LATIN LANGUAGE AND ROMAN CULTURE COURSE
(PART 1: LATIN LANGUAGE)

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HIGHLANDS SCHOOL-SEVILLE
IV E.S.O.
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VISIT OUR BLOG LINGUA LATINA IN

https://frankmcedu.wordpress.com/lingua-latina-course-iv-eso/
PART I

LINGUA LATINA

LATIN LANGUAGE
#721

You laugh at me because
I love Latin;
I laugh at you because
You use it every day
without knowing.

#661

Having a sign that says
"Cave Canem"
instead of 'Beware of Dog'

LATIN STUDENT PROBLEMS #3

People who think A.D.
stands for "After Death"
UNIT 1: THE LATIN VERB (I): ROOTS for the present and past. VERB ENDINGS.

The Latin verb expresses present, past and future tenses, both in indicative and subjunctive mood. There are four CONJUGATIONS in Latin, with verbs finishing in their infinitive in

- ARE, (1ST CONJUGATION)
- ERE (2ND CONJUGATION)
- IRE: (3rd AND MIXED CONJUGATION)

1st - AM-A-RE: amo, amas, amat....where the vowel A is characteristic.

2nd - HAB-E-RE: habeo, habes, habet.... where the vowel E is characteristic.

3rd - REG-E-RE: rego, regis, regit, ... where the vowel I is characteristic, although the infinitive finishes in –ERE

4th - AUD-I-RE: audio, sudis, audit,.... where the vowel I is characteristic even in the infinitive.

1.1. HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF A VERB IN A VERB FORMULATION

The Latin verb is frequently presented IN THE DICTIONARIES with several forms (verb formulation)

AMO/AMAS-AMARE-AMAVI-AMATUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|Where: | AMO/AMAS (ROOT OF PRESENT) show the present, 1st and 2nd persons, to see which conjugation the ROOT belongs to: AM-A

2. AM-A-RE is the INFINITIVE, and it also shows the CONJUGATION: AM-A- belongs to the 1st conjugation.(in –A)

3. AMAV-I (ROOT OF PAST): this form shows the SIMPLE PAST (PERFECTUM) and this ROOT AMAV- is also used for the PAST PERFECT (PLUSQUAMPERFECTUM), where –I is the ending for the 1st person singular of the PAST SIMPLE

THUS, AMAVI means “I loved”.

4. AMATUM is a form used to form adjectives.
1.2. THE PRESENT: ENDINGS OR DESINENCES.

THE LATIN VERB: THE PRESENT

PRESENT INDICATIVE: ENDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONJUGATIONS</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMA-</td>
<td>-O</td>
<td>-MUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HABE-</td>
<td>-S</td>
<td>-TIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGI-</td>
<td>-T</td>
<td>(U)-NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDI-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMO</td>
<td>AMAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMAT</td>
<td>AMAMUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMATIS</td>
<td>AMANT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To identify a verb form, you must recognize its different parts:

REG-I-MUS:

1. REG-: ROOT
2. –I-: CONJUGATION VOWEL (3rd conjugation)
3. –MUS: ending of 1st person plural "we"

TRANSLATION: "we rule"

i. PRACTICE: TRANSLATE, expressing the subject (I, you, he, she etc.):

- VIVO:
- BEBEMUS:
- AUDIS:
- REGUNT:
- LEGIT:

THE LATIN VERB. PRESENT INDICATIVE.
PRACTICE

TRANSLATE THESE VERBS INTO LATIN:

1. We rule: AMAMUS
2. You listen: AMATIS
3. She loves: AMAT
4. They have: AMAS
5. He rules: AMO

To identify a verb form, you must recognize its different parts:

REG-I-MUS:

1. REG-: ROOT
2. –I-: CONJUGATION VOWEL (3rd conjugation)
3. –MUS: ending of 1st person plural "we"

TRANSLATION: "we rule"

i. PRACTICE: TRANSLATE, expressing the subject (I, you, he, she etc.):

- VIVO:
- BEBEMUS:
- AUDIS:
- REGUNT:
- LEGIT:
"Non scholae, sed vitae discimus."

TRANSLATION: ".........................................................................................................................."
The past tense indicative in Latin is just formed by adding the **suffix –BA-** to the root and the conjugation vowel.

The Latin past tense uses **the same endings as for the present**, except for the 1st person singular, which adds a –M (to avoid the contact of two vowels, THE -A OF THE SUFFIX -BA, + O of the first person: *AMABAO*)

**THE LATIN VERB: THE PAST**

**PAST ACTIVE INDICATIVE: “I loved”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONJUGATIONS</th>
<th>TEMPORAL SUFFIX</th>
<th>ENDING</th>
<th>VERB FORM</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
<td>- BA</td>
<td>-M</td>
<td>AMABAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- BA</td>
<td>-S</td>
<td>AMABAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- BA</td>
<td>-T</td>
<td>AMABAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLURAL</td>
<td>- BA -MUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>AMABAMUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- BA -TIS</td>
<td></td>
<td>AMABATIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- BA - NT</td>
<td></td>
<td>AMABANT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ii. PRACTICE: TRANSLATE, expressing the subject (I, you, he, she etc.):**

- LEGEBAMUS:
- VENIEBANT:
- LABORABAT:
- AUDIEBAM:
- PURGABAS:
UNIT 2: THE LATIN CASES.  
THE FIRST DECLENSION: FEMININE NOUNS IN -A

1. THE LATIN CASES: NOUN FUNCTIONS

Latin language is an INFLECTED LANGUAGE, this is, the same word changes the form to express a particular grammatical function. Each different form of the same word is called CASE, and its CASE has a different syntactical FUNCTION. The names of the cases and their respective functions are:

2.1. THE CASES

1. **Nominative** the subject of a verb

2. **Vocative** use the English "hey" or "Oh", usually with exclamation mark: Example: hey, Domine! "Oh, my lord!"

3. **Accusative** the DIRECT OBJECT of a verb or object of a PREPOSITION

4. **Genitive** use "of" or "-s" ("-s") for the plural, for POSSESSIVE CASE, analysed as PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (the house of Claudius) (Spanish: COMPLEMENTO DEL NOMBRE)

5. **Dative** use "to" or "for", or put the noun before the direct object, usually the INDIRECT OBJECT.

6. **Ablative** Adverbial case, to express MANNER, PLACE, TIME, INSTRUMENT, etc, usually with a PREPOSITION. (COMPLEMENTO CIRCUNSTANCIAL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASES</th>
<th>SYNTACTIC FUNCTION</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>SUBJECT/Attribute</td>
<td>ANCILL-A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1st DECLENSION

9
2.2. The first declension: FEMININE NOUS. Characteristic: -VOWEL -A

1. Formation: Nouns of the First Declension are declined thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom/Voc.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>-am</td>
<td>-as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>-ae</td>
<td>-arum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>-ae</td>
<td>-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom/voc.</td>
<td>Silv-a</td>
<td>Silv-ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Silv-am</td>
<td>Silv-as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Silv-ae</td>
<td>Silv-arum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Silv-ae</td>
<td>Silv-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Silv-a</td>
<td>Silv-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: SILVA

Nom. silva (the forest) silvae (the forests)

Acc. silvam (the forest) silvas (the forests)

Gen. silvae (of the forest) silvarum (of the forests)

Dat. silvae (to/for the forest) silvis (to/for the forests)

Abl. silva (in, by, to, etc the forest) silvis (in, by, to etc. the forests)

2. Gender of the First Declension Nouns.

Gender: Nouns of the first declension are overwhelmingly FEMININE

Exceptions:

A very few nouns in the first declension are masculine:

1) Some natural genders such as agricultura (farmer), nauta (sailor), pirata, (pirate), poeta (poet), scriba (scribe or clerk).
2) Some personal or family names: Catilina, Murena, Dolabella, Scaevola.

EGO SUM ROMAE, "I'm at Rome"
Names of cities finishing in –Ae mean :“in”
ATHENAE: “In Athens”
HISPANIAE: “In Spain”.

AGRICOLA

NAUTA

POETA
Dea and Filia: For the dative and ablative plural of dea (goddess) and filia, (daughter) the endings -abus (deabus and filiabus) are used to distinguish these nouns from the second declension nouns deus (god) and filius (son).

**FIRST DECLENSION: SUMMARY.**

Nouns of the first declension are the majority FEMININE: silva (forest), rosa (rose), dea (goddess).

Some, however, are MASCULINE: agricola (farmer), nauta (sailor), pirata, (pirate), poeta (poet).

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**PRACTICE 1:**

i. **CLASS WORK: COMPLETE THE CASES OF THE WORD PECUNIA (MONEY) AND MEMORIZE THE ENDINGS:**

Let’s have a look at the first declension noun: "pecuni-a" (money).

**SINGULAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEM</th>
<th>CASE ENDING</th>
<th>INFLECTED FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/V. pecuni</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC. pecuni</td>
<td>-am</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN. pecuni</td>
<td>-ae</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT. pecuni</td>
<td>-ae</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL. pecuni</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEM</th>
<th>CASE ENDING</th>
<th>INFLECTED FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/V. pecuni</td>
<td>-ae</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC. pecuni</td>
<td>-as</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN. pecuni</td>
<td>-arum</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT. pecuni</td>
<td>-is</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL. pecuni</td>
<td>-is</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRACTICE 2

1. Analyze the words below, plural or singular in number: write the case and change the number of each word.

   Pecunias                       undarum                     amica
   Paeninsulum                   coloniis                    agricolae
   Villae                        incolam                     gloriarum

2. Now, write the SINGULAR NOMINATIVE of each noun and indicate their meaning:

   1.  
   2.  
   3......................................

   4.  
   5.  
   6......................................

   7.  
   8.  
   9. .....................................
3. Classify in the corresponding boxes the pairs noun-adjective from the list below according to their cases.

Viae latae/
  vias latas/
  viam latam/
  columbarum parvarum/
  columba parva
  rosae albae/
  rosis albis
  reginam malam
  magnis procellis
  lunarum clararum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR NOMINATIVE</th>
<th>SINGULAR ACCUSATIVE</th>
<th>PLURAL ACCUSATIVE</th>
<th>SINGULAR GENITIVE</th>
<th>PLURAL GENITIVE</th>
<th>PLURAL ABLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. Relate the following words the corresponding LATIN TERMS, and say the meaning:

1) POETIC:
2) FEMININE:
3) ACUEDUCT:
4) VILLIAN:
5) CONSTELATION:
6) SUPERNATURAL:
7) ASTRONAUT:
8) PENINSULAR:
2.3. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

An adjective is a word which modifies or qualifies a noun. "A red leaf:" "leaf" is the noun and "red" is telling you something more about it. That's pretty simple. To indicate which noun an adjective is modify we use position in English: i.e., we put the adjective right next to the noun.

So try this. Decline the expression "big rose":

magna                                   rosa

N/V.  _______________           _______________
ACC.  _______________           _______________
GEN.  _______________           _______________
DAT.  _______________           _______________
ABL.  _______________           _______________

N/V.  _______________           _______________
ACC.  _______________           _______________
GEN.  _______________           _______________
DAT.  _______________           _______________
ABL.  _______________           _______________

Now look at these endings for the adjective and the noun. They look alike, don't they? But get this in your head: agreement means same number, gender, and case, not look-alike endings, even though in this limited example and in all the examples in this chapter they do look alike.

BLOG LINGUA LATINA.

Check the presentation of the NOUNS OF THE 1ST DECLENSION in LINGUA LATINA

https://frankmcedu.wordpress.com/2015/06/29/adjectives-of-three-terminations-2-1-2-adjectives/
TRANSATION PRACTICE 1st DECLENION

1. FIRST DECLENSION (NOUNS): analyze and translate the sentences below. VERBS ARE TRANSLATE IN BRACKETS)

   1. Agricola terram laborant (WORK)

   2. Natura scientiam non dat (GIVES)

   3. Femina epistolam puellis mittit (SENDS)

   4. Stellae viam nautis monstrant (SHOW)

   5. Aquarum abundantia agricolis laetitiam praebet (PROVIDES)

   6. Poetae gloriem patriae narrant (TELL)
VOCABULARY:

- SCIENTIA-AE (nf): SCIENCE
- EPISTOLA-AE (nf): LETTER
- PUELLA-AE (nf): GIRL
- VIA-AE (nf): ROAD
- NAUTA-AE (nM): SAILOR
- AQUA-AE (nf): WATER
- ABUNDANTIA-AE (nf): ABUNDANCE, COPIOUSNESS
TRANSLATION TEST

1ST DECLENSION

FEMININE NOUNS

INDICATE THE CASE, NUMBER AND FUNCTION OF THE WORDS IN THE SENTENCES BELOW. THEN, TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES.

1. MAGISTRAE DISCIPULIS MULTAS DEARUM FABULAS NARRANT

2. OPTIMI AGRICOLAE CERVAS IN SILVIS OCCIDUNT

3. SERVA LITTERAS DOMINAE SEMPER SCRIBIT

4. AGRICOLA BONAM FILIAM LAUDAT ET FILIA BONAM CENAM AGRICOLAE

PARAT

5. PAVIDAE COLUMBAE SUNT PRAEDA AQUILARUM

6. SERVA VILLAE FENESTRAS CURAT ET DOMINAE CENAM PARAT.
VOCABULARY:

NOUNS:

MAGISTRA: (SHE) TEACHER
FILIA: DAUGHTER
FABULA: TALE
CERVA: DEER (FEM)
SILVA: FOREST
LITTERAE: ARTS
PAVIDUS-A: SHY
COLUMBA: DOVE, PIGDEON
VILLA: COUNTRY HOUSE
SOLUM: FLOOR
FENESTRA: WINDOW
PRAEDA: PREY

VERBS:

NARRO-NARRARE: TO TELL
OCCIDO-OCCIDERE: TO KILL
DO-DARE: TO GIVE
CURO-CURARE: TO TAKE CARE, TO CLEAN
VERRO-VERRERE: TO SWEEP
PARO-PARARE: PREPARE

Roman servants with their DOMINA working in the house (DOMUS)
UNIT 3. SECOND DECLENSION
MASCULINE NOUNS IN –US: SERVUS.

NEUTER NOUNS IN –UM: TEMPLUM

1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The second declension is characterized by the ending -us in the NOMINATIVE CASE. This is the declension you would use if you wanted to decline the name Aurelius, servus or somnus. Second declension nouns in Latin are mostly masculine or neuter.

EXCEPTIONS:

there are also feminine nouns that are declined like masculine ones, but they are only a small group of PLANTS AND TREES NOUNS:

QUERCUS, (holm oak, “encina”), FRAXINUS, (ash tree, “fresno”) or FAGUS (beech tree, “haya”).

QUERCUS
FRAXINUS
FAGUS
FRAXINUS>FRASNUS>FRESNO  FAGUS>HAIUS>HAYA
2. **NEUTER nouns (neutros)**

The declension of neuter nouns, this is, nouns referring to **ABSTRACT CONCEPTS, THINGS** and some **PROPER NAMES**, differ from the declension of masculine and feminine only in **NOMINATIVE, VOCATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.**

**THE 2\textsuperscript{ND} DECLENSION: ENDINGS**

1. **Masculine and feminine nouns ending in -us**

Basic paradigm 2nd Declension: **noun endings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>- Us</td>
<td>- i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>- e</td>
<td>- i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>- um</td>
<td>- os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>- i</td>
<td>- orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>- o</td>
<td>- is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>- o</td>
<td>- is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the paradigm of the noun SERVUS. “SLAVE MAN”

**ROOT: SERV-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>orum</td>
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<td>Dative</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>is</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORDS WHICH BELONG TO THE SECOND DECLENSION

COMMON NOUNS

- amicus, -i. nm., friend.
- animus, -i. nm., mind, spirit.
- campus, -i. nm., plain, field.
- Hortus-i: garden, orchard
- caseus, -i. nm., cheese.
- cervus, -i. nm., deer.
- deus, -i. nm., god.
- domus, -us (-i). nf., house, home.
- equus, -i. nm., horse.
- fagus, -i. nf., beech tree.
- fraxinus, -i. nf., ash tree.
- locus, -i. nm., place.
- modus, -i. nm., manner, means.
- mundus, -i. nm., world.
- oculus, -i. nm., eye.
- pinus, -i. nf., pine tree.
- servus, -i. nm., servant.
- nm. indentation, curve.)
- somnus, -i. nm., sleep.
- ventus, -i. nm., wind.

Occupational nouns

ending in –icus

- mathematicus, -i. nm., mathematician.
- medicus, -i. nm., doctor, physician.
- physicus, -i. nm., physicist.
2. **NEUTER NOUNS: LIST OF ENDINGS.**

*NEUTER NOUNS ONLY HAVE DIFFERENT ENDINGS IN NOMINATIVE, VOCATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL.*

Neuter nouns paradigm.

**DONUM-I: “PRESENT, GIFT”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINATIVE-VOCA-ACC</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don-um</td>
<td>Don-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENITIVE</td>
<td>Don-i</td>
<td>Don-orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATIVE</td>
<td>Don-o</td>
<td>Don-is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLATIVE</td>
<td>Don-o</td>
<td>Don-is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Some examples**

- Templum-templi: temple
- bellum, -i. nn., war.
- castrum, -i. nn., fort. pl., camp.
- hiberna, -orum. n. pl., winter quarters.
- oppidum, -i. nn., (fortified) town, city.
- pabulum, -i. nn., fodder.
- quadratum, -i. nn., square.
- simulacrum, -i. nn., image.
- triangulum, -i. nn., triangle.
- venenum, -i. nn., poison.
- verbum, -i. nn., verb.

**SECOND DECLENSION: PRACTICE 1**

1. Relate the following words the corresponding LATIN TERMS, and say the meaning:

9) POPULATION:

10) LOCAL:

11) REIGN:

12) ARGENTINA:

13) LUDO:

14) ESPECTACULAR:
15) IMPERIALISM:

16) TEMPLE:

17) EQUESTRIAN:

2. Write the CASE, GENRE and NUMBER of the following nouns of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} declension, and then translate them. USE YOUR DICTIONARY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equo</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tribunum</td>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>F</td>
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<td>A</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyrannis</td>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECOND DECLENSION. PRACTICE 2

Analyze and translate the sentences below:

EXAMPLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNDUS</th>
<th>HOMINORUM</th>
<th>MAGNUS</th>
<th>EST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
<td>PLURAL</td>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
<td>VERB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOMINATIVE</td>
<td>GENITIVE</td>
<td>NOMINATIVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECT</td>
<td>POSSESSIVE</td>
<td>ATTRIBUTE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSLATION: THE WORLD OF MEN IS HUGE

1. AMICUS MEUS MAGNAM DOMUM IN CAMPO HABET.

2. EQUI, CERVI ET FAGI IN CAMPO SUNT.

3. CORINTHUS SERVUS CASEUM FACIT.
4. CASEUS CORINTHI BONUS EST

5. MARCUS IN MAGNA DOMO HABITAT

6. AURELIUS MULTOS SERVOS ET MULTAS SERVAS HABET IN VILLA SUA

7. SERVI AURELII PORTAM DOMI APRUNT ET SOLUM HORTI VERRENT

VOCABULARY:
NOUNS:
DOMUS-I: HOUSE; EQUUS-I: HORSE; CERVUS-I: DEER; FAGUS-I: FIG TREE; CASEUS-I: CHEESE; ILLI (adverb) THERE. CAPUT: HEAD/CAPITAL; HORTUS-I: GARDEN, ORCHARD
VERBS
HABEO: TO HAVE APRO: TO OPEN
FACIO: TO MAKE/DO VERRO: TO SWEEP
HABITO: TO LIVE
COOPERATIVE LEARNING ACTIVITY

LATIN LANGUAGE. ACTIVITY 1 (DECLENSIONS AND VERBS)

1. From the verb

HABEO, HABES-HABERE-HABUI-HABITUM

Say:

A. To which CONJUGATION does it belong to?: write it down……………………………..

B. Which ROOT is it used to form the PRESENT (PRESENTE) AND PAST (IMPERFECTUM)? Write it down.

PRESENT:……………………………….
IMPERFECTUM:………………………………

C. Which ROOT is used to form the PAST SIMPLE (PERFECTUM)?: write it down.

…………………

2. FROM THE NOUNS:

- MEDICUS-I
- PUELLA-AE
- REGNUM-I

WRITE DOWN THE FOLLOWING FORMS:

ACUSATIVE SINGULAR:

GENITIVE PLURAL:

NOMINATIVE PLURAL:
UNIT 4. THE ADJECTIVE. 2-1-2-ADJECTIVES (ADJECTIVES FORMED WITH THE FIRST AND THE SECOND DECLENSION)

4.1. ADJECTIVES ENDING IN –US / -A / -UM (adjectives of 3 terminations or 2-1-2-ADJECTIVES)

1. ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

The first and the second declension form ADJECTIVES of three genres: MASCULINE, FEMININE AND NEUTERS.

A) MASCULINE ADJECTIVES are declined according to the SECOND DECLENSION, masculine endings.

B) FEMININE ADJECTIVES are declined according to the FIRST DECLENSION

C) NEUTER ADJECTIVES are declined according to the SECOND DECLENSION, neuter endings.

PARADIGM:

ADJECTIVE: BONUS-BONA-BONUM: “Good”

SINGULAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BONA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BONUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>BONUS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BONA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BONUM</td>
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<td>BONAЕ</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BONI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>BONO</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BONAЕ</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>BONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BONA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BONO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLURAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
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<td>BONAE</td>
<td>BONA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>BONI</td>
<td>BONAE</td>
<td>BONA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>BONAS</td>
<td>BONA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>BONORUM</td>
<td>BONARUM</td>
<td>BONORUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>BONIS</td>
<td>BONIS</td>
<td>BONIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>BONIS</td>
<td>BONIS</td>
<td>BONIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. ADJECTIVE- NOUN AGREEMENT

Adjectives are descriptive words. They always go with NOUNS, to describe a quality of it:

VILLA PULCHRA: “Beautiful country house”

DOMINUS SEVERUS: “Strict master”

TEMPLUM MAGNUM: “Big temple”

Masculine nouns add masculine adjectives. Feminine nouns add feminine adjectives. Neuter nouns add neuter adjectives. Both NOUN AND ADJECTIVE MUST AGREE IN GENRE, NUMBER AND CASE:

- GOOD: MULTOS AMICOS IN ITALIA HABEO: “I’ve got a lot of friends in Italy”
- BAD: MULTI AMICOS IN ITALIA HABEO: AMICOS: plural accusative, masculine.
- GOOD: IRA ET AVARITIA MALAE SUNT
- BAD: IRA ET AVARITIA MALA SUNT: IRA ET AVARITIA form a plural subject: they add plural attribute
1. Multi Romani in villis habitant (LIVE)

2. Romani multa oppida expugnant (ASSAULT) in bellis Hispaniae

3. Graeci Troiae multas feminas interficiunt (KILL)

4. Oculus domini equum saginat (FATTENS)

5. Galli legatos ad populum Romanum mittunt (SEND)

6. Octavianus Augustus per XLV annos solus gessit imperium (RULED)

**VOCABULARY**

- VILLA-AE (nf): HOUSE
- HISPANIA-AE (nf): SPAIN
- OPPIDUM-I (nn): WALLED CITY
- GRAECI-ORUM (nm-PLURAL) `THE GREEKS`
- OCULUS-I (nm): EYE
- EQUUS-I (nm): HORSE
- GALLI-ORUM: THE GAULS (THE FRENCH)
- LEGATUS-I (nm): MESSANGER
- ANNUS-I (nm): YEAR
- IMPERIUM.II: (nn): EMPIRE
SECOND DECLENSION PRACTICE II

1. VINUM HISPANICUM BONUM EST ET CARUM

2. ROMANI MUROS ALTOS CIRCA ITALICAM FECERUNT

3. AGRICOLAE FRUCTUM EX BONA TERRA OBTINENT

4. EGO AMICUS AMICORUM SUM ET BONIS AMICIS MULTA DONA FERO.

VOCABULARY

CARUS-A-UM (adj): appreciated/expensive
FRUCTUS-I: fruit/ profit
MURUM-I: Wall
DONUM-I: present
CIRCA+ ACCUSATIVE: Around
FECERUNT: They built
FERO: give

BLOG LINGUA LATINA.

Check the presentation 2-1-2 ADJECTIVES

https://frankmcedu.wordpress.com/2015/06/29/adjectives-of-three-terminations-2-1-2-adjectives/
UNIT 5: THE LATIN VERB (II): PAST TENSES: PERFECTUM AND PLUSQUAMPERFECTUM (past simple/present perfect and past perfect)

5.1. THE SIMPLE PAST: ENDINGS OR DESINENCES.

Therefore, using the form number 3, AMAV-I, we can form the PAST SIMPLE ACTIVE by adding the SPECIAL ENDINGS OF THE SIMPLE PAST, the only tense which uses them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONS</th>
<th>ROOT OF PAST</th>
<th>SPECIAL ENDINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1ST</td>
<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ND</td>
<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>ISTI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3RD</td>
<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLURAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1ST</td>
<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>IMUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ND</td>
<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>ISTIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3RD</td>
<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>ERUNT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REMEMBER THE ENDINGS:

-I, -ISTI, -IT, -IMUS, -ISTIS, -ERUNT
Now, try to form the PAST PERFECT of the verb

AUDIO/AUDIS-AUDIRE-AUDIVI-AUDITUM : “TO HEAR/ TO LISTEN”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONS</th>
<th>ROOT OF PAST</th>
<th>ENDINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1ST</td>
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<td>2ND</td>
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<tr>
<td>3RD</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2. THE PAST PERFECT: SUFFIX –ERA–

The PAST PERFECT TENSE (PLUSQUAMPERFECTUM) tense indicative in Latin is just formed by adding the SUFFIX –ERA– to the ROOT OF PAST, and then ADDING the same endings as for the present, except for the 1st person singular, which adds a –M:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONS</th>
<th>ROOT OF PAST</th>
<th>ENDINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>ERA-</td>
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<td>ERA-</td>
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<td>ERA-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2ND</td>
<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>ERA-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3RD</td>
<td>AMAV-</td>
<td>ERA-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now, try to form the PAT PERFECT TENSE (PLUSQUAMPERFECTUM) of the verb

**AUDIO/AUDIS-AUDIRE-AUDIVI-AUDITUM : "TO HEAR/ TO LISTEN".**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONS</th>
<th>ROOT OF PAST</th>
<th>ENDINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PLURAL   |              |         |
| 1st      |              |         |
| 2nd      |              |         |
| 3rd      |              |         |

**PAST TENSES: PRACTICE 1**

1. Write the following tenses in Latin:

   1. She had got:
   2. We had loved:
   3. You heard:
   4. They took:
   5. They had taken:
   6. I saw:
   7. We loved:

   **VERBS:**
   - HABEO/HABES-HABERE-HABUI-HABITUM: to have
   - CAPIO/CAPIS-CAPERE-CEPI-CAPTUM: to take/catch
   - VIDEO/VIDIS-VIDERE-VISI-VISUM: to see

2. Translate the following sentences:
Romani magna templo et pulchra hortae habuerunt

Poetae Graeci deis pulchras fabulas scripserunt.

Hannibal in primo bello Punico non pugnaverat, sed in seconde.

**VOCABULARY:**

HORTUM-I: garden
PULCHRUS-A-UM: beautiful
DEUS-I: God
FABULA-AE: tale, myth
BELLUM-I: war
PUNICUS: Punic, (against the Carthaginians)
PRIMUS-A-UM: first
SECUNDUS-A-UM: second
SCRIBO/SCRIBIS-SCRIBERE-SCRIPSI-SCRIPTUM: to write
PUGNO/AS-PUGNARE-PUGNAVI-PUGNATUM: to fight

**EXTRA ACTIVITY:**

Investigate about HANNIBAL: who was, were he was from and his historical importance in the History of Rome.
5.3 THE PREPOSITIONS

Latin used prepositional phrases or complements (a preposition + a noun) to express ADVERB PHRASES of PLACE, MANNER, TIME, INSTRUMENT and other circumstances. Prepositions in Latin were followed by nouns ONLY IN TWO POSSIBLE CASES: ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE:

*Apud Saguntum*: "next to Saguntum"
*Contra Romanos*: "against the Romans"
*Trans Rhenum*: on the other side of the Rhin river

The most frequently used prepositions in Latin are:

- **IN + Accusative**: TO (THE INTERIOR OF A PLACE)
- **E, EX + ablative**: FROM (THE INTERIOR OF A PLACE)
- **AD + accusative**: TOWARDS
- **IN + ablative**: INSIDE
- **A, AB + ablative**: FROM (AN EXTERIOR PLACE)
PREPOSITIONS WITH ACCUSATIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD+ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td>TOWARDS/BESIDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APUD + ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td>NEXT TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTER+ACC</td>
<td>BETWEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN+ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td>TOWARDS THE INSIDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPER+ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td>ON, ABOVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREPOSITIONS WITHABLATIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, AB +ABLATIVE</td>
<td>FROM THE OUTSIDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, EX+ ABLATIVE</td>
<td>FROM THE INSIDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO+ ABLATIVE</td>
<td>IN FAVOUR OF, FOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREPOSITIONS: PRACTICE 1

1. Using your dictionary, translate the following PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES:

   **Ad Gallos**
   **In Asiam:**
   **In Athenas:**
   **In Hispania:**
   **Apud Numantiam:**
   **Ab Hispania:**
   **Trans Danubium:**
   **Contra Romanos:**
   **E Gallia:**

2. Relate the terms below with the prepositions you have studied. Then, give a definition and write other words from the same family.

   Suburb: intercede:
   Intervene: immigrant:
   Promote: decapitate:
   subject: exhume:

http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/pronouns/a/013011-Latin-Personal-Pronouns.htm

6.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

To study the personal pronouns, check the blog.

BLOG LINGUA LATINA.

https://frankmcedu.wordpress.com/2015/06/29/adjectives-of-three-terminations-2-1-2-adjectives/

6.2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS: THIS/ THESE; THAT/ THOSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THIS/ THESE</th>
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<th>PLURAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>FEMEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>hic</td>
<td>haec</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACCUS.</td>
<td>hunc</td>
<td>hanc</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEN.</td>
<td>huius</td>
<td>horum</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAT.</td>
<td>huic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL.</td>
<td>hoc</td>
<td>hac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIS/THOSE</td>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MASC.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>iste</td>
<td>ista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCUS.</td>
<td>istum</td>
<td>istam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN.</td>
<td>istius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT.</td>
<td>ici</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL.</td>
<td>isto</td>
<td>ista</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Function:

All these pronouns are essentially **deictic** (this is, they are used to refer to things or people mentioned before). **HIC** and **ISTE** point out the closest things and people to the speaker. (**THIS/THOSE in English**). **ILLE** points out the furthest things and people from the speaker (**THAT/THOSE in English**).

They sometimes have **emphatic** function, and sometimes have a **depreciative** meaning.

*Iste grex: “this (despicable) people”*
1.1. **PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

1. **FIRST PERSON**：“I, me”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1ST PERSON</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOMINATIVE</td>
<td>EGO</td>
<td>NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENITIVE</td>
<td>MEI</td>
<td>NOSTRUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATIVE</td>
<td>MIHI</td>
<td>NOBIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLATIVE</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>NOBIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **SECOND PERSON**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1ST PERSON</th>
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<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>VOBIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLATIVE</td>
<td>TE</td>
<td>VOBIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRONOUNS: PRACTICE.**

1. *Magister bonos libros mihi dat.*

2. *Atrium mei domi magnum et umbrium est. Hic impluvium et compluvium habet.*

3. *Amicus meus in campo habitat. Ille in villa sua vos invitat.*
VOCABULARY
SENTENCE ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION

FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

NOUNS

AGNUS-I: Donkey
AGRICOLA: Farmer
AMICITIA-AE: friendship
ANCILLA-AE: Feminine slave
ANIMA-AE: soul
ANNUS-I (nm): YEAR
AQUILA (fn): Eagle
AVARITIA (fn): Greed
BELLUM-I (nn): War
COLUMBA (fn): Pigeon/Dove
CULINA (fn): Kitchen
DEA (fn): Goddess
DOMINA-AE (fn): Mistress
DONUM-I (nn): PRESENT
EQUUS-I (nn): HORSE
FABULA-AE (fn): Tale, myth
GALLI-ORUM (mn): THE GAULS (THE FRENCH)
GLORIA: Glory
GRAECI-ORUM (nm-plural): THE GREEKS
HISPANIA-AE (nf): SPAIN
IMPERIUM-II: (nn): EMPIRE
INFERUS-I: the hell
LEGATUS-I: Messenger.
LUPUS-I: Wolf
MATER: Mother
MEUS-MEA: My / Mine (POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE OR PRONOUN)
MORTUS-A-UM: (adj.): dead
NAUTA: Sailor
OCULUS-I (nm): EYE
OPPIDUM-I: walled city.
PINUS-I (f.n.): Pine tree
PREADA: prey
PUELLA: Girl
RIVUS-I: stream, river.
SAGGITA-AE: Arrow
SILVA-AE: Forest
STATUA: Statue
STELLA: Star
TEMPERANTIA-AE: Calmness, self-control
VERBUM-I: WORD
VILLA-AE (nf): HOUSE
VINUM-I: wine.
VIRTUS: virtue
VERBS:

APELLO - APELLARE To call, to name
BIBO: to drink
CAPIO: catch, capture
CURO: TO TAKE CARE, TO CLEAN
DEBEO: I have/ I must
DO-DARE: TO GIVE
DUCO: lead
LAUDO: Praise,
MANEO: to remain.
MITTO: send
NARRO-NARRARE: TO TELL
OCCIDO-OCCIDERE: TO KILL
ORNO- ORNARE To decorate
PARO – PARARE To prepare
PARO-PARARE: PREPARE
VULNERO – VULNERARE: To injure, to hurt
UNIT 7: THE THIRD DECLENSION. NOUNS. NOUNS WHOSE ROOT FINISHES IN a CONSONANT.

3rd DECLENSION: NOUNS

The third declension includes NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES masculine, feminine and neuters.

7.1. NOUNS WHOSE ROOT FINISHES IN CONSONANT.

The third declension includes nouns whose root finishes in consonant, such as:

CONSUL-, LEON-, NOMEN-, (masculine) FLOR- (neuter),

The endings of the third declension are added to these roots. The ENDINGS of the 3rd declension are these:

3rd DECLENSION: ENDINGS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOMINATIVE</td>
<td>(IT DEPENDS)</td>
<td>-ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td>-EM</td>
<td>-ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENITIVE</td>
<td>-IS</td>
<td>-UM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATIVE</td>
<td>-I</td>
<td>-IBUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLATIVE</td>
<td>-E</td>
<td>-IBUS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now, complete the table with the word CONSUL-CONSULIS (ROOT: CONSUL-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOMINATIVE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCUSATIVE</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENITIVE</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLATIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1). The ending of the NOMINATIVE SINGULAR of the 3rd declension IN SOME NOUNS is an –S, which, in contact with the consonant of the root, suffers CONSONANTS THAT CHANGE:
P, T, C
B, D, G,
Changing like this:

1) Nouns finishing in B and P don’t change: PLEBS, PRINCEPS.

2) CIVITAT-S > CIVITAS (T+S, the –S disappears.): “citizenship”

3) Nouns finishing in C, G, in contact with the S, become X: REG-S > REX (G+S=X)

4) The nouns finishing in L, R, N, S suffer several changes:

   - The Word HOMO-HOMINIS (ROOT: HOMON-), has lost the –N and the –O changes to –I

   - The Word PATER, “father” (root: PATR-) includes an –E in the nominative. (the same as MATER-MATRIS and FRATER-FRATRIS, “mather and brother”
TRANSLATION PRACTICE: ANALYZE AND TRANSLATE

Analyze and translate the FABLE (1) of Davus and his eyes disease and see an example of the Roman sense of humour. USE YOUR DICTIONARY.

TEXT 1

1. Fable of Davus and his eye disease.

Davus agricola est et propter oculorum morbum non bene videbat et litteras non legebat. Itaque in agris non laborabat et in domo sua inopia erat. In civitate medicum venit. Medicus oculis medicamentum Davi dedit. Altero die, Diodorus, clarus medicus graecus, litteras monstrabat et interrogabat:

- "Nunc legis litteras, nonne?
- Minime, medice!
- Quomodo non vides?, litterae magnae sunt!
- Et tandem Davus dicit: Medice, legere non scio!"

1. FABLE: a short narration with a final MORAL or SURPRISING ENDING.
TEXT 2

Description of the Britons by Iulius Caesar.

Britanni frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt, et pellibus vestiti sunt. Omnes Britanni vitro se inficiunt, quod caerulum colorem efficit, atque hos aspectu horribiles in pugna sunt.

VOCABULARY

VERBS:
DO-DAS-DARE-DEDI-DATUM: to give
MONSTRO-AS-ARE-MONSTRAVI-MONSTRATUM: to show
INTERROGO-AS, ARE. INTERROGAVI-INTERROGATUM: to ask
SERO-IS.SERER-SEUI-SERITUM: to cultivate
INFICIO-IS-ERE-INFECI-INFECTUM: cover, spread

NOUNS and ADJECTIVES:
1st declension:
LITTERA.AE: letter
INOPIA-EA: poorness
PUGNA-AE: fight
2nd declension:
OCULUS-I: eye
MORBUS-I: disease
DOMUS-I: house
MEDICAMENTUM-I: medicine
CLARUS-A-UM: Famous
MAGNUS-A-UM: big
FRUMENTUM-I: grain
VITRUM-I: glass
CAERULUM-I: blue

3rd declension:

LACTIS-LACTIS: milk
CARNE-CARNIS: meat
PELLIS-IS: skin
COLOR-COLORIS: color
HORRIBILIS: Horrible, terrifying
UNIT 8: THE THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES. ADJECTIVES OF 3, 2 AND 1 TERMINATIONS.

8.1. ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THE 3RD DECLENSION: ADJECTIVES OF 3, 2 AND 1 TERMINATIONS

To study the THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES, check the blog.

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

BLOG LINGUA LATINA.

https://frankmcedu.wordpress.com/2015/06/29/adjectives-of-three-terminations-2-1-2-adjectives/

PRACTICE 1

1. Make the NOUNS and the ADJECTIVES agree:

   a. VITAM / brevis-breve:

   b. REGIONE / fertilis-fertile:

   c. AGROS / fertilis-fertile:

   d. EQUOS/ nobilis-nobile:

   e. AMORE / ingens-ingentis:
2. Complete the table with the appropriate form of the 3rd declension adjective:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>GRAVIS</th>
<th>FEROX</th>
<th>CELER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>ingens</td>
<td>feroces</td>
<td>celeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>gravis</td>
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<td>DATIVE</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABLAT</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3. Analyze and translate the following sentences on a SEPARATE PIECE OF PAPER using your LATIN DICTIONARY.

1. Praecepta senium adulescentibus utilia sunt.

2. Nocte legiones romanarum idoneum locum deligebant et ibi castra ponebant.

3. Veteres agricolae iugum ligneum ingentes boves aptant.

4. Hannibal cum ingentibus copiis in Italian venit.

5. Pini et arbores florentes clivos montium ornant.
UNIT 8. TRANSLATION PRACTICE


3RD DECLENSION/ NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

1. Milites magna audacia pugnaverunt locumque defenderunt.

2. Multa itinera in oppidum ducebant.

3. Romani milites in oppidi oppugnatione magnos labores toleraverunt.

4. Tarquinium Superbum cives Romani e civitate eiciunt.

5. Legiones magna vi pugnaverant castraque acriter defenderant.

6. Hostium magna pars celeriter pervenerat ac fortiter proelium commiserat.

7. Hostes populi romani acre bellum moverant.


10. Omnis ars naturae imitatio est.

11. Veteres populi boves Iovi immolabant.
12. Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres.

13. Est vita misero longa, felici brevis.