# Little Latin Fables

Listen to the reading of the story. Then taking it sentence by sentence, ask the student to look at the pictures and point to the picture which he or she believes shows what the sentence says. If the student is correct, repeat the sentence in Latin and have the student say it after you. Put the sentence into English, or have the student do so. Then read the sentence again before continuing to the next sentence. After reading through all the story, the teacher should read through the Word List, pointing out each word in the lesson and having the student repeat each word in Latin and English after the teacher. Since the Word List is very long, it might be read in sections at different points in the story. Then students should read the story again.
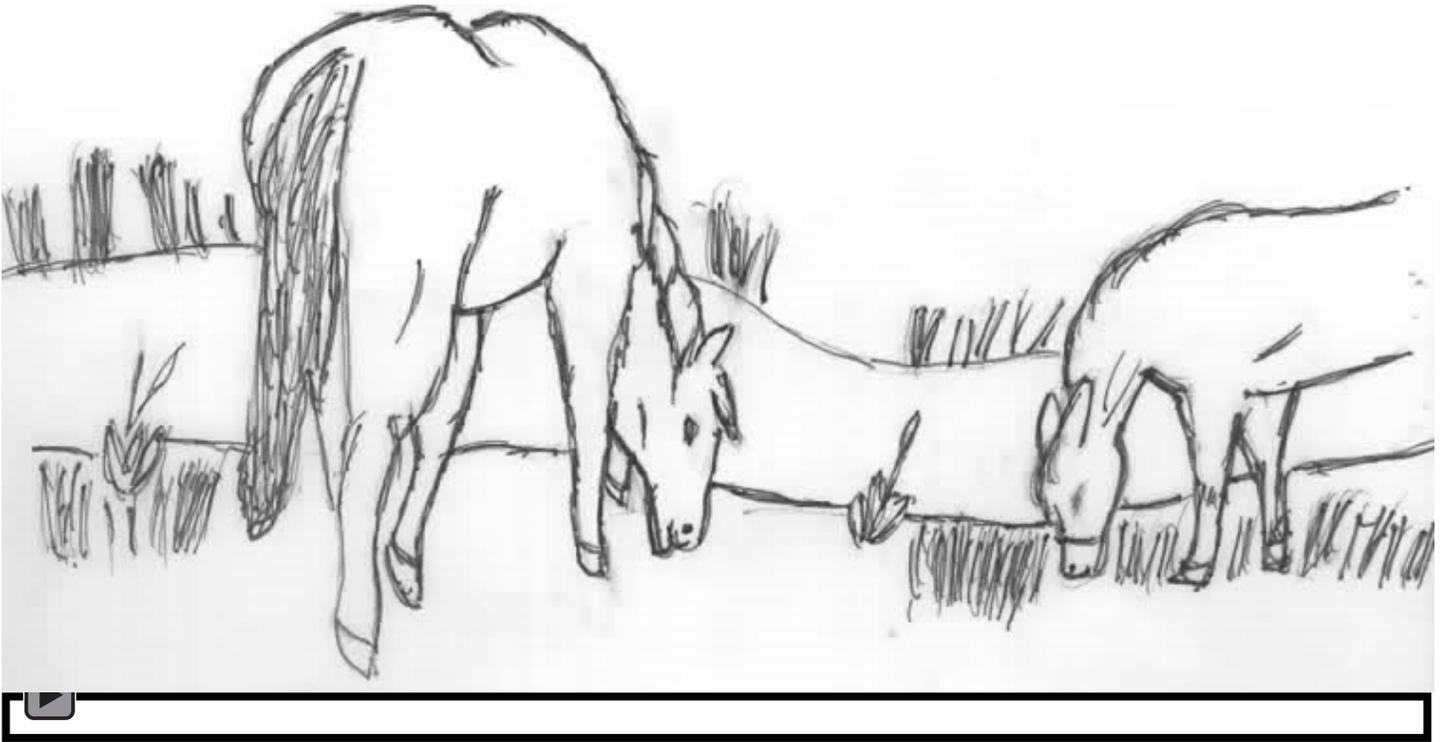
Asinus Hērōicus

Asinus et amīcus equus ad aquam edunt. Asinus dīcit, "Hērōicus esse cupiō. Tū virōs in bellō portas; curriculum pulchrum trahis. Virī et fēminae, puerī et puellae tē amant. "Hērōicus es" Vītam pulchram habēs; tū fortūnātus es."

Equus dīcit, "Vīta mea nōn semper pulchra est. Curriculum grave est. Labōr meus dūrus est. Viae longae et dūrae sunt. In bellō vīrī et equī perīculum magnum vident." "Labōr dūrus meus est," asinus dicit. "Sarcinās gravēs portō. Longās viās ambulō. Sed tū es magnus et celer. Nōn sum magnus et celer. Numquam hērōicus erō." Asinus tristiter dē aquā ambulat.
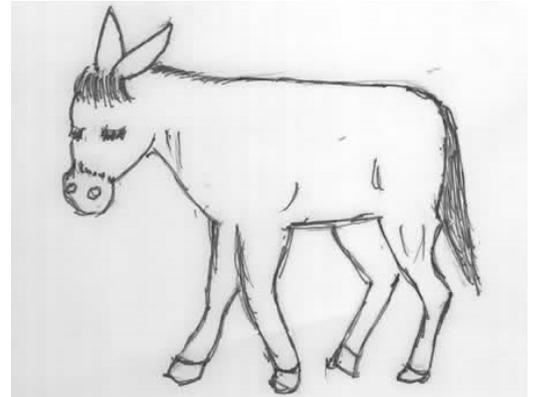
"Spectā!" equus dīcit. "Puella parva in aquā in perīculō est. Parvus es; ambulā in aquam et puella tergum tuum tenēre poterit."

Asinus in aquam ambulat et puella parva tergum asinī tenet. Asinus et puella dē aquā ambulant.

"Spectā!" equus dīcit. "Tū hērōicus est." Asinus rīdet.

Word List

Students repeat the words as the teacher says them and points them out in the story. Mouse over the word for the English meaning

ad near, to

ambulō I walk **ambulāre** to walk

amīcus *m* a friend **amīcī** of a friend

aqua *f* water **aquae** of water

asinus *m* boy donkey **asinī** of a boy donkey

bellum *n* **bellī** of war

celer celeris celere fast, swift

cupiō I want **cupere** to want

curriculum *n* chariot **curriculī** of a chariot

dē away from

dīcō I say **dīcere** to say

dūrus dūra dūrum hard harsh

edō I eat **edere** to eat

es you are **esse** to be

erō I shall be

fēmina *f* woman **fēminae** of a woman

f**ortūnātus fortūnāta fortūnātum** lucky

gravis gravis grave heavy

hērōicus hērōica hērōicum heroic

labōr *m* work **labōris** of work

longus longa longum long

magnus magna magnum large, big

malus mala malum bad

nōn not, no

numquam never

parvus parva parvum small, little

perīculum *n* danger **perīculī** of danger

poterit he (she) will be able

puella *f* a girl **puellae** of a girl

puer a boy **puerī** of a boy

pulcher pulchra pulchrum beautiful

rīdeō I smile **rīdēre** to smile

sarcina *f* a pack **sarcinae** of a pack

semper always

spectō I look or I look at **spectāre** to look or to look at **spectā** Look!

sum I am

teneō I hold **tenēre** to hold

tergum *n* a back **tergī** of a back

trahō I pull **trahere** to pull

tristiter sadly

tū you **tē** you

vir *m* a man **virī** of a man

vīta *f* life **vītae** of life

Dēsignā verbum corrēctum

The teacher will reread the sentence in the story from which each of the following comes. Then the student will choose the word to fill in the blank.

1. Asinus _____ esse cupit.

    a. hērōicus   b. magnus   c. gravis

2. Virī et fēminae, puerī et puellae ___ amant.

    a. asinum   b. equum   c. rīvum

3. In bellō est magnum _____

    a. aquam   b. asinōs   c. perīculum

4. "_____ dūrus est."

    a. Bellum   b. Labōr   c. Perīculum

5. In aquā est _____.

    a. sarcina   b. puella   c. curriculum

6. Puella _____ asinī tenēbat.

    a. curriculum   b. equum   c. tergum

7. Puella et asinus dē _____ ambulant.

    a. aquā   b. curriculō   c. tergō

After you have filled in the blanks on the exercise above, write (type) all the above sentences into English.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Picture Practice

Here are the main characters in Story I. Name each in Latin and English.

Latin   _____   _____   _____

English   _____   _____   _____

The Heroic Donkey

A donkey and his friend the horse were eating grass near the water. The donkey said: "I want to be a hero. You carry men in war; you pull a beautiful chariot.

Men and women, boys and girls love you. You are a hero. You have a beautiful life.
You are fortunate.

The horse replied "My life is not always beautiful. The chariot is heavy. My work is hard. The roads are long and hard, In war men and horses see great danger."

"My work is hard," said the donkey. I carry heavy packs. I walk long roads. But you are large and fast. I am not large and fast. I will never be a hero."

The donkey walked sadly to the water.

"Look!" the horse cried. "There is a little girl in danger in the water. You are small; walk into the water and the girl will be able to hold onto your back."

The donkey walked into the water and the little girl held onto the donkey's back. The donkey and the girl walked out of the water.

"See," said the horse. "You are a hero." The donkey smiled.

Listen to the reading of the story. Teacher might go through the story again, stopping after each sentence to put the sentence into English. Then read the sentence again before continuing to the next sentence. Next the student may repeat the sentence in Latin. After reading through all the story, the teacher may read through the Word List, having the student repeat each word after the teacher. Then they should read the story again.

Lupus et Flōrēs

Lupus magnus in agrō est. Lupus flōrēs spectat.
Aliī lupī magnum lupum dīcunt, "Cūr flōrēs spectās?" "Sunt pulchrī," dīcit lupus magnus.

Aliī lupī rīdēnt. "Cibus pulcher est; aqua pulchra est," dīcunt. "Flōrēs nōn edimus."

Lupī dīcunt, "Tū quoque nūbēculās parvās spectās. Cūr nūbēcūlās spectās?" "Sunt pulchrī," dīcit lupus magnus. "Cibus pulcher est; aqua pulchra est," lupī dīcunt. "Nūbēculās nōn edimus."

Lupus magnus in agrō ambulat. Flōrēs spectat. Nunc flōrēs clausās vidēt. Nūbēculās spectat. Nunc nūbēculae nōn parvae sunt; sunt magnae.
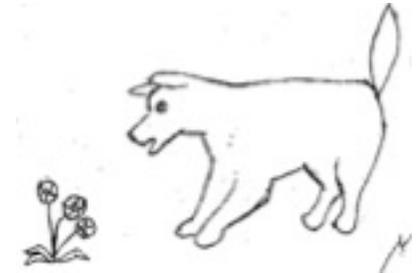
"Procella venit," lupus magnus dīcit. Ad lupōs aliōs currit. "Procella venit," dīcit. Lupī rīdent. "Procellam nūllam vidēmus," dīcunt.

"Procella venit," lupus magnus dīcit. Ad lupōs aliōs currit. "Procella venit," dīcit. Lupī rīdent. "Procellam

Lupus magnus in speluncam magnam currit. Tūtus est. Aliī lupī in procellā malā sunt. Frīgidī et ūvidī sunt. Dīcunt, "Quī tē dē procellā dīcit?"
"Flōrēs," lupus magnus dīcit.

▶

Word List

Students repeat the words as the teacher says them and points them out in the story. Mouse over the word for the English meaning

ager *m* a field **agrī** of a field

alius alia aliud another, the other

cibus *m* food **cibī** of food

clausus clausa clausum closed

cūr why

flōrēs flowers

frīgidus frīgida frigidum cold

lupus *m* wolf **lupī** of a wolf

malus mala malum bad

nūbēcula *f* cloud **nūbēculae** of a cloud

nūllus nūlla nūllum no, none

nunc now

procella *f* storm **procellae** of a storm

quid what

quis, **quī** who

quō where

spelunca *f* cave **speluncae** of a cave

tūtus tūta tūtum safe

ūvidus ūvida ūvidum safe

veniō I come **venīre** to come

Picture Practice

Here are the main characters in Story 2. Name each in Latin and English.

Latin   _____ _____ _____

English   _____ _____ _____

Respondē Latīnē

The teacher will read the sentence that matches the question aloud in Latin. Then the student will give the answer. If the student is unsure the first time, repeat the process.

1. Quid lupus magnus spectat?   _____

2. Cūr flōrēs spectat?   _____

3. Quid aliī lupī amant?   _____

4. Quī clausae sunt?   _____

5. Quid venit?   _____

6. Quō magnus lupus currit?   _____

7. Quis tūtus est?   _____

8. Quī frīgidī et ūvidī sunt?   _____

Put the questions and the answers into English

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Next the teacher should read the Word List in this lesson aloud in Latin while the student points each word read out in the story. Remember that the end of the word in the story may be different from the end of the word in the New Words list.

The Wolf and the Flowers

A large wolf is in a field. He is looking at the flowers.

The other wolves said to him "Why are you looking at flowers?

"They are pretty, said the large wolf.

The other wolves laugh. "Food is pretty; water is pretty," they say. "We do not eat flowers."

The wolves say, "You also look at little clouds. Why do you look at little clouds?"

"They are pretty," says the large wolf.

The wolves say, ""Food is pretty; water is pretty. We do not eat clouds.

The large wolf is walking in the field. He looks at the flowers. Now he sees closed flowers.

Then he looks at the clouds. The clouds are not small now; they are large.

"A storm is coming," says the large wolf. He runs to the other wolves. "A storm is coming," he says.

The wolves laugh. "We see no storm," they say.

The large wolf runs into a large cave. He is safe.

The other wolves are in a bad storm. They are cold and wet. They says, "Who tells you about the storm?'

The large wolf smiles. "The flowers," he says.