LATIN
Alive!
BOOK 1

Errata Sheet

To find applicable changes, find your version of the book listed below (e.g., Version 3.4). All changes listed under that version and any versions that follow (e.g., Version 3.5 and higher) will apply to your version.

Location	Incorrect	Correct
Version 3.0		
p. 3, Chapter 1, Exercise 2, #4	Pronunciation of veritas is incorrect.	Change to: wey-rih-tahs
p. 3, Chapter 1, Exercise 2, #6	Pronunciation of exercitas is incorrect.	Change to: ek-sehr-kih-tahs
p. 3, Chapter 1, Exercise 2, #8	Pronunciation of gravitas is incorrect.	Change to: grah-wih-tahs
p. 4, Chapter 1, chart	The third consonant blend says "gn" but the example is lingua, which is an "ng" consonant blend.	Change 3rd consonant blend to "ng" Below, add a new row. First column: consonant blend "gn"; Second column: sounds like gn or ngn as in ma**gn**et or a**nn**ual; Third column: magnus For TE: Add "big, great" definition box.
p. 4, Chapter 1, Exercise 3, #7	Pronunciation of "philosophia" is inconsistent with pronunciation guide that says "ph" should be pronounced like letter "f."	Change to: fih-loh-soh-fee-uh
p. 4, Chapter 1, Exercise 3, #8	Pronunciation of theatrum is incorrect.	Middle syllable should be "a."
p. 5, Chapter 1, Section 3	The text states that there are four main rules of syllabication, but the Version 3.0 edit lists three main rules.	Change to: There are three main rules of syllabication . . .
p. 5, Chapter 1, Section 3, Rule #4	Stops and liquids are not defined.	Add the following footnote to the end of #4: A stop is a consonant whose sound cannot be sustained. For example, you can sustain or extend the sound of "f" or "v" or "s," but once you make the "d" or "t" sound, it is over: the sound automatically stops. Liquids are the letters "l" and "r." "Tr" is an example of a stop + liquid combination.
p. 6, Chapter 1, Section 4, Rule #2	The wording "next to last syllable" can be confusing to students.	Change "next to last" to "penult." Sentence should read: In words of more than two syllables, accent the penult syllable when it is long . . .
p. 6, Chapter 1, Section 4, Rule #3	The wording "third to last syllable" can be confusing to students.	Change "third to last" to "antepenult." Sentence should read: Otherwise, accent the antepenult syllable . . .
Chapter 1, TE page B, Exercise 8, #19	Accent for ergo is incorrect.	Change to: ér-gō

Location	Incorrect	Correct
p. 10 (Chapter 2) and 228, 262, 264 (Glossaries)	No derivatives are listed for oppugnāre and nōn, but there are beneficial ones for students to learn and we also ask them to list derivatives in the LA1 test packet.	Add (pugnacious) as a derivative for oppugnāre and (nonsense) for nōn.
p. 15 (Chapter 3) and 228, 258 (Glossaries)	No derivatives are listed for et, but there are beneficial ones for students to learn and we also ask them to list derivatives in the LA1 test packet.	Add (et cetera) as a derivative for et.
Chapter 2, TE page A, Exercise 4	The line beneath question #6, "Numbers 5 and 6 use the negative *non*," is incorrect. Number 5 is not a negative sentence, but Number 3 is.	Change to: Numbers 3 and 6 use the negative *non* . . .
p. 16, Chapter 3, Section 10	Clarify that this is how to form the future tense for first conjugation verbs (not all verbs).	Change first sentence to: The future tense of first conjugation verbs uses the tense marker -bi-.
p. 25, Chapter 4, Colloquāmur	Fix the definition for Distribuite chartās.	Change to: Pass/Hand out/Distribute the papers
p. 29, Chapter 5, Culture Corner	"Composed" is better than "wrote" here because strictly speaking, the poem was orally composed, and there is not scholarly consensus over whether such a single person as Homer existed or whether he was a "composite" figure of a whole tradition of oral storytellers called rhapsodes.	Change last sentence to: the Greek poet Homer, who composed the *Iliad*.
p. 69 (Chapter 10) and 231, 256 (Glossaries)	Change derivatives for caput, capitis.	Change to: (capital, chapter)
p. 79, Chapter 11, TE note G	Sentence has an extraneous "the."	Change to: The locative will appear in *Latin Alive! Book 2*
p. 80 (Chapter 11), Chap. 14, TE page A, 260	Ignis is masculine, not neuter or feminine.	Change to: ignis, ignis, m.
p. 82 (Chapter 12) and 233, 257 (Glossaries)	It would be helpful for students to include gender and number with cēterī, cēterōrum.	Change to: cēterī, cēterōrum, m. pl.
Chapter 12, TE page A, Exercise 2, #3	Obsidium is incorrect.	Change to: obsidum
p. 104, Chapter 15, Section 40	Third declension adjectives do not decline exactly the same as i-stem nouns.	Change the fourth sentence under Section 40 to: "The endings for this category are almost the same as the i-stem charts you just learned in chapter 14, with the exception that the ablative ends in -i rather than -e."
Chapter 16, TE page B, Exercise 7, #4	Fix parsing alignment for DO, P, and OP Parate is parsed incorrectly.	DO should be over cēnam, P over in, and OP over camerā Change to: 2/p/pres
p. 117 (Chapter 17) and 265 (Glossary)	Add English derivatives for stō, stāre.	Add: (statue, statute) On page 265, list as: (statue, statute, from "to stand"). (There are no derivatives from its second meaning, "to cost")
p. 128, Unit 4 Reading, #8	The term polysyndeton is not used anywhere else in the book, or explained to students.	Delete question #8 and renumber the rest of the questions in this section accordingly.

Location	Incorrect	Correct
Chapter18, TE page B, Exercise 6	The 2nd person plural is spelled incorrectly.	Change to: potuistis
p. 144, Chapter 19, Culture Corner	"Composed" is better than "wrote" here because strictly speaking, the poem was orally composed, and there is not scholarly consensus over whether such a single person as Homer existed or whether he was a "composite" figure of a whole tradition of oral storytellers called rhapsodes.	Change first sentence to: composed by the blind bard Homer
Chapter 19, TE page A, Exercise 1	The syllabication of circumscrībō is incorrect. The accent of relinquō is incorrect. The accent of relictum is incorrect.	Change to: cir-cum-scrī-bō Change to: re-<u>lin</u>-quō Change to: re-<u>lic</u>-tum
Chapter 23, TE page A, Exercise 2, #2	Ordinal numbers use the partitive genitive, not ex + ablative.	Remove ex from the translation.
p. 184, Chapter 24, Section 66	Hic est eius equus: eius is missing its macron.	Change to: ēius equus
Chapter 24, TE page A, Exercise 3, #2	Eius is missing its macron.	Change to: ēius flōrēs
p. 211 (Chapter 28) and 241, 255 (Glossaries)	Expand on English definition of adveniō, advenīre.	Change to: to arrive, come to
p. 218 (Chapter 29) and 241, 258 (Glossaries)	Add English derivative for dīmittō, dīmittere.	Change to: (dismiss, dismissal)
p. 262, Vocabulary by Alphabet	Nota bene is missing its macron.	Change to: notā bene

Note: **Version 3.0** was dramatically revised in 2017 from the previous versions. This revision included correcting errors, updating vocabulary, a complete content and Latin language edit, and other revisions. Due to the extent of these revisions and the page numbers changing, we will not list each 2017 revision in this errata sheet.

Prior to Version 3.0

Location	Incorrect	Correct
Chapter 6, TE page A, Exercise 1	The syllabication for virī is incorrect. The syllabication for liberorum is incorrect. The syllabication for monstro is incorrect.	Change to: vi-rī Change to: li-be-ro-rum Change to: mon-stro
p. 54, Chapter 8, Exercise 5	The exercise directions are unclear and should be clarified.	Change to: "Following the examples of amāre and habēre below, identify the perfect stem for each of the verbs in the vocabulary list of this chapter."
p. 99, Chapter 14, Chapter Reading, line 3	The word "pupum" is incorrect.	Change to: pūpam
p. 169, Chapter 22, Exercise 5, #3	The word "emit" is missing a macron.	Change to: ēmit
Chapter 24, TE page A, Exercise 1	The syllabication for ōris is incorrect. The syllabication for vigilis is incorrect. The syllabication for exstinguere is incorrect. The spelling of interficiō is incorrect. The syllabication for postulāre is incorrect. The syllabication for reflexī is incorrect. The macron on sē-ni-o-ris is incorrect.	Change to: -ōris Change to: vi-gi-lis Change to: ex-stin-gu-ō, ex-stin-gu-e-re, ex-stīn-xī, ex-stīnc-tum Change to: in-ter-fi-ci-ō Change to: pos-tul-ō, pos-tu-lā-re, pos-tu-lā-vī, pos-tu-lā-tum Change to: re-fle-xī Change to: se-ni-ō-ris

Location	Incorrect	Correct
p. 195, Chapter 26, Exercise 2	"Outside" should not be listed as an adverb.	Remove "outside" from the adverb list.
p. 195, Chapter 26, Section 70	The instruction "Simply replace the common ending with a short -e" is incorrect.	Change "short -e" to "long -e."
Chapter 27, TE page A, Exercise 1	The syllabication for conscrībere is incorrect.	Change to: con-scrī'-bī, con-scrī'-be-re, con-scrip'-sī, con-scrip'-tum
Chapter 27, TE page C, Exercise 7, #4	The labels for milites and Romani are reversed.	Change to "miletes" as the subject and "Romani" as the adj.
Chapter 27, TE page C, Exericse 7, #6	"Many" is listed as masculine but it refers back to "nation," which is feminine.	"Many" should be feminine.
Page 210, Chapter 28, Vocabulary	In the vocabulary list, rūs is listed as a feminine noun, but it is neuter.	Change to: rūs, rūris, n.
Chapter 28, TE page A, Exericse 3, #5	"Rūrem" is incorrect in the answer.	Change "rūrem" to "rūs" to be accusative.
Page 217, Chapter 29, Vocabulary	There is an incorrect macron in fidēs, fidēī.	Change to: fidēs, fideī
Chapter 29, TE page A, Exercise 3, #5	Illīus/eae reī is incorrect.	Change to: illīus/eius reī
Chapter 29, TE page A, Exercise 4, #1	The sentence is labeled incorrectly.	Should be labeled: cōpiās: DO tuās: ADJ nōn: ADV
Chapter 29, TE page B, Exericse 4, #4	Bellum is incorrectly marked DO.	Change to: SN
Unit 2 Test, Question 2, Answer A	Necas is incorrect.	Change to: necātis