

Agricola et vītam et fortūnam nautae saepe laudat.

Agricola

1. Check dictionary form.
2. *agricola, agricolae, m.*
3. Which declension?
4. The *-ae* of the gen. sg. shows that it's first declension.
5. What are the possible cases of a first-declension noun ending in *-a*?
6. Nom. sg. or voc. sg.
7. There is neither a comma after *agricola* nor an \bar{O} preceding it, so *agricola* is most probably nom. sg.
8. If *agricola* is in the nominative case, what part of the sentence is it most likely?
9. A noun in the nominative case is most likely the subject.

et

1. See p. 14 for the glosses of *et*.
2. Note that there is an *et* before and after *vītam*. How, therefore, should each *et* be translated?
3. both . . . and

vītam

1. What is the dictionary form of this word?
2. See p. 14.
3. *vīta, vītae, f.*
4. Which declension?
5. The *-ae* of the gen. sg. shows that it's first declension.
6. What are the possible cases of a first-declension noun ending in *-am*?
7. Accusative sg.
8. If *vītam* is in the accusative case, what part of the sentence is it most likely?
9. Direct object

et

1. The first *et* was the clue to translate this *et* as "and."

fortūnam

10. What is the dictionary form of this word?
11. See p. 13.
12. *fortūna, fortūnae, f.*
13. Which declension?
14. The *-ae* of the gen. sg. shows that it's first declension.
15. What are the possible cases of a first-declension noun ending in *-am*?
16. As with *vītam*, *fortūnam* can only be acc. sg.
17. Like *vītam*, *fortūnam* is most likely a direct object.

nautae

18. What is the dictionary form of this word?
19. See p. 13.
20. *nauta, nautae, m.*
21. Which declension?
22. The *-ae* of the gen. sg. shows that it's first declension.
23. What are the possible cases of a first-declension noun ending in *-ae*?

24. Genitive sg., dative sg., nominative pl., vocative pl.

- a. The vocative is highly unlikely, since there's neither a comma nor an \bar{O} .
- b. A glance at the verb, *laudat*, would rule out the nom. pl., since *laudat* can only have a sg. subject.
- c. For the moment, let's leave open whether *nautae* is gen. sg. or dat. sg.

saepe

1. What is the dictionary form of this word?
2. See p. 6 if you don't have it memorized yet.
3. *saepe* has only one form, as it's an adverb.

laudat

1. What is the dictionary form of this word?
2. See p. 6 if you don't have it memorized yet.
3. *laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum*
4. The stem of this verb is *lauda-*
5. What does the *-t* ending indicate?
6. The *-t* ending indicates the 3d person sg.
7. The word might be glossed as "praises." Remember, though, that Latin verbs have built-in subjects; for the 3d sg., "he," "she," or "it." We only use the implicit (built-in) subject if there is no explicit subject.

Translating

The farmer (or "a farmer") often praises (the) life and fortune *nautae*.

In light of the rest of the sentence, *nautae* makes sense as a gen. sg.: "of the sailor" or "of a sailor."