

Chapter 4

Memory Page



Review Chant

Irregular Verb: *sum, esse, fui, futūrum*

	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	sum	sumus	eram	erāmus	erō	erimus
2nd person	es	estis	erās	erātis	eris	eritis
3rd person	est	sunt	erat	erant	erit	erunt

New Vocabulary

Latin	English
interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātum	to ask or question
agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātum	to drive, stir up, agitate
imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātum (+ dat. of person)*	to order or command
administrō, administrāre, administrāvī, administrātum	to help or manage
nōminō, nōmināre, nōmināvī, nōminātum	to name, mention, call by name

2nd Declension Neuter Nouns

iūdicium, -ī (n) / jūdicium, -ī (n)**	trial, legal investigation	vīnum, -ī (n)	wine
officium, -ī (n)	duty, respect	vitium, -ī (n)	fault, vice
studium, -ī (n)	zeal, study	armentum, -ī (n)	herd
		medium, -ī (n)	middle



**Imperō* takes the dative for a direct object that is a person (which is why we call this dative of person) and the accusative for a direct object that is a thing. See the Grammar Lesson for additional explanation.

**Ecclesiastical spelling

Review Vocabulary

Helpful Reminder: As you learned in *LFCA* (chapter 14), the acronym PAIN (taken from the first letters of the four words to the right) will help you remember this unusual or “painful” gender irregularity.

Latin	English
1st-Declension Masculine Exceptions	
poēta, -ae (m)	poet
agricola, -ae (m)	farmer
incola, -ae (m)	settler
nauta, -ae (m)	sailor



Latin	English
2nd Declension	
frūmentum, -ī (n)	grain
ager, agrī (m)	field
vir, virī (m)	man





Seeking *Domum*, Part 4

The boy and girl watched in horror as people began to flood the deck of the ship. Alarm bells **clāmābant** (_____) out. The **people** scurried about in all directions.

With the loss of the mast, the hulk began to turn **in aquā** (_____), directionless.

There was nothing the two of them could do but **spectāre** (_____) as they struggled to stay afloat. They both gripped a large chunk of the mast that drifted nearby.

The **nāvis** (_____) rose up on the **postera unda** (_____) only to drop—*CRACKK!*—onto nearby **saxa** (_____) jutting up through the sea. The same **unda** (_____) swept over them, threatening to pull them **sub** (_____) even as it pushed them farther from the ship. The ship twisted unnaturally as more **undae** (_____) pounded it against the rocks. People began to jump overboard, flinging themselves into the cold **aqua** (_____).

“**Māter** (_____)!” the girl yelled over the turmoil. “**Pater** (_____), I’m here! Over here.”

The relentless **mare** (_____) tossed the **puer** (_____) and **puella** (_____) up and crashed down upon them repeatedly. They clung desperately to their makeshift float, barely keeping their heads **suprā aquam** (_____), even as it **portābat** (_____) them farther out to sea.

“**Ubi* es** (_____)?” The voice of the **puella** (_____) was lost amid the roar of the rain and the pounding of the **undae** (_____).

They drifted into the darkness.

“**Ubi es** (_____)?”

***Ubi** is common word (called an interrogative) that means *where*.



Grammar Lesson

Case

Let's review noun cases. The cases tell you what the noun's job in the sentence is. So far, you've learned the main roles of three of the five cases. The **nominative** case is used for the subject and the predicate nominative, the **accusative** case is used for direct objects and objects of some prepositions, and the **ablative** case is used as the object of the rest of the prepositions. You may also have seen an example or two of the **genitive** case being used to show possession, but more on that in the next chapter.

The Word List Forms and the Gender

Just like verbs, nouns have specific forms that we list in the word list each time to help you learn what you need to know to actually use the word. The first form listed is the **nominative singular** form. The second form listed is the **genitive singular** form. Note that it is *not* the nominative plural form, as is sometimes mistakenly assumed. **It just so happens that the genitive singular and the nominative plural are the same for first-declension and second-declension masculine nouns.** However, in the second-declension neuter they are different, and note that what is listed is the genitive singular (*officium, -ī*), not the nominative plural form (*officium, -a*). Note also that if the stem is unchanged through all the forms, we, like many textbooks and dictionaries, simply replace the stem with a dash in the listed form. See the shaded forms in the boxes for a comparison.

2nd Masculine (lūdus)	lūdus	lūdī	2nd Neuter (officium)	officium	officia
	lūdī	lūdōrum		officiī	officiōrum
	lūdō	lūdīs		officiō	officiīs
	lūdum	lūdōs		officium	officia
	lūdō	lūdīs		officiō	officiīs

Figure 4-1:
2nd Masculine
and 2nd Neuter
Forms

Now, we've talked about gender quite a bit in the past, but one question that we need to answer right now is this: How can you tell what gender a Latin noun is? If you said "by its ending," you're being a little too vague. You should instead answer by saying that you can usually tell the gender of a Latin noun by what declension it is in, which you can in turn figure out by its ending. For example, **first-declension nouns are almost always feminine.** That *a* in the ending should immediately make you think of it as being feminine, just as names for females in English (and in many other languages that have been influenced by Latin) are often similar to male names with an *-a* added to them



(Patrick, Patricia, Eric, Erica, etc.). In the same way, the **second-declension nouns are either masculine or neuter**, and that first listed form can help you to tell which they are. If the first listed form in the word list ends in *-us* or *-er*, it is masculine, and if it ends in *-um*, it is neuter.

However, there are occasional exceptions to these rules, which are called **irregular** or **irregularly gendered** words, because they are different from the normal or “regular” rules. The four review words (*poēta, agricola, incola, nauta*), which are first-declension words that are typically masculine, are examples of such exceptions. You will note that we have put an (*m*) after each word to make it clear that these words are, indeed, masculine in gender. Please memorize the gender in addition to the listed forms for each vocabulary word as you learn it. This will be especially helpful later when you learn the third-declension family of nouns (chapter 19), which can be masculine, feminine, *or* neuter!

Nota Bene (Note Well): Verbs That Take the Dative

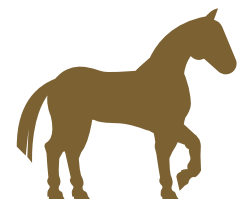
The most common use of the **dative case** is for what is called an **indirect object**. If you don’t know what an indirect object is, don’t worry about it just yet; we’ll get to that later. The reason we mention it now is that sometimes a verb takes an object in the dative case, and the verb *imperō*, from this week’s word list, is one of these words. Study the examples below and note how the dative case is used for the direct object with *imperō*.

DO-ACC. Magistra discipulum vocat. <i>The teacher calls the student.</i>	DO-ACC. Puer amīcōs vocat. <i>The boy calls his friends.</i>
OBJ.-DAT. Magistra discipulō imperat. <i>The teacher orders the student.</i> or <i>The teacher gives an order to the student.</i>	OBJ.-DAT. Puer amīcīs imperat. <i>The boy orders his friends.</i> or <i>The boy gives an order to his friends.</i>

While *imperō* can have an object in the dative when the object is a person, it will have an object in the accusative when the object is a thing!

Imperat equum ambulāre.
He commands the horse to walk.

We can say, therefore, that *imperō* takes the **dative of person** but the **accusative of thing**. Notice that after the vocabulary listing for *imperō* at the beginning of the chapter we include (+ dat. of person) to indicate that it takes the dative of person.





Memory Worksheet

A. Translation

1. **agitō** _____
2. **administrō** _____
3. **iūdicium** _____
4. **imperō** _____
5. **nōminō** _____
6. **armentum** _____
7. **nauta** _____
8. **incola** _____
9. **vitium** _____
10. **interrogō** _____
11. **studium** _____
12. **medium** _____

B. Chant

Give the forms of the verb *sum, esse* for the present, imperfect, and future tenses. Don't forget to label the boxes.

C. Grammar

List the main function of each case.

1. Nominative: _____

2. Genitive: _____

3. Dative: _____

4. Accusative: _____

5. Ablative: _____

6. How can you tell what gender a word is?

7. Why do some words in the word list have a (m), (f), or (n) next to them?



Analyzing and Labeling Sentences

You may recall that last year we sometimes **labeled** the parts of sentences. To make sure that our directions are clear, we're going to call it **labeling a sentence** when you label all the parts of the sentence (e.g., the subject, verb, direct object, etc.). When we ask you to give the person, number, and tense of all the verbs and the case, number, and gender of all nouns and adjectives (parsing each word), we will call this **analyzing** the sentence. When we say to **label and analyze**, that means do both.

Just for the sake of review, here are the abbreviations for the different parts of a sentence that you've studied so far:

Part of a Sentence	Abbreviation
Subject Noun	SN
Verb (intransitive action: no direct object)	V
Verb (transitive action: takes a direct object)	V-t
Linking Verb	LV
Predicate Noun	PrN
Predicate Adjective	PrA
Direct Object	DO
Adjective	Adj
Preposition	P
Object of the Preposition	OP

Examples: Now try labeling a few sentences. Then go ahead and translate them.

SN DO V-t

1. **Agricola armentum agit.**

The farmer stirs up the herd.

2. **Servī humum in agrō arābant.**

3. **Discipulus putat.**

4. **Discipulī ad lūdum ambulābunt.**





Activity Worksheet

Gender Identification

Translate and identify the gender of each noun listed below. Supply only one translation for words with multiple translations.

Noun	Translation	Gender	Noun	Translation	Gender
stēlla	star	feminine (f)	iūdicium		
causa			iniūria		
aqua			vīnum		
cūra			numerus		
medium			officium		
modus			nātūra		
			studium		

These are words you have not seen before, so they are translated for you. Can you identify their gender?

Noun	Translation	Gender	Noun	Translation	Gender
nūntius	messenger	masc. (m)	imperium	command	
lūna	moon		negōtium	business	
littera	letter		lēgātus	deputy	
oculus	eye		vīta	life	
ūnus	one		glōria	glory	
populus	people		vestigium	footprint	

Noun Declension Exercise

Here are two nouns you have never seen before. They are both second-declension nouns. The first noun, *somnus* (sleep), is masculine (can you tell why?). The second noun, *rēgnum* (reign), is neuter (can you tell why?). Since you know the declension pattern for both, decline these two nouns in the boxes below.

Singular	Plural
somnus	

Singular	Plural
rēgnum	



A. New Vocabulary

Latin	English
administrō, administrāre, administrāvī, administrātum	
agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātum	
imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātum (+ dat.)	
interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātum	
nōminō, nōmināre, nōmināvī, nōminātum	
armentum, -ī	
iūdicium, -ī/jūdicium, -ī*	
medium, -ī	
officium, -ī	
studium, -ī	
vīnum, -ī	
vitium, -ī	

*Ecclesiastical spelling

B. Review Vocabulary

Latin	English
incola, -ae (m)	
agricola, -ae (m)	
poēta, -ae (m)	
nauta, -ae (m)	
frūmentum, -ī	
ager, agrī	
vir, virī	



Quiz

C. Chant: Irregular Verbs: *sum, esse, fuī, futūrum*

	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	sum		eram		erō	
2nd person						
3rd person						

D. Grammar

1. How can you tell what gender a word is?

2. Why do some words in the word list have a (m), (f), or (n) next to them?

Painting: *The Harvesters*, Pieter Bruegel the Elder, 1565

