

Latin 101: Noun and Verb Practice for 4/16/2010

Gender, Number, Case

Achilles nōn solum vir fortis sed etiam Thetidis **deae** filius erat. ille cum Agamemnone aliisque Graecis ad Trōiam vēnerat et **bellum** longum difficileque gesserat. Sed nunc post novem **annōs** ira **acris** eum movēbat; nam fēminam captivam cāram eī Agamemnon cēperat. Itaque Achilles **mātrēm** suam vocāvit: “Iuvā me!” In **marī** Thetis eum audīvit et ad eum cucurrit: “Tuās **sententiās** intellegō, mī dulcis fili,” dīxit. “**Omnēs** Graeci tē magnō **honōre** habēre dēbent; sine tē enim Trōianōs vincere nōn possunt. Cogita **haec**: sī nunc hōc ex bellō fugiēs, tibi erit parva **gloria**, set vīta longa; sī autem in hōc locō manēbis, magnam gloriam inveniēs, sed tuam vītam amittēs.”

“O beata mater, bonum animum habē!” dīxit Achilles. “Omnibus hominibus vīta brevis est. Ego ipse celerem mortem nōn timeō. Sed, quoniam ira mē tenet, bellum nōn geram.” Quae magna est vīs irae!

Word	Gender	Number	Case
1. deae	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
2. bellum	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
3. annōs	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
4. acris	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
5. mātrēm	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
6. marī	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
7. sententiās	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
8. Omnēs	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
9. honōre	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
10. haec	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
11. gloria	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.

1. In the sentence, Achilles is the son OF the goddess Thetis (genitive). Thetis has a 3rd declension genitive ending too.
2. Achilles (subject) waged war (D.O) so accusative.
3. The ending says it all; also note object of post.
4. ira is the subject, acris & ira are both f, s, nom.
5. naturally feminine, and the ending is straightforward – if it's –em, it's accusative singular.
6. mari: you just have to know it is neuter and an i-stem, so mare is accusative and the ablative is mari. Object of in, which usually takes ablative.
7. sententias: the –as ending is a dead giveaway.

8. omnes could refer to a mixed group; m would also be right for the gender. It could be a subject (nom) or object (acc), but here it is the subject and goes with Grasci, which is more obviously nominative.

9. the –e ending is a dead giveaway. You just have to know the gender. But since men are more likely to be honorable than women (in Roman eyes only!) this might help.

10. haec has several possibilities, but the most common is what it is here: neuter plural, “these things”. Here she’s commanding “Think about these things,” so it’s the DO/acc.

11. gloria is feminine, so the –a makes it nom and sing.

Verb Analysis

Achilles nōn solum vir fortis sed etiam Thetidis deae filius **erat**. ille cum Agamemnone aliisque Graecis ad Trōiam vēnerat et bellum longum difficileque **gesserat**. Sed nunc post novem annōs ira acris eum **movēbat**; nam fēminam captivam cāram eī Agamemnon cēperat. Itaque Achilles mātrem suam vocāvit: “**luvā** me!” In marī Thetis eum audīvīt et ad eum cucurrit: “Tuās sentiētiās **intelligō**, mī dulcis fili,” dixit. “Omnēs Graecī tē magnō honōre **habēre** dēbent; sine tē enim Trōianōs vincere nōn **possunt**. Cogitā haec: sī nunc hōc ex bellō **fugiēs**, tibi erit parva gloria, set vīta longa; sī autem in hōc locō manēbis, magnam gloriam inveniēs, sed tuam vītā amittēs.”

Verb	Person	Number	Tense	
1. <u>erat</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<i>Eram, eras, erat etc. are the imperfect forms (irregular)</i>				
2. <u>gesserat</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<i>the perfect stem (gess-) plus the -eram, -eras, -erat endings make this pluperfect (he had waged)</i>				
3. <u>movēbat</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<i>The -ba- is a certain sign of the imperfect tense</i>				
4. <u>luvā</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<i>commands end in vowels: -a, -e, or -i for singular, -ate, -ete, or -ite for plurals. So they are addressed to you singular or you plural, so “you” (second person) is the subject.</i>				
5. <u>intelligō</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<i>first principle part, I ____.</i>				
6. <u>habēre</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<i>infinitive: -are, -ere, ire. Not person or number because they are just the idea of actions.</i>				
7. <u>possunt</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	sing. plur. N/A	Present Imperfect Future Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
<i>formed on -sum, -es, -est so present tense</i>				

8. <u>fugiēs</u>	1 st 2 nd 3 rd N/A	<i>sing. plur.</i> N/A	Present Imperfect <i>Future</i> Infinitive	Perfect Pluperfect Future perfect Imperative
3 rd , 3 rd -io, and 4 th conjugation words make their futures through the vowel change. fugio is 3 rd -io so has the extra -i before the ending				

Vocabulary

Achilles nōn solum vir **fortis** sed etiam Thetidis deae filius erat. **olim** ille cum Agamemnone aliisque Graecis ad Trōiam vēnerat et bellum longum **difficile**que gesserat. Sed nunc post **novem** annōs ira **acris** eum movēbat; nam fēminam captivam cāram eī Agamemnon cēperat. **Itaque** Achilles **mārem** suam **appellāvit**: “Iuvā me!” In **marī** Thetis eum audīvit et ad eum **cucurrit**: “... “**Omnēs** Graeci tē magnō honōre habēre dēbent; ... sī autem in hōc locō manēbis, magnam gloriam inveniēs, sed mors tē **exspectābit**.” “O beata mater, bonum animum habē!” dixit Achilles. “Omnibus hominibus vīta brevis est. Ego ipse celerem **mortem** nōn timeō. **cupio** gloriam magnam habēre; poetae dē **factis** meis dīcent.”

Nouns

Word	Nominative	Genitive	Gender
mārem	mater	matris	f
	mother		
marī	mare	maris	n
	(in) the ocean		
mortem	mors	mortis	f
	death		
factis	factum	factis	n
	deeds, actions (plural)		

Adjectives

Word	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
fortis	fortis		forte
	brave / strong (only 2 forms so leave fem. space blank)		
difficile	difficilis		difficile
	difficult (only 2 forms so leave fem. space blank)		
acris	acer	acris	acre
	bitter, sharp		
Omnēs	omnis		omne
	All (though often this is used by itself to mean “everyone”)		

Verbs

Word	1 st pp	2 nd pp	3 rd pp	4 th pp
appellāvit	appello	appellare	appellavi	appellatum
	he called (on)			
cucurrit	curro	currere	cucurri	cursum

	<i>he ran</i>			
<u>cupio</u>	cupio	cupere	cupivi	cupitum
	<i>I desire, want</i>			

Other Words

<u>olim</u>	once
<u>novem</u>	nine

Relative Pronoun

For the following sentences, (a) circle the relative pronoun, (b) put parentheses around the relative clause, (c) underline the antecedent, and (d) translate the sentence.

HŌS GRAECŌS (**quī** bella fugiunt) ille tyrannus in suam patriam admittet. (d) *That tyrant admitted those Greeks who were fleeing the war into his city.*

Hās sententiās (dē **quibus** dīcis) ad meās aurēs numquam admīsī. (d) *I never admitted into my ears those feelings of which you are speaking (i.e. I didn't listen to)*

Rōma, (**quae** est urbs magna), multōs trahit. (d) *Rome, which is a big city, draws (i.e. attracts) many.*

Illam patriam (**quae** plēna glōriārum antīquārum est) vidēre cupiō. (d) *I want to see that country which is full of ancient glories.*

Puella (**cui** pecūniam herī dedī) hodiē mē vidēbit. (d) *The girl to whom I gave money yesterday will not see me today.*

Habēre **illum libellum** (**quem** scrīpsit) dēsiderō. (d) *I want to have the book which he wrote.*

Amor (**quem** sentiō) perpetuus est. (d) *The love which I feel is eternal.*

Illā civitās (**quae** mē diū alēbat) hodiē nōn est libera. (d) *That city which nurtured me for a long time is not free today.*

Virtūtem (**quam** dēsiderābāmus) iam nōn habēmus. (d) *We do not now have the virtue which we wanted.*

Mātrēs (**quārum** filiī ad Graeciam nāvigerant) tristēs in agrīs suīs stabant. (d) *The mothers whose sons had sailed to Greece were standing sad(ly) in their own fields. (What???)*