Simple Silly Sentencs

For 2-4 players
Playing time: 5-10 minutes per game (play more than once!)

You will need:

- photocopies of the pattern pages printed onto white card stock
- scissors
- 2 paper fasteners
- pencil with sharp point (to poke center of spinner so fastener can go through easily)
- pencil and paper on which to write Latin sentences

Set up:

Cut apart the animal cards. Assemble the spinners according to pictures on those pages.

What you need to know to be able to play the game:

You will need to know the third person singular and plural forms of the verbs.

Most of the verbs conjugate the same way as *amare*. The third person endings are *-at* and *-ant* (singular and plural, respectively) which gives us *amat/amant, clamat/clamant, spectat/spectant,* etc. The exceptions are *tenere, iubere, sedere*, *audire* and *legere*. See the "cheat sheet" if you need help.

How to play:

Put the animal cards face up in a 4x4 square.

The object of the game is to win cards by making sentences using words spun on the spinner. If you can make a sentence to match a picture on a card, you win that card. The first player to get a certain number of cards wins. If you have only two players, try requiring six cards to win the game. If you have three players, make it five cards, and for four players, make it four cards to win.

You can decide whether to take turns or have every player move on every turn. Moving every turn is a good option to consider if you are playing with just two players. You can even color code the arrows on the verb spinner so that each of the two players has two of the verbs. The remaining instructions, however, will assume that the players are taking turns.

The first player spins both spinners. He looks at the two animals and four verbs he spun and tries to make a sentence (using just one of those animals and one of those verbs) that matches one of the picture cards. The sentence does not have to describe completely what is going on in the picture, it just has to be seen somewhere in the picture.

For example:

- Sentences you could make about the singing cat picture:
  1) *Felis cantat*. 2) *Felis clamat*. 3) *Felis stat*. 4) *Felis tenet.* All of these are true.
  (The cat looks as though he is either singing or yelling, and he is standing and holding something.)
- Sentences you could make about the picture of the dog reading the newspaper:
  1) *Canis legit*. 2) *Canis sedet*. 3) *Canis tenet*.
  (The dog is reading, sitting and holding something.)
- In the picture of the ox and the bear, you could use both at the subject of your sentence:
  1) *Bos et ursa ambulant*. (Just remember to use the plural ending, *-ant*.)

Remember, if you use a plural subject (horses, donkeys, ox and bear) you must use the -nt ending!

If the first player can make a sentence that matches a card, he writes down the sentence on his piece of paper. The teacher/adult should check the sentence to make sure it is correct. The player then says the sentence out loud (with correct pronunciation, of course!) and then picks up the card. If the first player cannot make a sentence, he simple passes and waits till his next turn to make a sentence. At first, there should not be any passes, but as the game goes on, you might get more of them.

The players continue on in this manner until one player collects the winning number of cards.

There isn't a list of possible sentences. You be the judge. If the sentence matches something going on in the picture then you can use it.

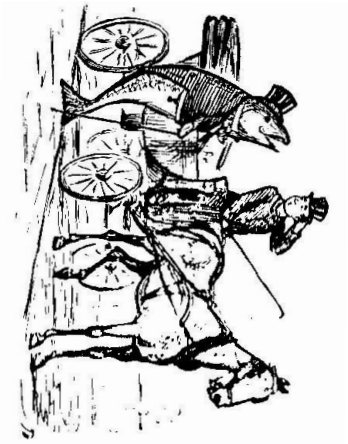
“CHEAT SHEET”

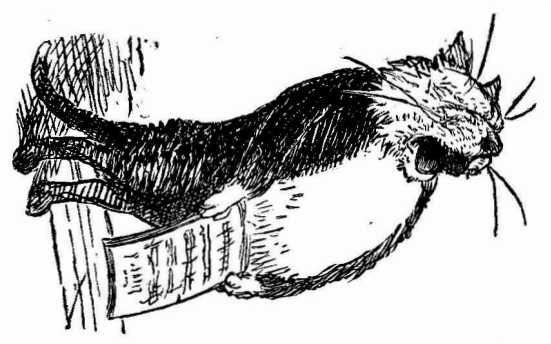
Latin	pronunciation	meaning	third person conjugations
amare	ah-mah-ray	to love	amat / amant
cantare	can-tah-ray	to sing	cantat / canant
spectare	speck-tah-ray	to look at	spectat / spectant
ambulare	am-byu-lah-ray	to walk	ambulat / ambulant
laborare	lah-bor-rah-ray	to work	laborat / laborant
stare	stah-ray	to stand	stat./ stant
pugnare	pug-nah-ray	to fight	pugnat / pugnant
clamare	clah-mah-ray	to yell	clamat / clamant
cogitare	co-gee-tah-ray	to think	cogitat / cogitant
narrare	nah-rah-ray	to tell	narrat / narrant
demonstrare	day-mon-strah-ray	to point out	demonstrat / demonstrant
tenere	ten-air-ray	to hold	tenet / tenent
audire	ow-deer-ray	to hear	audit / audiunt
sedere	say-dare-ray	to sit	sedet / sedent
legere	leh-gair-ray	to read	legit, / legunt
iubere	yu-bare-ray	to order	iubet / iubent

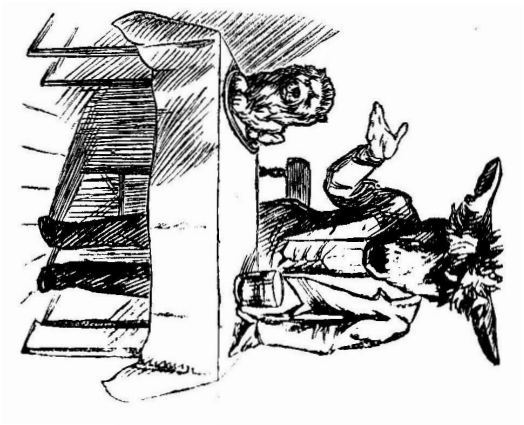
The plural is the same as the singular unless otherwise noted, according to my Latin dictionary.

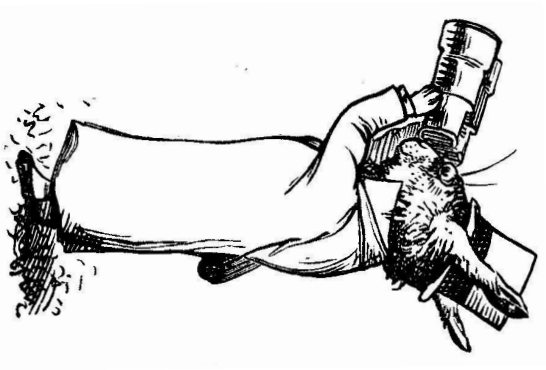
Latin	pronunciation	meaning
avis	ah-weese	bird
bos (p. bovis)	bohs (boh-wees)	ox
pisces (or piscis)	pee-skase	fish
canis	cah-nes	dog
lepus (p. leporis)	lay-puus (lay-por-us)	rabbit
equus (p. equi)	eh-kwuss (eh-kwee)	horse
ursa (p. ursae)	ur-suh (ur-sigh)	bear (technically “she-bear”)
leo (p. leonis)	lay-oh (lay-oan-ees)	lion
asinus (p. asini)	ah-seen-us (ah-seen-ee)	donkey (ass)
felis	fay-lease	cat

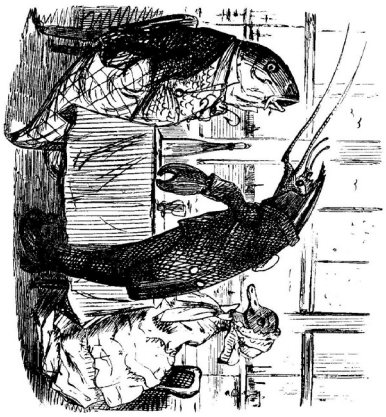
Remember:
C’s are hard (as in “cat”)
G’s are hard (as in “goat”)
V’s sound like W’s
E’s often say “AY”
I’s say “EE”

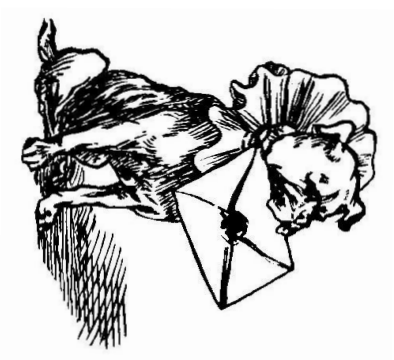




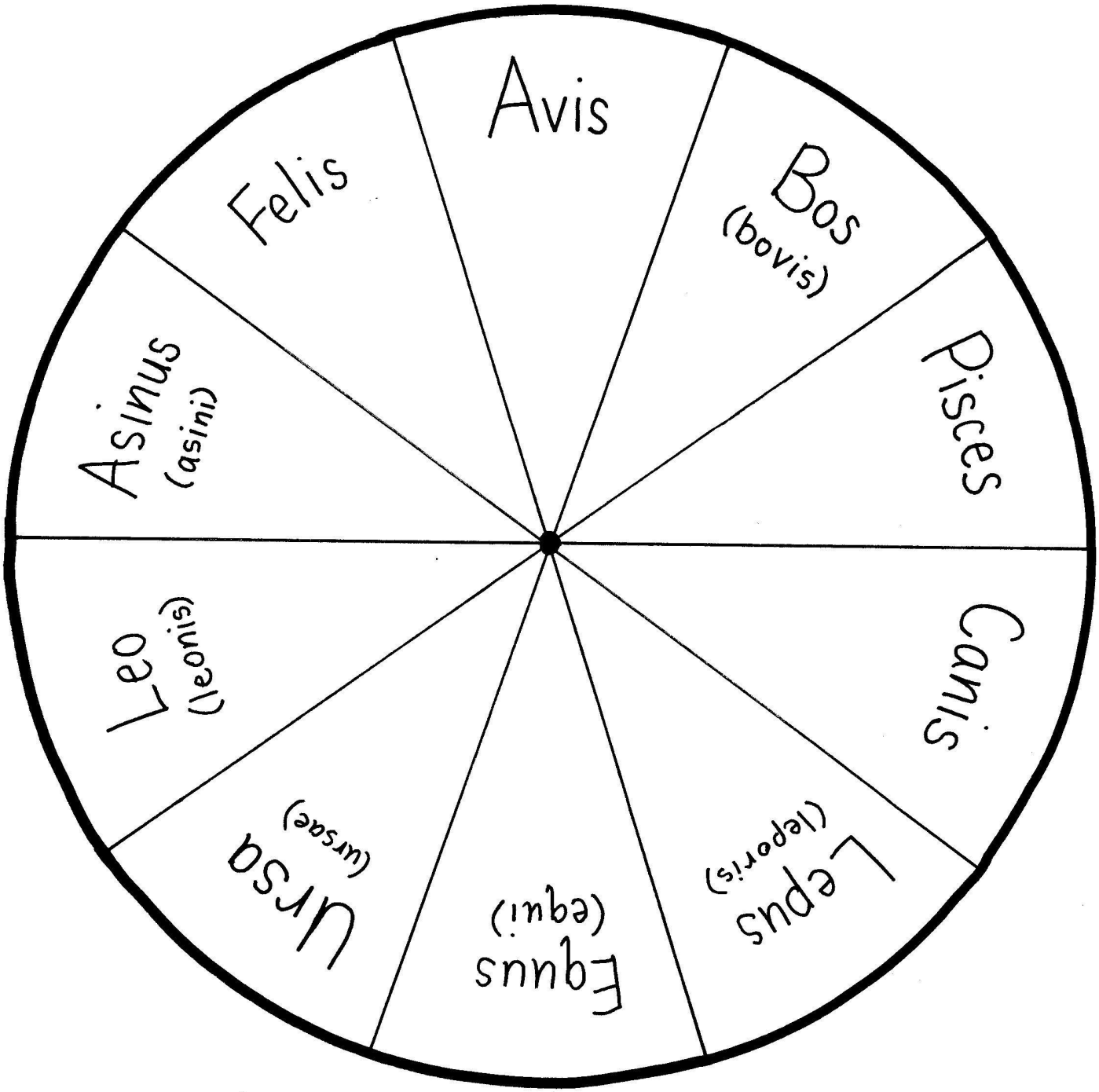




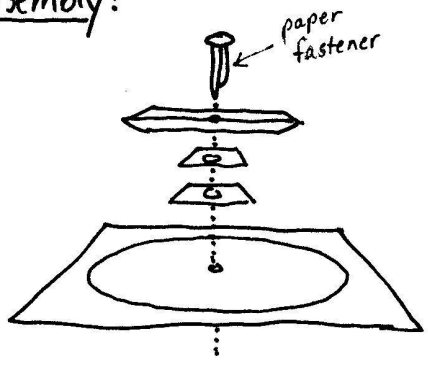


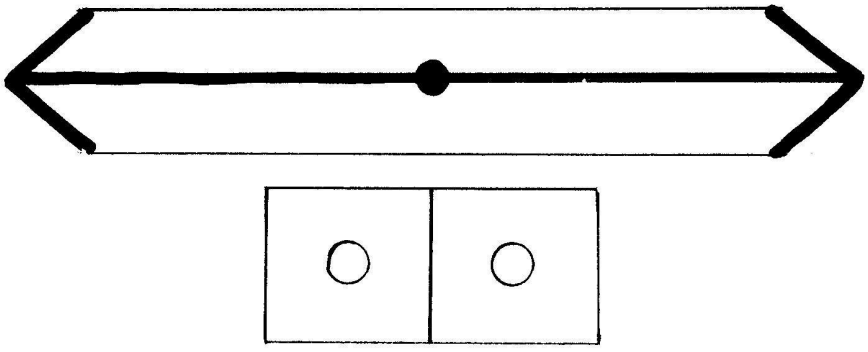


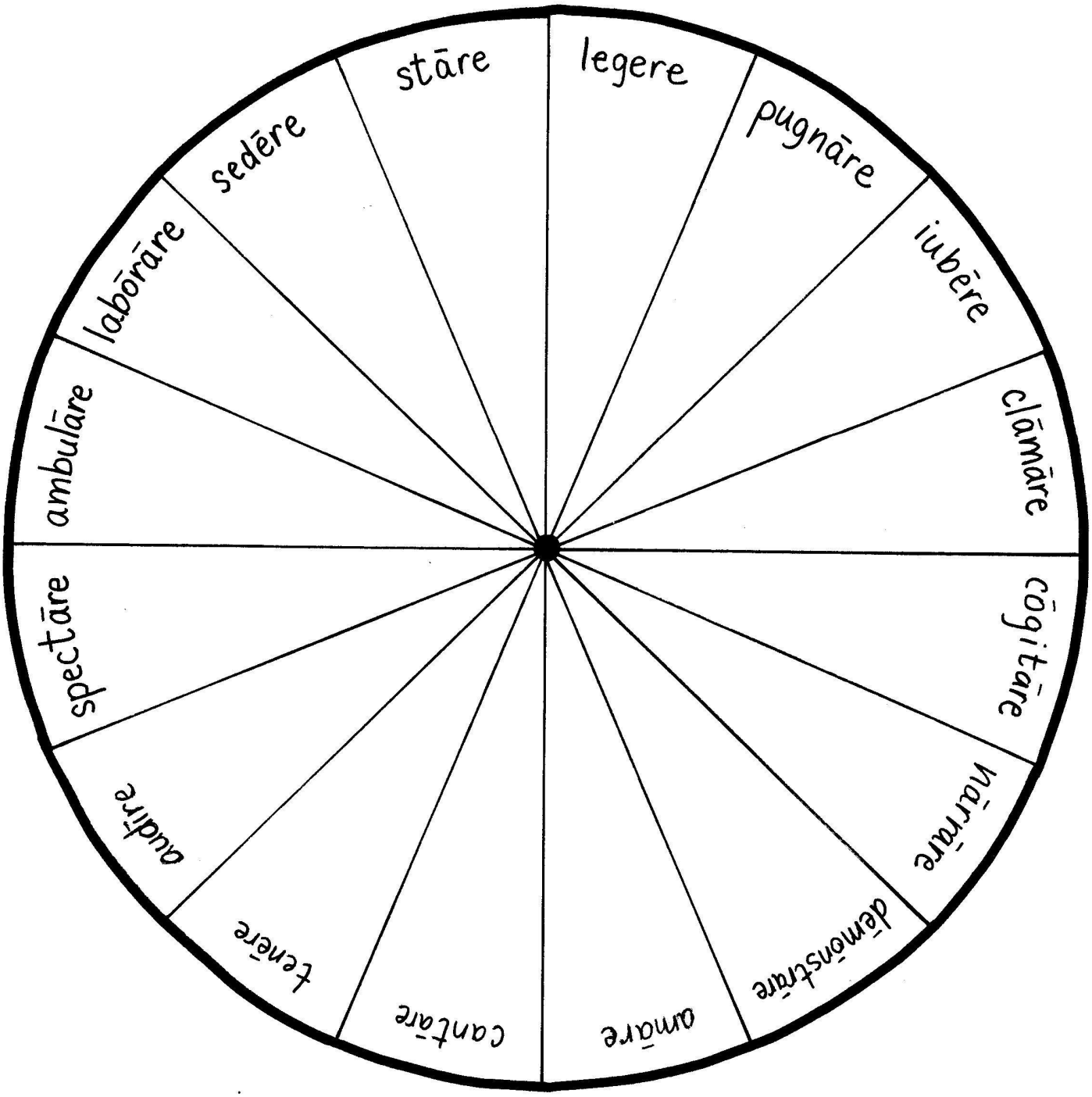
HUE
AND CRY

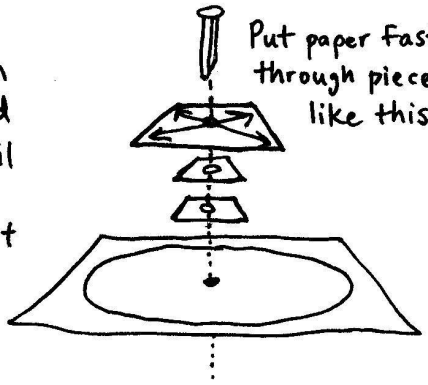
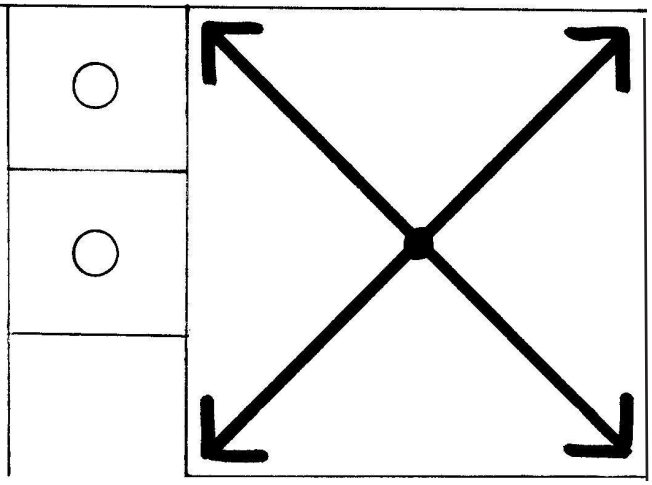

Avis
Bos
(bovis)
Pisces
Canis
Lepus
(leporis)
Equus
(equi)
Ursa
(ursae)
Leo
(leonis)
Asinus
(asini)
Felis

Assembly:


paper fastener





Assembly

Use a hole punch for the small, round holes. Use a pencil or pen or other sharp pointed object to make center holes in larger pieces.