

Latin 101

Jan. 22, 2010

I/we

<i>case</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nom.</i>	I	we
<i>gen.</i>	my	our
<i>dat.</i>	(to) me	(to) us
<i>acc.</i>	me	us
<i>abl.</i>	me	us

Second Declension Masculine Endings

Get the stem by dropping the –ī from the genitive form. (With –us words, you will get the same thing by dropping the –us from the nominative form)

-er words must have the genitive written out so you will know the stem.

- stilus, stil-ī m = stil-
- murus, mur-ī m = mur-
- liber, libr-ī m = libr-
- ager, agr-ī m = agr-
- puer, puer-ī m = puer

<i>case</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nom.</i>	-us or -er	-ī
<i>gen.</i>	-ī	-ōrum
<i>dat.</i>	-ō	-īs
<i>acc.</i>	-um	-ōs
<i>abl.</i>	-ō	-īs

murus, -ī m

<i>case</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nom.</i>	mur-us	mur -ī

<i>gen.</i>	mur -ī	mur -ōrum
<i>dat.</i>	mur -ō	mur -īs
<i>acc.</i>	mur -um	mur -ōs
<i>abl.</i>	mur -ō	mur -īs

Nominative sentences:

1. filius est magnus.
2. numerī sunt magnī.
3. ager est magnus.
4. puer avarus est.
5. vir Rōmānus est.
6. virī Rōmānī sunt.
7. stilus est antiquus.
8. murī sunt antīquī.

Accusative sentences:

1. filium vidēmus.
2. amīcum vocat.
3. numerum vident.
4. puerum amant.
5. puerōs amant.
6. amīcum habēs.
7. amīcōs habet.
8. agrōs habent.
9. agrōs magnōs vidēmus.
10. populum laudant.

Both:

1. puer stilum habet.
2. vir filium nōn amat.
3. filius virum servat.
4. puerī virōs servant.
5. virī amicōs vocant.
6. filius agrum habet.
7. filius agrōs habet.
8. filīi agrum habent.

9. hodiē vir amīcum videt.
10. paucī virī agrōs habent.

Prepositional Phrases:

- Prepositions show relationships: in, on, with, without, about, under, over, concerning, near ...
- In Latin, prepositions change the word they govern into either the ablative or the accusative case.
- The preposition plus the word it governs is a prepositional phrase.

These prepositions take the ablative case:

- **in** = *in, on*
- **dē** = *concerning, about (also down from)*
- **cum** = *with*
- **sine** = *without*

Ex: **sine amīcīs** *without friends* **amīcīs** is ablative to show that it is the object of the preposition.

Ablatives:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
First Declension	
-ā	-īs
Second Declension	
-ō	-īs

1. in mensā
2. in tabulā
3. in chartā
4. in murō
5. in agrō
6. in librō
7. in tabulīs
8. in mensīs
9. in sellīs
10. in agrīs

11. in mūrīs
12. dē fēminā
13. dē fortunā
14. dē irā
15. dē agrō
16. dē vīrō
17. dē filiō
18. dē amīcīs
19. dē fēminīs
20. dē chartīs
21. dē librīs
22. dē agrīs
23. cum agricolā
24. cum poetā
25. cum fēminā
26. cum puerō
27. cum stilō
28. cum populō
29. cum amīcīs
30. cum filiīs
31. cum Rōmānīs
32. sine tabulā
33. sine amīcā
34. sine chartā
35. sine filiō
36. sine amicō
37. sine numerō
38. sine fēminīs
39. sine fenestrīs
40. sine virīs
41. sine stilīs

Vocative case

Julia = Julia

filia = filia

puer = puer

Caesar = Caesar

populus = popule

Marcus = Marce

Quintus = Quinte

filius = fili

Apposition

Marcus, filius meus, est puer bonus.

Marcum, filium meum, hodiē in casa vidēmus.

amicum Marcī, filiū meī, hodiē vidēmus.

sine Marcō, filiō meō, nōn valeō.

Reading/ Color Code

agricola et vītam et fortūnam nautae saepe laudat; nauta magnam fortūnam et vītam poetae laudat; et poeta vītam et agrōs agricōlae laudat. (sine philosophiā) avārī virī (dē pecūniā) semper cōgitant: multam pecūniam habent, sed pecūnia multa virum avārum nōn satiat.

Irregular Verbs

sum, esse, fui, futurum

sum	<i>I am</i>
es	<i>you are</i>
est	<i>he, she, it is</i>
sumus	<i>we are</i>
estis	<i>you are</i>
sunt	<i>they are</i>

eō, ire, īi, iturum

eō	<i>I go</i>
is	<i>you go</i>
it	<i>he, she, it goes</i>
imus	<i>we go</i>
it is	<i>you go</i>
eunt	<i>they go</i>

ad = to/toward + accusative

Sample quiz:

I. Nouns Complete the dictionary form and give the English meaning.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English meaning</i>
1. fāma			
2. amīcus			
3. filius			
4. īra			
5. vir			
6. ager			
7. poena			
8. nauta			
9. agricola			
10. populus			
11. numerus			
12. pecūnia			
13. puer			
14. porta			
15. sapientia			

II Other words: Give the English meaning of the following words:

1. avārus _____
2. in _____
3. satiō _____
4. hodiē _____

5. et _____
6. tua _____
7. multa _____
8. sed _____
9. antiqua _____
10. semper _____

Scroll down for answers

Sample quiz:

I. Nouns Complete the dictionary form and give the English meaning.

Nominative	Genitive	Gender	English meaning
1. fāma	famae	f	fame, reputation
2. amīcus	amici	m	friend
3. filius	fili	m	son
4. īra	irae	f	anger
5. vir	viri	m	man
6. ager	agri	m	field
7. poena	poenae	f	punishment
8. nauta	nautae	m	sailor
9. agricola	agricolae	m	farmer

10. populus	populi	m	people
11. numerus	numeri	m	number
12. pecūnia	pecuniae	f	money
13. puer	pueri	m	boy
14. porta	portae	f	gate, entrance
15. sapientia	sapientiae	f	wisdom

II Other words: Give the English meaning of the following words:

11. avārus ____greedy____
12. in ____ in, on ____
13. satiō ____satisfy____
14. hodiē ____today____
15. et ____and____
16. tua ____your____
17. multa ____many____
18. sed ____but____
19. antīqua ____ancient, old____
20. semper ____always____