is genitive singular *-us*. Most nouns in *-us* are masculine, but *manus*, *manus f.*, “hand”, is a frequent exception. Neuters such as *genu*, *genus n.*, “knee”, obey the universal neuter rule: nominative and accusative are identical, and their plural ends in *-a*.

	<i>spiritus, spiritus m.</i>		<i>genu, genus n.</i>	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nom.	spiritus	spiritus	genu	genua
Gen.	spiritus	spirituum	genus	genuum
Dat.	spiritui	spiritibus	genu	genibus
Acc.	spiritum	spiritus	genu	genua
Abl.	spiritu	spiritibus	genu	genibus
Voc.	spiritus	spiritus	genu	genua

Length marks would distinguish several forms in a fully marked dictionary, but ordinary Missals omit them. Therefore *spiritus* can be nominative singular, genitive singular, nominative plural, accusative plural, vocative singular, or vocative plural. Government, agreement, and clause function must decide among them.

1.2 Fifth-declension forms

The fifth-declension marker is genitive singular *-ei*. Most nouns are feminine. *dies*, *diei*, “day”, is usually masculine, though it can be feminine when it denotes an appointed day. The regular model is *res*, *rei f.*, whose broad range includes “thing, matter, affair”, and “reality”.

	<i>res, rei f.</i>	
	sg.	pl.
Nom.	res	res
Gen.	rei	rerum
Dat.	rei	rebus
Acc.	rem	res
Abl.	re	rebus
Voc.	res	res

Worked example: *Et cum spiritu tuo*

Worked passage ID: W.I.16; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

cum governs the ablative. Thus *spiritu* is ablative singular, and possessive adjective *tuo* agrees with it in masculine singular ablative. **English rendering status: unavailable.**

Worked example: *Pater, in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum*

Worked passage ID: W.I.17; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

The movement into another's keeping makes *in* govern accusative *manus*; it is feminine plural, so *tuas* agrees with it. *spiritum meum* is the masculine singular accusative object of *commendo*. Translation: "Father, into your hands I commend my spirit."

Worked example: *Hæc est dies quam fecit Dominus* (Ps 117:24)

Worked passage ID: W.I.18; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

dies is nominative singular and the predicate noun after *est*. Relative *quam* is feminine accusative singular because it refers back to *dies* as conceived here and is the object of *fecit*. Translation: "This is the day which the Lord has made."

Worked example: *Ut in nomine Iesu omne genu flectatur* (Phil 2:10)

Worked passage ID: W.I.19; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

in governs ablative *nomine*; *Iesu* is genitive singular. Neuter *genu* is nominative singular, the subject of passive *flectatur*; *omne* agrees with it. Translation: "That at the name of Jesus every knee should bend."

1.3 A five-declension decision procedure

For every noun, first write its dictionary genitive and gender. Derive the stem, then let syntax select case and number before selecting an ending. Do not assign a case from the ending alone. For example, *-ibus* narrows a form to dative or ablative plural, but a governing *cum* settles the choice; a recipient may instead require the dative. Treat irregular *domus*, *domus f.* as a dictionary item: its forms mix second- and fourth-declension patterns.

1.4 Handwritten study and controlled composition

Copy the three paradigms, circling every form that can represent more than one case or number. Make a one-page five-declension chart containing only genitive singular, dative singular, accusative singular, ablative singular, and nominative plural endings. Then write and label *cum spiritu*, *in manibus*, *in manus*, *rei bonæ*, and *res bonæ*. Transform *Hæc est dies* to *Hi sunt dies*; transform *omne genu* to *omnia genua*.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 6: Adjectives and Agreement

This lesson develops the ability to:

- decline first/second-declension and third-declension adjectives;
- make an adjective agree with its noun in gender, number, and case;
- distinguish attributive, predicate, and substantival uses; and
- explain adjective forms in familiar Mass texts.

2.1 First/second-declension adjectives

The dictionary entry *sanctus*, -a, -um supplies masculine, feminine, and neuter nominative singular. Its masculine and neuter endings follow the second declension; its feminine endings follow the first.

An adjective may be **attributive**, forming part of a noun phrase (*vitam æternam*, “eternal life”); **predicate**, completing a linking verb (*dignum est*, “it is fitting”); or **substantival**, standing in place of an understood noun (*sancti*, “the holy ones”). These are uses in a sentence, not separate adjective forms.

	Singular			Plural		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	sanctus	sancta	sanctum	sancti	sanctæ	sancta
Gen.	sancti	sanctæ	sancti	sanctorum	sanctarum	sanctorum
Dat.	sancto	sanctæ	sancto	sanctis	sanctis	sanctis
Acc.	sanctum	sanctam	sanctum	sanctos	sanctas	sancta
Abl.	sancto	sancta	sancto	sanctis	sanctis	sanctis
Voc.	sancte	sancta	sanctum	sancti	sanctæ	sancta

2.2 Third-declension adjectives

A two-termination adjective such as *omnis*, *omne* has one nominative singular for masculine and feminine and another for neuter. Its genitive *omnis* reveals the stem. These adjectives normally use i-stem endings.

	Singular		Plural	
	m./f.	n.	m./f.	n.
Nom.	omnis	omne	omnes	omnia
Gen.	omnis	omnis	omnium	omnium
Dat.	omni	omni	omnibus	omnibus
Acc.	omnem	omne	omnes	omnia
Abl.	omni	omni	omnibus	omnibus
Voc.	omnis	omne	omnes	omnia

A one-termination adjective lists nominative and genitive, for example *felix*, *felicis*, “happy”. Its nominative singular *felix* serves all three genders; other forms are built on *felic-*: accusative masculine/feminine *felicem*, neuter *felix*, ablative *felici*, plural masculine/feminine *felices*, neuter *felicia*, and genitive plural *felicium*. Gender belongs to the noun, not to the adjective’s declension.

Agreement is a matching rule

An adjective must match its noun in gender, number, and case, but its ending need not look like the noun’s ending. In *Patris omnipotentis*, both words are masculine singular genitive; in *gloria magna*, both are feminine singular nominative. Determine the noun first, then choose the adjective coordinates.

Worked example: *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*

Worked passage ID: W.I.20; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Each *Sanctus* is masculine singular nominative and agrees with *Dominus*; *Deus* stands in **apposition**, meaning that it is a second noun in the same case that identifies the same referent. **English rendering status: unavailable.** Continue from the Latin and grammatical analysis without a model English text.

Worked example: *Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua*

Worked passage ID: W.I.21; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

cæli and *terra* form a compound subject. Predicate *pleni* is nominative plural masculine, the conventional form for a mixed-gender group. *gloria tua* is ablative after *pleni*. **English rendering status: unavailable.** Continue from the Latin and grammatical analysis without a model English text.

Worked example: *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis*

Worked passage ID: W.I.22; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

æternam is feminine singular accusative with object *requiem*; *perpetua* is feminine singular nominative with subject *lux*. Translation: “Grant them eternal rest, O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon them.”

Worked example: *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus*

Worked passage ID: W.I.23; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Deus is being addressed. One-termination *omnipotens* has a vocative identical to its nominative; *sempiterne* is the masculine singular vocative of *sempiternus*. Translation: “Almighty, eternal God.”

Worked example: *Corpus Domini nostri Iesu Christi custodiat animam meam in vitam æternam*

Worked passage ID: W.I.24; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

nostri agrees with genitive *Domini*; *meam* agrees with accusative *animam*; *æternam* agrees with accusative *vitam*. **English rendering status: unavailable.**

The three adjective uses recur throughout the Missal: attributive adjectives belong inside noun phrases, predicate adjectives complete linking verbs, and substantival adjectives stand for contextually understood nouns.

2.3 Handwritten study and controlled composition

Copy both full paradigms and the listed forms of *felix*. Draw arrows between ten adjectives and the nouns they modify in the examples, writing gender-number-case over each arrow. Then inflect *sanctus* with *spiritus*, *ecclesia*, and *nomen* in nominative and accusative, singular and plural. Compose “eternal light”, *lux æterna*; “of the almighty Father”, *Patris omnipotentis*; and “all holy names”, *omnia nomina sancta*.

Part II

Memory Work

CHAPTER 1

Vocabulary, forms, and constructions from memory

1.1 New lexemes

The entries below are sufficient for the packet's controlled memory work. English senses are project glosses; pedagogical strands do not assert a checked occurrence in a named corpus.

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L017	<i>terra, -æ f.</i>	earth, land, ground	noun; first declension; feminine; literal land or earth; preposition and context narrow the sense
L018	<i>silva, -æ f.</i>	wood, forest	noun; first declension; feminine; common place noun for transparent narrative
L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	city	noun; third declension; feminine; stem <i>urb-</i> ; learn place constructions separately
L020	<i>liber, libri m.</i>	book	noun; second declension; masculine; stem <i>libr-</i> ; distinguish from <i>liber</i> , free
L021	<i>mensa, -æ f.</i>	table	noun; first declension; feminine; use with place phrases and verbs of setting or approaching
L022	<i>panis, panis m.</i>	bread	noun; third declension; masculine; genitive equals nominative in spelling; syntax resolves forms
L023	<i>vinum, -i n.</i>	wine	noun; second declension; neuter; apply the neuter nominative-accusative rule
L024	<i>do, dare, dedi, datum</i>	give, grant	verb; first conjugation with irregular short stem vowel; often takes accusative thing and dative recipient
L227	<i>ager, agri m.</i>	field, land, territory	noun; second declension; masculine; stem <i>agr-</i> ; literal field, countryside, or territory depends on context
L228	<i>labor, laboris m.</i>	work, toil, hardship	noun; third declension; masculine; context distinguishes productive work, exertion, and suffering
L229	<i>manus, -us f.</i>	hand; band of people	noun; fourth declension; feminine; literal body part, agency, possession, or organized band depends on context
L230	<i>caput, capitis n.</i>	head; chapter; chief point	noun; third declension; neuter; stem <i>capit-</i> ; physical, textual, and figurative senses require context
L231	<i>oculus, -i m.</i>	eye	noun; second declension; masculine; literal sight and figurative perception must be distinguished by context
L232	<i>auris, auris f.</i>	ear	noun; third-declension i-stem; feminine; use with verbs of hearing and giving attention as the construction permits
L233	<i>cibus, -i m.</i>	food	noun; second declension; masculine; mass or particular nourishment depends on number and context
L234	<i>fructus, -us m.</i>	fruit, produce, result	noun; fourth declension; masculine; literal produce and figurative outcome require contextual control
L235	<i>caro, carnis f.</i>	flesh, meat	noun; third declension; feminine; bodily, dietary, theological, and figurative senses must not be collapsed
L236	<i>lac, lactis n.</i>	milk	noun; third declension; neuter; stem <i>lact-</i> ; usually a mass noun, with number governed by actual usage
L237	<i>ignis, ignis m.</i>	fire	noun; third-declension i-stem; masculine; literal, punitive, purifying, and figurative senses require context

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L238	<i>lignum, -i n.</i>	wood, piece of wood	noun; second declension; neuter; material, object, and marked liturgical or biblical senses depend on context
L239	<i>ferrum, -i n.</i>	iron, iron weapon	noun; second declension; neuter; material may stand for a weapon by metonymy; prove the contextual sense
L240	<i>vestis, vestis f.</i>	garment, clothing	noun; third-declension i-stem; feminine; singular may denote a garment or clothing collectively; context decides
L241	<i>calceus, -i m.</i>	shoe	noun; second declension; masculine; use with putting on, removing, binding, or walking only as syntax licenses
L242	<i>nummus, -i m.</i>	coin, money	noun; second declension; masculine; singular object and plural monetary amount depend on context
L243	<i>forum, -i n.</i>	marketplace, forum	noun; second declension; neuter; place, civic, judicial, and institutional senses depend on context

1.2 Cumulative retrieval

Supply the gloss from memory. N is the new set; R1, R2, R5, and S are scheduled returns at widening intervals.

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L017	<i>terra, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L018	<i>silva, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	_____
N	L020	<i>liber, libri m.</i>	_____
N	L021	<i>mensa, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L022	<i>panis, panis m.</i>	_____
N	L023	<i>vinum, -i n.</i>	_____
N	L024	<i>do, dare, dedi, datum</i>	_____
N	L227	<i>ager, agri m.</i>	_____
N	L228	<i>labor, laboris m.</i>	_____
N	L229	<i>manus, -us f.</i>	_____
N	L230	<i>caput, capitis n.</i>	_____
N	L231	<i>oculus, -i m.</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L232	<i>auris, auris f.</i>	
N	L233	<i>cibus, -i m.</i>	
N	L234	<i>fructus, -us m.</i>	
N	L235	<i>caro, carnis f.</i>	
N	L236	<i>lac, lactis n.</i>	
N	L237	<i>ignis, ignis m.</i>	
N	L238	<i>lignum, -i n.</i>	
N	L239	<i>ferrum, -i n.</i>	
N	L240	<i>vestis, vestis f.</i>	
N	L241	<i>calceus, -i m.</i>	
N	L242	<i>nummus, -i m.</i>	
N	L243	<i>forum, -i n.</i>	
R1	L009	<i>puer, pueri m.</i>	
R1	L010	<i>puella, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L011	<i>vir, viri m.</i>	
R1	L012	<i>femina, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L210	<i>mater, matris f.</i>	
R1	L215	<i>ianua, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L223	<i>flumen, fluminis n.</i>	
R1	L226	<i>navis, navis f.</i>	
R2	L005	<i>via, -æ f.</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L006	<i>aqua, -æ f.</i>	_____
R2	L007	<i>magnus, -a, -um</i>	_____
R2	L008	<i>parvus, -a, -um</i>	_____
R2	L194	<i>equus, -i m.</i>	_____
R2	L199	<i>arbor, arboris f.</i>	_____
R2	L206	<i>albus, -a, -um</i>	_____
R2	L208	<i>ruber, rubra, rubrum</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G009	The neuter rule <i>noun paradigms</i>	State the neuter rule in full.	_____
G013	First/second-declension adjective agreement <i>adjectives</i>	What coordinates does an adjective copy, and what does it not have to copy?	_____
G014	Third-declension adjective entries <i>adjectives</i>	Explain the information in <i>fidelis, fidele</i> and <i>misericors, misericordis</i> .	_____
G015	Attributive and predicate adjectives <i>adjectives</i>	Distinguish the two uses with a short pair.	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Reconstruct a giving clause from *agricola* / *panem* / *puero* / *dat* and label both objects.

Composition. Write one sentence joining two objects and one sentence containing a place phrase.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: road, town, and weather

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin.

2.1 A day of travel

Prima luce viator e domo procedit. Via longa inter montes viatorem ad urbem ducit. Viator sarcinam gravem manu portat, sed canis fidelis iuxta eum currit. Meridie nubes atrae caelum tegunt; ventus fortis arbores movet, et imber viam implet. Viator spem non amittit. Post breve tempus nubes abeunt, facies caeli clarescit, et viator portam urbis conspicit.

Cumulative gloss. *lux*, *lucis*, light; *viator*, traveler; *domus*, house; *via*, road; *mons*, *montis*, mountain; *urbs*, *urbis*, town; *sarcina*, pack; *manus*, hand; *canis*, dog; *meridies*, midday; *nubes*, cloud; *caelum*, sky; *ventus*, wind; *imber*, rain; *spes*, hope; *tempus*, time; *facies*, face or appearance; *porta*, gate; *procedit*, sets out; *ducit*, leads; *currit*, runs; *tegunt*, cover; *movet*, moves; *implet*, fills; *amittit*, loses; *abeunt*, depart; *clarescit*, clears; *conspicit*, catches sight of.

2.2 Complete the noun map

Find at least one third-, fourth-, and fifth-declension noun. Decline *mons*, *manus*, and *spes* in the singular; then give the forms demanded by these phrases: “between the mountains,” “with both hands,” “the hopes of the travelers,” and “the faces of the townspeople.”

Agreement can cross unlike-looking endings: *sarcinam gravem*, *canis fidelis*, *nubes atrae*, *ventus fortis*. For each pair, state gender, number, case, and function. Do not demand matching letters where Latin demands matching grammatical features.

2.3 Compose weather that changes action

Write eight to ten connected sentences in which weather interrupts a journey or a day’s work. Include one noun from every declension, four adjective–noun pairs, and at least two prepositional phrases. Underline the exact ending that supports each parse you would want to defend later.

2.4 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to recognize all five declensions in connected prose, maintain adjective agreement across dissimilar endings, and compose a short narrative in which nouns retain clear functions through several clauses.

2.5 The remaining noun systems — connected practice

Connection. Fourth and fifth declensions complete the ordinary noun map and prevent familiar endings from being assigned to the wrong paradigm.

Practice. Decline *manus*, *manus f.*, *cornu*, *cornus n.*, *dies*, *diei m.*, and *res*, *rei f.*; circle forms that are morphologically ambiguous and resolve each in a short clause.

Recall without notes. State how citation form and gender distinguish *manus* from a second-declension guess.

2.6 Agreement across unlike endings — connected practice

Connection. A noun and adjective agree in grammatical features, not necessarily in visible letters or declension.

Practice. Make *fortis*, *forte*, *magnus*, *-a*, *-um*, and *celer*, *celeris*, *celere* agree with six supplied noun forms: *manui*, *rerum*, *cornua*, *regem*, *animalibus*, *die*. Give every parse.

Recall without notes. Explain why matching endings is not a safe agreement rule.

2.7 Description becoming narration — connected practice

Connection. Predicate adjectives, attributive adjectives, and adverbs serve different jobs in connected prose.

Practice. Translate and transform: *Dies serenus est. Vulpes celeris per agrum lente ambulat, sed canis magnus eam videt.* Make the day stormy, the fox plural, and the dog the object of a new sentence.

Recall without notes. Label every adjective's agreement controller and every adverb's verb.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Unit 5: Fourth and Fifth Declensions

Worksheet I.17 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.17

Focus: Fourth/fifth forms and five-declension discrimination

Use: Write gender as well as case and number.

1. Give genitive singular, dative singular, accusative singular, ablative singular, and genitive plural of *spiritus*, *spiritus m.*.

2. Give nominative/accusative singular, nominative/accusative plural, genitive plural, and dative/ablative plural of *genu*, *genus n.*.

3. Decline *res*, *rei f.* in the singular in case order.

4. Parse and translate *cum spiritu tuo*; explain why *spiritum* would be wrong.

5. Correct *hæc est diem quam fecit Dominus*.

6. Text: *Pater, in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum*.

Passage ID: I.17.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the fourth-declension nouns, explain both adjective forms, and translate.

Worksheet I.18 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.18**Focus:** Ambiguous fourth-declension endings and fifth-declension production**Use:** Use syntax to choose among identical-looking forms.

1. List every possible analysis of isolated *spiritus* within the paradigm of *spiritus*, *spiritus m.*.

2. Resolve *spiritus* in (a) *Spiritus Sanctus venit*, (b) *dona Spiritus Sancti*, and (c) *invocat spiritus*.

3. Give plural nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative of *res*, *rei f.*.

4. Give dative/ablative plural of *dies*, *diei*; *manus*, *manus*; and *genu*, *genus*.

5. Diagnose *omne genus flectantur*, intended “every knee should bend”.

6. **Text:** *Hæc est dies quam fecit Dominus: exsultemus et lætemur in ea.*

*Passage ID: I.18.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.*Parse both forms referring to *dies*, identify every governed prepositional form, and translate.

Worksheet I.19 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.19**Focus:** Five-declension comparison and controlled composition**Use:** Name the declension from the dictionary genitive, not the nominative.

1. Classify by declension and gender: *anima*, *animæ* f.; *dominus*, *domini* m.; *pax*, *pacis* f.; *manus*, *manus* f.; *dies*, *diei* m..
-

2. Give the genitive singular and nominative plural of each noun in the preceding item.
-

3. Translate “of the Holy Spirit”, “with both hands”, “the affairs of the Church”, and “on that day”.
-

4. Transform *omne genu* to plural and *hæc res* to accusative singular and plural.
-

5. Correct *in manibus tuas spiritum meum commendo*, preserving the meaning “into your hands I commend my spirit”.
-

6. **Text:** *Et cum spiritu tuo*.

Passage ID: I.19.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

List all possible analyses of *spiritu* before selecting one and connect the adjective.

Worksheet I.20 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.20**Focus:** Rare declensions in high-frequency liturgical phrases**Use:** Treat every form as part of the complete noun system.

1. Write the full singular and plural paradigms of *genu*, *genus* n..

-
2. Write genitive singular, dative singular, accusative singular, ablative singular, and genitive plural of *dies*, *diei* m..

-
3. Explain how context distinguishes *res* in *res bona est*, *videt res bonas*, and *res bonæ sunt*.

-
4. Translate “the spirit of truth”, “to the Holy Spirit”, and “the knees of the servants”.

-
5. Diagnose *cum Spiritum Sanctum* and *rei bonus*; correct both.

-
6. **Text:** *Ut in nomine Iesu omne genu flectatur*.

Passage ID: I.20.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *nomine*, *Iesu*, *omne genu*, and the finite verb; translate.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 6: Adjectives and Agreement

Worksheet I.21 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.21

Focus: First/second and third-declension adjective systems

Use: Always state the noun that controls agreement.

1. Give all three genders of *sanctus* in nominative singular, accusative singular, and nominative plural.

2. Give masculine/feminine and neuter forms of *omnis*, *omne* in accusative singular, nominative plural, and genitive plural.

3. Make *æternus*, *-a*, *-um* agree with *requiem*, *vita*, *lumen*, and *sæcula* in the cases shown by those isolated forms. List ambiguity where it remains.

4. Parse *Patris omnipotentis*: explain why the endings differ but agreement is exact.

5. Correct *lux perpetuum* and *omnia homines*; state each controlling noun's gender.

6. Text: *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis.*
Passage ID: I.21.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse both adjective-noun pairs, identify the vocative, and translate.

Worksheet I.22 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.22**Focus:** Agreement across unlike declensions and predicate adjectives**Use:** This variant checks the same adjective systems with different forms.

1. Decline *Spiritus Sanctus* in singular genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.
-

2. Give these forms of one-termination *felix, felicis*: masculine/feminine accusative singular, neuter nominative singular, ablative singular all genders, neuter nominative plural, genitive plural.
-

3. Transform *anima sancta* to accusative plural; *nomen sanctum* to genitive plural; *rex sanctus* to dative plural.
-

4. In *Dignum et iustum est*, classify the adjective use and explain the neuter singular.
-

5. Diagnose *Omnipotente sempiternae Deus* as a direct address.
-

6. **Text:** *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth.*

Passage ID: I.22.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse every adjective and noun that declines; identify the indeclinable item and explain the nominal acclamation.

Worksheet I.23 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.23**Focus:** Attributive, predicate, and substantival adjectives**Use:** Name both morphology and use.

1. Classify the adjective as attributive, predicate, or substantival: *vita æterna; pleni sunt cæli; sancti laudant; homines bonæ voluntatis*.
-

2. Supply *omnis, omne*: “every name”, “of every name”, “all souls”, “with all spirits”.
-

3. Change *Corpus Domini nostri* to plural “Bodies of our Lords”; parse the possessive and the nouns it connects.
-

4. Translate “all holy names”, “the happy souls”, and “of almighty God”.
-

5. Correct *plena sunt cæli et terra gloria tuum*.
-

6. **Text:** *Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua*.

Passage ID: I.23.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the subject, linking verb, predicate adjective, and remaining ablative phrase; explain each agreement.

Worksheet I.24 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.24**Focus:** Adjective paradigms, agreement chains, and correction**Use:** Produce a complete rationale for every changed ending.

1. Write the full singular masculine paradigm of *sanctus* and the full singular feminine paradigm.

2. Write the plural paradigm of *omnis*, *omne*, giving masculine/feminine then neuter in every case.

3. Parse every adjective in *Corpus Domini nostri Iesu Christi custodiat animam meam in vitam æternam*.

4. Transform *lux perpetua* to genitive plural, *spiritus sanctus* to accusative plural, and *omne genu* to nominative plural.

5. Diagnose *animas felicis custodit Deus bonus*.

6. **Text:** *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, miserere nobis*.

Passage ID: I.24.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Treat this as a project-composed syntax example and parse both adjectives.

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Decline representative fourth- and fifth-declension nouns; make adjectives of all taught patterns agree across unlike endings; distinguish attributive and predicate adjectives from adverbs; and write a short connected description whose agreement can be fully defended.

Use fresh work before consulting the answers. The purpose of this record is to identify what has become dependable and what deserves another round of explanation, memory work, or reading.

Area	Fresh attempt	Later return
Date, passage, or form used		
Vocabulary recalled directly		
Forms and constructions explained		
Connected Latin read directly		
Latin composed and revised		
Recurring uncertainty		
Explanation or sheet repeated		
What is reasonably dependable now		

If an ability remains uncertain: Return to the exact memory set, reader passage, integrated practice, or worksheet that exposes the uncertainty; then use different Latin for the later return.

What I will revisit next: _____ **Date of a later return:** _____

Reason in one complete sentence: _____

Part V

Answers and Models

Use this part after a fresh attempt. Compare deciding evidence, not merely wording, and use *EL-GUIDE*'s alternative-answer method for Latin that admits more than one defensible form or interpretation.

CHAPTER 1

Memory-work answers

Lexeme and retrieval models

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
N	L017	<i>terra, -æ f.</i>	earth, land, ground
N	L018	<i>silva, -æ f.</i>	wood, forest
N	L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	city
N	L020	<i>liber, libri m.</i>	book
N	L021	<i>mensa, -æ f.</i>	table
N	L022	<i>panis, panis m.</i>	bread
N	L023	<i>vinum, -i n.</i>	wine
N	L024	<i>do, dare, dedi, datum</i>	give, grant
N	L227	<i>ager, agri m.</i>	field, land, territory
N	L228	<i>labor, laboris m.</i>	work, toil, hardship
N	L229	<i>manus, -us f.</i>	hand; band of people
N	L230	<i>caput, capitis n.</i>	head; chapter; chief point
N	L231	<i>oculus, -i m.</i>	eye
N	L232	<i>auris, auris f.</i>	ear
N	L233	<i>cibus, -i m.</i>	food
N	L234	<i>fructus, -us m.</i>	fruit, produce, result
N	L235	<i>caro, carnis f.</i>	flesh, meat
N	L236	<i>lac, lactis n.</i>	milk
N	L237	<i>ignis, ignis m.</i>	fire
N	L238	<i>lignum, -i n.</i>	wood, piece of wood
N	L239	<i>ferrum, -i n.</i>	iron, iron weapon
N	L240	<i>vestis, vestis f.</i>	garment, clothing
N	L241	<i>calceus, -i m.</i>	shoe
N	L242	<i>nummus, -i m.</i>	coin, money
N	L243	<i>forum, -i n.</i>	marketplace, forum
R1	L009	<i>puer, pueri m.</i>	boy, child
R1	L010	<i>puella, -æ f.</i>	girl
R1	L011	<i>vir, viri m.</i>	man
R1	L012	<i>femina, -æ f.</i>	woman
R1	L210	<i>mater, matris f.</i>	mother
R1	L215	<i>ianua, -æ f.</i>	door, entrance

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L223	<i>flumen, fluminis n.</i>	river, stream
R1	L226	<i>navis, navis f.</i>	ship, boat
R2	L005	<i>via, -æ f.</i>	road, way
R2	L006	<i>aqua, -æ f.</i>	water
R2	L007	<i>magnus, -a, -um</i>	large, great
R2	L008	<i>parvus, -a, -um</i>	small, little
R2	L194	<i>equus, -i m.</i>	horse
R2	L199	<i>arbor, arboris f.</i>	tree
R2	L206	<i>albus, -a, -um</i>	white
R2	L208	<i>ruber, rubra, rubrum</i>	red

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G009	The neuter rule <i>noun paradigms</i>	State the neuter rule in full.	In every declension, neuter nominative, accusative, and vocative are alike; in the plural those three cases end in <i>-a</i> , or the appropriate neuter plural equivalent in the paradigm.
G013	First/second-declension adjective agreement <i>adjectives</i>	What coordinates does an adjective copy, and what does it not have to copy?	It agrees with its head in gender, number, and case. It need not share the noun's declension or an identical-looking ending.
G014	Third-declension adjective entries <i>adjectives</i>	Explain the information in <i>fidelis, fidele</i> and <i>misericors, misericordis</i> .	<i>Fidelis, fidele</i> gives masculine/feminine and neuter nominatives of a two-termination adjective. <i>Misericors, misericordis</i> gives nominative and genitive of a one-termination adjective, with stem <i>misericord-</i> .
G015	Attributive and predicate adjectives <i>adjectives</i>	Distinguish the two uses with a short pair.	An attributive adjective modifies within a noun phrase: <i>via longa</i> . A predicate adjective is asserted of the subject: <i>via longa est</i> . Both agree with the noun.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Reconstruct a giving clause from *agricola* / *panem* / *puero* / *dat* and label both objects.

Model. *Agricola panem puero dat. panem* is accusative thing given; *puero* is dative recipient.

Composition prompt. Write one sentence joining two objects and one sentence containing a place phrase.

Model. Model: *Agricola panem et vinum dat. Liber in mensa est.*

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: road, town, and weather

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin.

3.1 A day of travel

Prima luce viator e domo procedit. Via longa inter montes viatorem ad urbem ducit. Viator sarcinam gravem manu portat, sed canis fidelis iuxta eum currit. Meridie nubes atrae caelum tegunt; ventus fortis arbores movet, et imber viam implet. Viator spem non amittit. Post breve tempus nubes abeunt, facies caeli clarescit, et viator portam urbis conspicit.

Cumulative gloss. *lux*, *lucis*, light; *viator*, traveler; *domus*, house; *via*, road; *mons*, *montis*, mountain; *urbs*, *urbis*, town; *sarcina*, pack; *manus*, hand; *canis*, dog; *meridies*, midday; *nubes*, cloud; *caelum*, sky; *ventus*, wind; *imber*, rain; *spes*, hope; *tempus*, time; *facies*, face or appearance; *porta*, gate; *procedit*, sets out; *ducit*, leads; *currit*, runs; *tegunt*, cover; *movet*, moves; *implet*, fills; *amittit*, loses; *abeunt*, depart; *clarescit*, clears; *conspicit*, catches sight of.

3.2 Complete the noun map

Find at least one third-, fourth-, and fifth-declension noun. Decline *mons*, *manus*, and *spes* in the singular; then give the forms demanded by these phrases: “between the mountains,” “with both hands,” “the hopes of the travelers,” and “the faces of the townspeople.”

Agreement can cross unlike-looking endings: *sarcinam gravem*, *canis fidelis*, *nubes atrae*, *ventus fortis*. For each pair, state gender, number, case, and function. Do not demand matching letters where Latin demands matching grammatical features.

3.3 Compose weather that changes action

Write eight to ten connected sentences in which weather interrupts a journey or a day’s work. Include one noun from every declension, four adjective–noun pairs, and at least two prepositional phrases. Underline the exact ending that supports each parse you would want to defend later.

3.4 Models and points to check

Project translation. At first light a traveler sets out from home. A long road between mountains leads the traveler to the town. The traveler carries a heavy pack in his hand, but a faithful dog runs beside him. At midday dark clouds cover the sky; a strong wind moves the trees, and rain fills the road. The traveler does not lose hope. After a short time the clouds depart, the face of the sky clears, and the traveler catches sight of the city gate.

Requested forms include *inter montes*, *ambabus manibus*, *spes viatorum*, and *facies oppidanorum*. A sound composition may differ completely from the passage while preserving the named controls.

The remaining noun systems — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The genitives *manus* and *diei/rei*, together with gender, identify the systems. A complete response reproduces the packet paradigms and uses agreement or syntax to resolve every circled form.

Agreement across unlike endings — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Models include *manui forti*, *rerum magnarum*, *cornua magna*, *regem celerem*, *animalibus fortibus*, and *die celere*. Case, number, and gender match even when the endings do not look alike.

Description becoming narration — model and points to check

Model / points to check. A sound version may read *dies tempestuosus est; vulpes celeres per agrum lente ambulant; vulpes canem magnum vident. serenus* is a predicate adjective, *celeris/magnus* attributive, and *lente* modifies *ambulat*.

CHAPTER 4

Unit 5: Fourth and Fifth Declensions

Solution I.17 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.17

Focus: Fourth/fifth forms and five-declension discrimination

Use: Write gender as well as case and number.

1. Give genitive singular, dative singular, accusative singular, ablative singular, and genitive plural of *spiritus*, *spiritus m.*
Answer / model: *spiritus, spiritui, spiritum, spiritu, spirituum.*
2. Give nominative/accusative singular, nominative/accusative plural, genitive plural, and dative/ablative plural of *genu*, *genu n.*
Answer / model: *genu; genua; genuum; genibus.*
3. Decline *res, rei f.* in the singular in case order.
Answer / model: *res, rei, rei, rem, re, res.*
4. Parse and translate *cum spiritu tuo*; explain why *spiritum* would be wrong.
Answer / model: *spiritu tuo* is masculine singular ablative after *cum*: “with your spirit”. *spiritum* is accusative, which *cum* does not govern.
5. Correct *hæc est diem quam fecit Dominus*.
Answer / model: *Hæc est dies quam fecit Dominus*. Predicate noun *dies* must be nominative after *est*; *quam* remains accusative object of *fecit*.
6. **Text:** *Pater, in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum.*
Passage ID: I.17.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse the fourth-declension nouns, explain both adjective forms, and translate.
Answer / notes: *manus*: feminine plural accusative after directional *in*; *tuas* agrees. *spiritum*: masculine singular accusative object; *meum* agrees. “Father, into your hands I commend my spirit.”

Solution I.18 — Variant B

Worksheet ID: I.18

Focus: Ambiguous fourth-declension endings and fifth-declension production

Use: Use syntax to choose among identical-looking forms.

1. List every possible analysis of isolated *spiritus* within the paradigm of *spiritus*, *spiritus m.*.
Answer / model: Nominative singular, genitive singular, nominative plural, accusative plural, vocative singular, or vocative plural.
2. Resolve *spiritus* in (a) *Spiritus Sanctus venit*, (b) *dona Spiritus Sancti*, and (c) *invocat spiritus*.
Answer / model: (a) nominative singular subject; (b) genitive singular modifying *dona*; (c) accusative plural object, “he calls the spirits”.
3. Give plural nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative of *res*, *rei f.*.
Answer / model: *res*, *rerum*, *rebus*, *res*, *rebus*.
4. Give dative/ablative plural of *dies*, *diei*; *manus*, *manus*; and *genu*, *genus*.
Answer / model: *diebus*, *manibus*, *genibus*.
5. Diagnose *omne genus flectantur*, intended “every knee should bend”.
Answer / model: *Omne genu flectatur*. The noun is fourth-declension neuter *genu*, *genus*; singular subject takes singular verb. *Genus* would be the genitive “of a knee” here, not the nominative.
6. **Text:** *Hæc est dies quam fecit Dominus: exsulemus et lætemur in ea.*
Passage ID: I.18.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse both forms referring to *dies*, identify every governed prepositional form, and translate.
Answer / notes: *hæc*: feminine singular nominative agreeing with contextual feminine *dies*; *quam*: feminine singular accusative object of *fecit*; *in ea*: feminine singular ablative after *in* denoting the situation or time in which. “This is the day which the Lord has made; let us rejoice and be glad in it.”

Solution I.19 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.19

Focus: Five-declension comparison and controlled composition

Use: Name the declension from the dictionary genitive, not the nominative.

1. Classify by declension and gender: *anima*, *animæ* f.; *dominus*, *domini* m.; *pax*, *pacis* f.; *manus*, *manus* f.; *dies*, *diei* m..

Answer / model: First feminine; second masculine; third feminine; fourth feminine; fifth masculine.

2. Give the genitive singular and nominative plural of each noun in the preceding item.

Answer / model: *animæ/animæ*; *domini/domini*; *pacis/paces*; *manus/manus*; *diei/dies*.

3. Translate “of the Holy Spirit”, “with both hands”, “the affairs of the Church”, and “on that day”.

Answer / model: *Spiritus Sancti*; *ambabus manibus*; *res Ecclesiæ*; *in eo die*.

4. Transform *omne genu* to plural and *hæc res* to accusative singular and plural.

Answer / model: *omnia genua*; *hanc rem*; *has res*.

5. Correct *in manibus tuas spiritum meum commendo*, preserving the meaning “into your hands I commend my spirit”.

Answer / model: *In manus tuas spiritum meum commendo*. Motion toward requires accusative *manus tuas*; *spiritum meum* is already accusative object.

6. **Text:** *Et cum spiritu tuo*.

Passage ID: I.19.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

List all possible analyses of *spiritu* before selecting one and connect the adjective.

Answer / notes: Within this paradigm *spiritu* is ablative singular. *Cum* confirms that analysis; *tuo* is masculine singular ablative in agreement. **English rendering status: unavailable.**

Solution I.20 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.20

Focus: Rare declensions in high-frequency liturgical phrases

Use: Treat every form as part of the complete noun system.

1. Write the full singular and plural paradigms of *genu*, *genus* n..

Answer / model: Singular: *genu*, *genus*, *genu*, *genu*, *genu*, *genu*. Plural: *genua*, *genuum*, *genibus*, *genua*, *genibus*, *genua*.

2. Write genitive singular, dative singular, accusative singular, ablative singular, and genitive plural of *dies*, *diei* m..

Answer / model: *diei*, *diei*, *diem*, *die*, *dierum*.

3. Explain how context distinguishes *res* in *res bona est*, *videt res bonas*, and *res bonæ sunt*.

Answer / model: First *res* is nominative singular; second is accusative plural; third is nominative plural. Verb number and adjective endings resolve the identical noun form.

4. Translate “the spirit of truth”, “to the Holy Spirit”, and “the knees of the servants”.

Answer / model: *spiritus veritatis*; *Spiritui Sancto*; *genua servorum*.

5. Diagnose *cum Spiritum Sanctum* and *rei bonus*; correct both.

Answer / model: *cum Spiritu Sancto*, ablative after *cum*; *rei bonæ*, feminine singular genitive or dative agreement.

6. **Text:** *Ut in nomine Iesu omne genu flectatur*.

Passage ID: I.20.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *nomine*, *Iesu*, *omne genu*, and the finite verb; translate.

Answer / notes: *nomine*: neuter singular ablative after *in*; *Iesu*: genitive singular; *omne genu*: neuter singular nominative subject; *flectatur*: third-person singular present passive subjunctive. “That at the name of Jesus every knee should bend.”

CHAPTER 5

Unit 6: Adjectives and Agreement

Solution I.21 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.21

Focus: First/second and third-declension adjective systems

Use: Always state the noun that controls agreement.

1. Give all three genders of *sanctus* in nominative singular, accusative singular, and nominative plural.
Answer / model: Nominative singular: *sanctus, sancta, sanctum*; accusative singular: *sanctum, sanctam, sanctum*; nominative plural: *sancti, sanctæ, sancta*.
2. Give masculine/feminine and neuter forms of *omnis, omne* in accusative singular, nominative plural, and genitive plural.
Answer / model: Accusative singular: *omnem/omne*; nominative plural: *omnes/omnia*; genitive plural: *omnium* for all genders.
3. Make *æternus, -a, -um* agree with *requiem, vita, lumen, and sæcula* in the cases shown by those isolated forms. List ambiguity where it remains.
Answer / model: *requiem æternam*, accusative singular; *vita æterna*, nominative or ablative singular; *lumen æternum*, nominative or accusative singular; *sæcula æterna*, nominative or accusative plural.
4. Parse *Patris omnipotentis*: explain why the endings differ but agreement is exact.
Answer / model: Both are masculine singular genitive. *Patris* is a third-declension noun and *omnipotentis* a third-declension adjective; agreement matches coordinates, not letters alone.
5. Correct *lux perpetuum* and *omnia homines*; state each controlling noun's gender.
Answer / model: *lux perpetua*, because *lux* is feminine; *omnes homines*, because *homines* is masculine plural nominative or accusative.
6. **Text:** *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis.*
Passage ID: I.21.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse both adjective-noun pairs, identify the vocative, and translate.
Answer / notes: *requiem æternam*: feminine singular accusative object; *lux perpetua*: feminine singular nominative subject; *Domine*: masculine singular vocative. "Grant them eternal rest, O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon them."

Solution I.22 — Variant B

Worksheet ID: I.22

Focus: Agreement across unlike declensions and predicate adjectives

Use: This variant checks the same adjective systems with different forms.

1. Decline *Spiritus Sanctus* in singular genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.
Answer / model: *Spiritus Sancti, Spiritui Sancto, Spiritum Sanctum, Spiritu Sancto.*
2. Give these forms of one-termination *felix, felicitis*: masculine/feminine accusative singular, neuter nominative singular, ablative singular all genders, neuter nominative plural, genitive plural.
Answer / model: *felicem, felix, felici, felicia, felicitium.*
3. Transform *anima sancta* to accusative plural; *nomen sanctum* to genitive plural; *rex sanctus* to dative plural.
Answer / model: *animas sanctas; nominum sanctorum; regibus sanctis.*
4. In *Dignum et iustum est*, classify the adjective use and explain the neuter singular.
Answer / model: They are predicate adjectives after *est*. Neuter singular refers to an understood action or *hoc*, “this/it”: “It is fitting and just.”
5. Diagnose *Omnipotente sempiternae Deus* as a direct address.
Answer / model: *Omnipotens sempiternae Deus*. The one-termination adjective’s masculine singular vocative equals nominative *omnipotens*; *sempiternae* is the regular vocative.
6. **Text:** *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth.*
Passage ID: I.22.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse every adjective and noun that declines; identify the indeclinable item and explain the nominal acclamation.
Answer / notes: Each *Sanctus* is masculine singular nominative in acclamatory/predicate agreement with *Dominus*; *Deus* is masculine singular nominative in apposition. *Sabaoth* is indeclinable. No model English rendering is supplied; the course-wide text-free English disposition applies.

Solution I.23 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.23

Focus: Attributive, predicate, and substantival adjectives

Use: Name both morphology and use.

1. Classify the adjective as attributive, predicate, or substantival: *vita æterna*; *pleni sunt cæli*; *sancti laudant*; *homines bonæ voluntatis*.

Answer / model: *æterna*: attributive; *pleni*: predicate; *sancti*: substantival, “the saints/holy ones”; *bonæ*: attributive to *voluntatis*.

2. Supply *omnis*, *omne*: “every name”, “of every name”, “all souls”, “with all spirits”.

Answer / model: *omne nomen*; *omnis nominis*; *omnes animæ*; *cum omnibus spiritibus*.

3. Change *Corpus Domini nostri* to plural “Bodies of our Lords”; parse the possessive and the nouns it connects.

Answer / model: *Corpora Dominorum nostrorum*. *Corpora* is neuter plural nominative or accusative; *Dominorum* is masculine plural genitive; possessive *nostrorum* agrees with *Dominorum*, not directly with *Corpora*.

4. Translate “all holy names”, “the happy souls”, and “of almighty God”.

Answer / model: *omnia nomina sancta*; *animæ felices*; *Dei omnipotentis*.

5. Correct *plena sunt cæli et terra gloria tuum*.

Answer / model: *Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua*. Predicate adjective for the mixed compound subject is masculine plural *pleni*; *gloria tua* is feminine singular ablative.

6. **Text:** *Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria tua*.

Passage ID: I.23.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the subject, linking verb, predicate adjective, and remaining ablative phrase; explain each agreement.

Answer / notes: Compound subject: *cæli et terra*; linking verb: *sunt*; predicate adjective: masculine plural nominative *pleni*; ablative complement: *gloria tua*. No model English rendering is supplied; the course-wide text-free English disposition applies.

Solution I.24 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.24

Focus: Adjective paradigms, agreement chains, and correction

Use: Produce a complete rationale for every changed ending.

- Write the full singular masculine paradigm of *sanctus* and the full singular feminine paradigm.
Answer / model: Masculine: *sanctus, sancti, sancto, sanctum, sancto, sancte*. Feminine: *sancta, sanctæ, sanctæ, sanctam, sancta, sancta*.
- Write the plural paradigm of *omnis, omne*, giving masculine/feminine then neuter in every case.
Answer / model: Nom. *omnes/omnia*; gen. *omnium/omnium*; dat. *omnibus/omnibus*; acc. *omnes/omnia*; abl. *omnibus/omnibus*; voc. *omnes/omnia*.
- Parse every adjective in *Corpus Domini nostri Iesu Christi custodiat animam meam in vitam æternam*.
Answer / model: *nostri*: masculine singular genitive with *Domini*; *mearum*: feminine singular accusative with *animam*; *æternam*: feminine singular accusative with *vitam*.
- Transform *lux perpetua* to genitive plural, *spiritus sanctus* to accusative plural, and *omne genu* to nominative plural.
Answer / model: *lucum perpetuarum*; *spiritus sanctos*; *omnia genua*.
- Diagnose *animas felicis custodit Deus bonus*.
Answer / model: *Animas felices custodit Deus bonus*. *felices* must be feminine plural accusative with *animas*; *bonus* correctly agrees with nominative singular *Deus*.
- Text:** *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, miserere nobis*.
Passage ID: I.24.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Treat this as a project-composed syntax example and parse both adjectives.
Answer / notes: *Deus* is masculine singular direct address with nominative-shaped vocative. *omnipotens* is a one-termination third-declension adjective whose vocative equals nominative; *sempiterne* is first/second-declension masculine singular vocative. **English rendering status: unavailable.**

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M03, *Nouns and Adjectives*, in Triptych’s print-first, self-paced Ecclesiastical Latin curriculum. It brings together the complete teaching units named on its cover, cumulative vocabulary and grammar memory work, connected ordinary or received Latin, written composition, integrated transfer practice, every A–D worksheet variant for its units, one qualitative readiness record, and matching terminal answers and models. Agreement is treated as a productive reading and composition skill, not as matching visible endings.

EL-GUIDE owns the course-wide study and correction method, source classes, recurrence loop, and the meaning of “before continuing.” EL-MW owns the printable cumulative memory system. EL-REFERENCE owns the compact grammar and reading lexicon. This packet nevertheless prints the instruction, passages, glosses, forms, exercises, and models needed for its ordinary work; it does not quietly depend on a separate textbook, dictionary, Missal, translation, or person directing the work.

The description before continuing names what should become reasonably dependable in fresh Latin. Repeated vocabulary, paradigms, contrasts, reconstruction, and composition are the normal means of making it dependable.

1.2 Controlling records and local state

Course-wide research records own editions, passages, vocabulary, answers, curriculum structure, rights, and verification. The leaf’s packet map records its unit grouping, reader and memory sets, local boundary, and next direction. Claim-local qualifications remain beside affected material; received wording must agree with the course passage inventory and named edition.

Uncited ordinary examples are project-composed instructional Latin. Received texts, normalizations, adaptations, project glosses, and unresolved leads are distinguished by the course source convention. Project composition never presents itself as received liturgy, Scripture, or an author’s wording.

The redesigned source edition has not inherited the release status of the earlier installed PDFs. A successful build does not install or release a new snapshot; each changed PDF remains subject to the recorded source, rights, review, and exact-byte authorization boundaries.

CHAPTER 2

References

These references identify and verify the received Latin printed in the course. Every passage, gloss, comparison text, and model needed for the work is already supplied in the packet or its course companions; consulting the source editions is not part of ordinary packet completion. Project explanation, translation, reconstruction, exercises, comparison sets, and compositions are distinguished from received wording by the P/R convention in the scope record.

2.1 Missal and biblical corpus

- Catholic Church, *Missale Romanum ex decreto SS. Concilii Tridentini restitutum, Summorum Pontificum cura recognitum*, editio typica (Rome: Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1962). Page images control doubtful wording over OCR or a searchable presentation.
- The four complete course dossiers are listed separately so each stable ID remains legible:
 - MR62-FORM-ADV1: First Sunday of Advent, printed pp. 1–2;
 - MR62-FORM-PENT: Pentecost, pp. 356–358;
 - MR62-FORM-XII-PENT: Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 392–393;
 - MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT: Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 416–417.
 The identified page images were visually checked.
- *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis, Sixti V et Clementis VIII*, Michael Hetzenauer, ed. (1914), is the controlling biblical comparison witness where a passage record names it. A Missal reading remains a Missal reading even when it quotes or adapts Scripture.

2.2 Verified connected prose

- CAES-DUPONTET1900: Renatus Du Pontet, ed., *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum pars prior* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1900), *Bellum Gallicum* 1.1.1.
- CIC-FALCONER1923: W. A. Falconer, ed., *De senectute, De amicitia, De divinatione* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1923), *Laelius* 6.20. The course reproduces no facing edition translation.
- HIER-CSEL54: Isidor Hilberg, ed., *S. Eusebii Hieronymi Epistulae*, CSEL 54 (Vienna and Leipzig: Tempsky and Freytag, 1910), *Epistula* 22.30.4.
- AUG-CSEL33: Pius Knöll, ed., *S. Aureli Augustini Confessionum libri XIII*, CSEL 33 (Vienna: Tempsky, 1896), *Confessiones* 1.1.1 and 10.27.38.
- AMB-KRAB1857: Johann Georg Krabinger, ed., *De officiis ministrorum libri III* (Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1857), 1.11.38.
- THOM-LEON4: *Sancti Thomae Aquinatis Opera omnia iussu impensaque Leonis XIII*, vol. 4 (Rome: Typographia Polyglotta, 1888), *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, corpus opening.

2.3 Verified poetry

- PHAED-POST1919: J. P. Postgate, ed., *Phaedri Fabulae Aesopiae* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1919), 1.1.1–6.
- VERG-HEND1891: John Henderson, ed., *Aeneid, Book I* (Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1891), 1.1–4.
- OVID-OWEN1885: S. G. Owen, ed., *P. Ovidi Nasonis Tristium libri V* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1885), 1.1.1–2.
- HOR-WICKGAR1912: E. C. Wickham and H. W. Garrod, eds., *Q. Horati Flacci opera* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1912), *Carmina* 1.11.
- MR62-FORM-PENT: the complete Pentecost Sequence in the 1962 Missal, printed p. 357.

The consulted print editions are public domain in the United States as recorded in the edition manifest. Their scans are verification witnesses and are not reproduced. All English renderings in the course are new project translations. Candidate passages by other authors remain outside the received course corpus until an exact edition and page have been checked.

2.4 Grammar and Reading Lexicon

The course's Reference Grammar and complete controlled Reading Lexicon are the immediate aids for packet work. The inherited comparison bibliography includes J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough, *New Latin Grammar* (1903); Charles E. Bennett, *New Latin Grammar*, 1918 revision; Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary* (1879); and Du Cange et al., *Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis*, L. Favre ed. (1883–1887).

Those works describe different strata and do not form one undifferentiated authority. A classical rule does not by itself establish a biblical, patristic, medieval, or stable liturgical development. Most inherited rule explanations lack a recorded locus-by-locus chain to those works, so the course does not claim that every rule or project gloss has received an independent external lexical audit.

2.5 Citation and normalization

Missal passages are cited by stable source ID, liturgical locus, genre, and printed pages; biblical passages by book, chapter, and verse; historical authors by work and section. Declared changes of *j/i*, *u/v*, ligature, capitalization, punctuation, accent, or line display are recorded apart from substantive variants. A prose-order reconstruction, scansion display, or composition remains P analysis even when every word derives from a received passage. The edition manifest, source ladder, poetry map, and passage inventory give the exact page-image locators and remaining evidence limits.

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