

Chapter 3

Memory Page



Review Chant

Noun Endings

	1st Declension		2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs

New Vocabulary

Latin	English
1st-Declension Feminine Nouns	
causa, -ae (f)	cause
cūra, -ae (f)	care
iniūria, -ae (f)/injūria, -ae (f)*	injury, injustice
nātūra, -ae (f)	nature, birth
stēlla, -ae (f)	star
2nd-Declension Masculine Nouns	
modus, -ī (m)	measure, mode
numerus, -ī (m)	number, measure



*Ecclesiastical spelling

Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum	to wander
parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum	to prepare
spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum	to look at, watch
fēmina, -ae (f)	woman
unda, -ae (f)	wave







Seeking Domum, Part 3

The **puer** (_____) hesitated only a moment. He braced his bare feet along the edge of the **nāvis** (_____), cinched up his frayed trousers, and dove **dē** (_____) the side.

The ocean **aqua** (_____) sent a surprising chill across his skin. He came up gasping, but he quickly began cutting through the **aqua** (_____) with skillful strokes. His determined swimming warmed his muscles as he made his way **ad puellam** (_____).

Why isn't that impudent boy pulling me back to the boat?! the girl thought as she pulled on the rope. Suddenly she realized that the rope was no longer taut, but instead was sinking. Her teeth were starting to chatter and she wanted to get back to the ship. Back to her **familia** (_____). Back home.

The **puer** (_____) swam harder. He wanted to kick himself for letting the knot slip. *Never again*, he swore. He lifted his head up and tried **spectāre** (_____) her. There she was. He spotted her bobbing just over the **praeter undam posteram** (_____).

The girl's **longus** (_____) dress was heavy, making it hard for her to swim and stay **suprā aquam** (_____). She tried to wriggle out of the dress so she could swim more easily, but it seemed glued to her body. Even though she was in **periculum** (_____) of **iniūria** (_____) or death, she **putābat** (_____) about how her dress was ruined. When she got back on the boat she could always get another one of her many **pulchri** (_____) dresses. She let go of the rope and began her desperate swim back **ad nāvis** (_____).

They met **in aqua** (_____) heading toward each other just as a brilliant bolt of lightning lit the sky. The girl prepared an **īrātus** (_____) tirade for the clumsy boy but was interrupted when another bolt of lightning struck. Closer this time.

The lightning hit the ship's main mast, splintering it and sending a spray of wood in every direction. What little remained of the mast now burned bright, like a giant, **mīrus** (_____) candle.



Grammar Lesson

Noun Review

Now it's time to refresh your memory about nouns. Do you remember the three characteristics of nouns? That's right, they are: case, number, and gender.

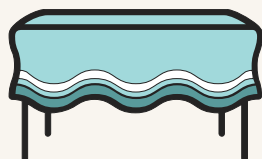
Do you remember the options for gender? They are masculine, feminine, and neuter. The options for number (which tells you *how many*), as you no doubt remember, are singular (one) and plural (more than one).

Now, listing the different forms of a noun all together is called declining it, and there are several patterns nouns follow in their declensions, which we remember by number. The ones you learned last year are the first and second declensions. The first declension tends to have the letter *a* in its forms, and the second declension tends to have *o* or *u* in its endings.

There are a couple more things to remember. Sometimes there are minor variations on these declensions, and you've already experienced one of them, the second-declension neuter nouns. Notice that their endings are pretty much the same as the second-declension masculine endings with just a couple of minor exceptions. Notice, for example, that the nominative and accusative endings are the same for both singular and plural forms. This is always true for neuter nouns, and we call it the neuter rule. Secondly, the plural (nominative and accusative) endings are a short *-a*. You'll notice as we learn more declensions that most of them will have a short *-a* ending in the nominative and accusative plural forms and that all of them will always be the same in the nominative and accusative.

Figure 3-1:
Verb-Tense
Endings
Examples

	1st Declension		2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	mēnsa	mēnsae	lūdus	lūdī	dōnum	dōna
Genitive	mēnsae	mēnsārum	lūdī	lūdōrum	dōnī	dōnōrum
Dative	mēnsae	mēnsīs	lūdō	lūdīs	dōnō	dōnīs
Accusative	mēnsam	mēnsās	lūdum	lūdōs	dōnum	dōna
Ablative	mēnsā	mēnsīs	lūdō	lūdīs	dōnō	dōnīs





A. Translation

1. **causa** _____
2. **nātūra** _____
3. **fēmina** _____
4. **numerus** _____
5. **unda** _____
6. **cūra** _____
7. **errō** _____
8. **modus** _____
9. **spectō** _____

B. Chant

List the noun endings, and try to label the boxes correctly.

C. Grammar

1. The three characteristics of a noun are: _____, _____, and _____.
2. The three options for gender are: _____, _____, and _____.
3. The _____ of a noun tells you how it is used in a sentence, and the five options for it are: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
4. The _____ of a noun tells you how many there are.
5. According to the _____ rule, all neuter nouns have the same endings in the nominative and accusative cases.



Translation Worksheet

Parsing Nouns

Now it's time to do the same thing with nouns that we've been doing with verbs. Nouns can sometimes pose a problem because, in case you haven't noticed, there are many noun endings that are used more than once. For example, the ending *-a* is used for the first-declension nominative singular and for the second-declension neuter nominative *and* accusative plural. (Remember that neuter rule?) As with verbs, we will abbreviate the parts of a noun: the various options for case, number, and gender.

Options for Case		Options for Gender		Options for Number	
Full word	Abbreviation	Full word	Abbreviation	Full word	Abbreviation
Nominative	N	Masculine	M	Singular	S
Genitive	G	Feminine	F	Plural	Pl
Dative	D	Neuter	N		
Accusative	Acc				
Ablative	Abl				

Practice Exercises

After parsing each word in the sentence on the line above it, translate it on the line below it.

N/S/F N/S/F G/S/F 3/S/Pr

1. Unda causa iniūriae est.

The wave is the cause of the injury.

___/___/___ ___/___/___

2. Puer errābat.

___/___/___ ___/___/___ ___/___/___

3. Fēminae cēnam parābunt.

___/___/___ ___/___/___ ___/___/___

4. Discipulī numerum spectant.





New Vocabulary: Derivatives

Here is a list of English derivatives from this week's vocabulary.

Latin	English
causa, -ae	cause, causal, causative, causality
cūra, -ae	cure, curative, incurable
iniūria, -ae	injury, injure, injurious
nātūra, -ae	nature, natural, naturally, supernatural
stēlla, -ae	stellar, constellation, interstellar
Second-Declension Masculine Nouns	
modus, -ī	mode, mood, modal
numerus, -ī	numeral, numerical, innumerable, enumerate

Review Vocabulary: Derivatives

Latin	English
errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum	err, errant, erratic, error, inerrant
spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum	spectate, spectator, inspect, spectacle
parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum	prepare, preparation
fēmina, -ae	feminine, effeminate, female
unda, -ae	undulate, undulation

Now see how many you can use in five sentences:

Siege of the Castle of Love, ivory mirror back, ca. 1350–1370



Quiz



A. New and Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
causa, -ae	
cūra, -ae	
iniūria, -ae/injūria, -ae*	
nātūra, -ae	
stēlla, -ae	
modus, -ī	
numerus, -ī	
fēmina, -ae	



*Ecclesiastical spelling

B. Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
terra, -ae	
aqua, -ae	
vīvus, -a, -um	
extrēmus, -a, -um	
fossa, -ae	

C. Chant

	1st Declension		2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
	S	Pl	S	Pl	S	Pl
Nominative	-a		-us		-um	
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						
Ablative						

D. Grammar

1. What are the three characteristics of a noun? _____
2. What are the different cases in Latin? _____
3. What is the neuter rule? _____