Philēmōn et Baucis (Pars I)   **Nomen** _____

Review Packet

Vocabularia

advena, -ae, *c.*	stranger
apertus, -a, -um	open
arbor, arboris, *f*	tree
cibus, -i, *m.*	food
clausus, -a, -um	closed
dubito (1)	to doubt, hesitate
factus, -a, -um	done, made
finis, finis, *m.*	end, boundary
impero (1) + *dat*	to command, order, bid
intro (1)	to enter
iubeo, iubēre, iussi, iussus	to order, command, ask, bid
membrum, -i, *n*	table leg
paro (1)	to prepare
pars, partis, *f.*	part
pater, patris, *m*	father
piscis, piscis, *m*	fish
pius, -a, -um	pious, reverent
plenus, -a, -um	full
requies, -ietis, *f*	rest, peace
rex, regis, *m*	king
sedeo, -ēre, sedi, sessus	to sit, remain, stay
senex, senis, *c.*	old person (man or woman)
stagnum, -i, *n.*	pool
venio, -ire, veni, ventus	to come
verus, -a, -um	true

Caput XI

Grammatica

Third Declension: Masculine, Feminine, & Neuter

- So far, the only nouns you have dealt with have been of the _____ or _____ declension.
    - The genitive singular of the first declension is _____.
    - The genitive singular of the second declension is _____.
- This chapter introduces the next group of nouns, names (creatively enough) the third declension.
    - The genitive singular of the third declension is _____.
- All nouns in Latin have some gender assigned to them.
    - Nouns of the first declension are predominately _____.
    - Nouns of the second declension are predominately _____ or _____.
    - Nouns of the third declension are predominately _____, _____, or _____.
    - But, in third declension, both masculine and feminine nouns have the *same* endings.

Masculine/Feminine				**Neuter**		
	Singular	*Plural*			*Singular*	*Plural*
Nom.				*Nom.*		
Gen.				*Gen.*		
Dat.				*Dat.*		
Acc.				*Acc.*		
Abl.				*Abl.*		

- What unique characteristic do you see about the Neuter endings?

  _____

- To form the stem of *all* third declension nouns, simply remove the _____ ending from the _____ singular.
- Is it possible to use the nominative singular to form the stem? _____
    - Why/Why not? _____

Grammatica

Third-Declension Nouns in Context

- Puer caseos _____ dat.
  - casus: _____
- Caseus _____ est olens.
  - casus: _____
- Puella ex _____ evitavit.
  - casus: _____
- Ego _____ invenio.
  - casus: _____
- _____ in casa celabat.
  - casus: _____

- Ego _____ video.
  - casus: _____
- Puer cibum _____ dat.
  - casus: _____
- Nos folia parva _____ spectamus.
  - casus: _____
- Puella sub _____ sedet.
  - casus: _____
- _____ in silva sunt.
  - casus: _____

- Herba in saxo _____ sedet.
  - casus: _____
- Piscator vermem _____ dat.
  - casus: _____
- Piscis est cum _____.
  - casus: _____
- Piscator habet _____.
  - casus: _____
- _____ est in mare.
  - casus: _____

- _____ est timidus.
  - casus: _____
- Facies _____ est irata.
  - casus: _____
- Mus dentes _____ monstrat.
  - casus: _____
- Mus spectat _____.
  - casus: _____
- Mus ex _____ fugitat.
  - casus: _____

Grammatica

Third Declension i-stem

- There are several nouns (and adjectives!) in the third declension that have a few variations
- These variations follow a specific set of rules depending on the gender of the word
    - If the word is masculine or feminine, the noun in i-stem if:
        - The nominative and genitive singulars have the same number of syllables (ie: civis, civis, c. – citizen)
        - The stem ends in two successive consonants (ie: urbs, urbis, f. – city)
        - There are 6 words that follow either one of these rules but are *not* i-stem.

        Mater _____   Frater _____   Pater _____
        Canis _____   Iuvenis _____   Senex _____

    - If the word is neuter, the noun is i-stem if:
        - The nominative ends in either –e (mare, maris, n. - sea); -a (animal, animalis, n. – animal); -ar

	Sg.	Pl.
	Masc./Fem.	
Nom.	--	-es
Gen.	-is	**-ium**
Dat	-i	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-es
Abl.	-e	-ibus

	Sg.	Pl.
	Neut.	
Nom.	--	**-ia**
Gen.	-is	**-ium**
Dat	-i	-ibus
Acc.	--	**-ia**
Abl.	**-i**	-ibus

- Why are each of these examples below *i-stem*?

mare, maris, *n.*

- Piscator naves _____ dat. (*sg.*)
- Puer undas _____ tubavit. (*pl.*)
- Puella in _____ natabat. (*sg.*)
- Invenisne tu _____? (*pl.*)
- Cur _____ prope ripam sedet?

urbs, urbis, *f.*

- _____ sunt prope oppidum.
- Hortus est in _____. (*pl.*)
- Populi dona _____ dat. (*pl.*)
- Populi templum _____ vastant. (*sg.*)
- Puer _____ spectat. (*sg.*)

animal, animalis, *n.*

- Voluntne liberi spectare _____? (*sg.*)
- Puer cibum _____ dat. (*pl.*)
- Puer in speluncam _____ errat. (*pl.*)
- Puella cum _____ sedet. (*sg.*)
- _____ in silva sunt.

piscis, piscis, *m.*

- Natasne tu prope saxum _____? (*sg.*)
- Piscator vermem _____ dat. (*sg.*)
- Piscis est cum _____. (*pl.*)
- Piscator _____ habet. (*pl.*)
- _____ est in mare.

Caput XI

Grammatica

Occupationes
(Nota Bene: Nulla Sententia habet spatium vanum in casu Nominatio.)

Hic est: **cantor, cantoris, *m.***
Haec est: **cantrix, cantricis, *f.***

Ego carmina pulchra _____ audio.
In foro, ego _____ invenio.
Cantrix cum _____ laborat.
Puer floras multas _____ dat.

Hic est: **venditor, venditoris, *m.***

Ignatius pecunias _____ dabit.
In macello, puer _____ visitat.
Drusus cibos _____ emit.
Puer ex _____ ambulavit.

Hic est: **tonsor, tonsoris, *m.***
Haec est: **tonstrix, tonstricis, *f.***

Aurelia _____ vocabit.
Domina formam _____ habet.
Octavia sub _____ sedebat.
Agrippina pecunias _____ dabit.

Hic est: **sartor, sartoris, *m.***
Haec est: **sartrix, sartricis, *f.***

Sartor cum _____ laborat.
In foro, ego _____ invenio.
Germanus togam _____ geret.
Paula tunicam novam _____ monstrat.

Hic est: **gladiator, gladiatoris, *m.***

Gladiatores _____ alteros pugnant.
In Colosseo, puellae _____ spectant.
Servius gladium _____ dabit.
Crispinus gladium _____ invenit.

Hic est: **pictor, pictoris, *m.***

In agro, vos _____ videtis.
Pro picturā, ego contra _____ sedeo.
Tu amare picturas _____ debes.
Nomen _____ est Felix.

Hic est: **pistor, pistoris, *m.***

Puer avarus _____ visitat.
Mater panem ex _____ emit.
Nos panem _____ cotidie olfacimus.
Pistor alter crustum _____ demonstrat.

Hic est: **senator, senatoris, *m.***

In Curiā, nos _____ audiebamus.
Servi cum _____ ambulabant.
Heri, nos leges _____ audiebamus.
Consul legem novum _____ dicit.

# Caput XI
Colloquamur
*Circum Casam*
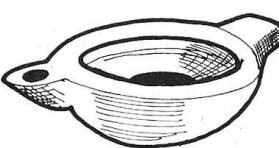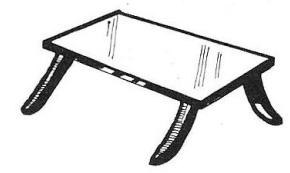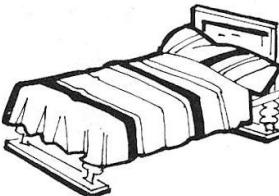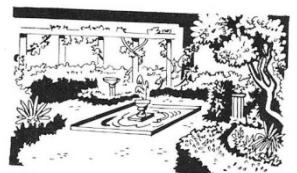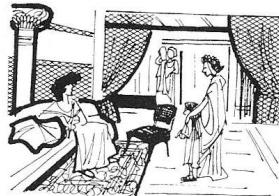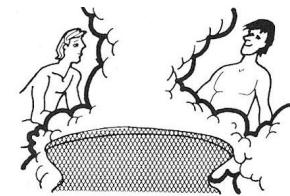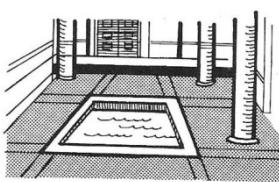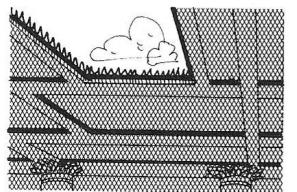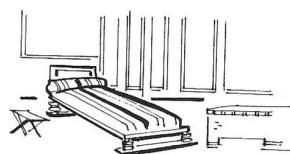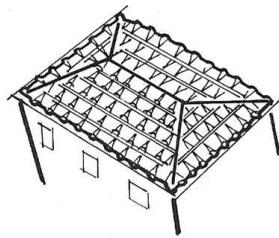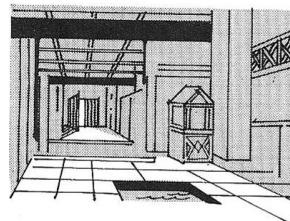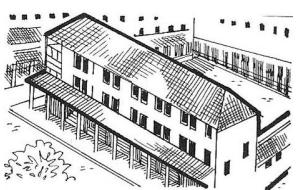
De Humanitate
Casa Romana
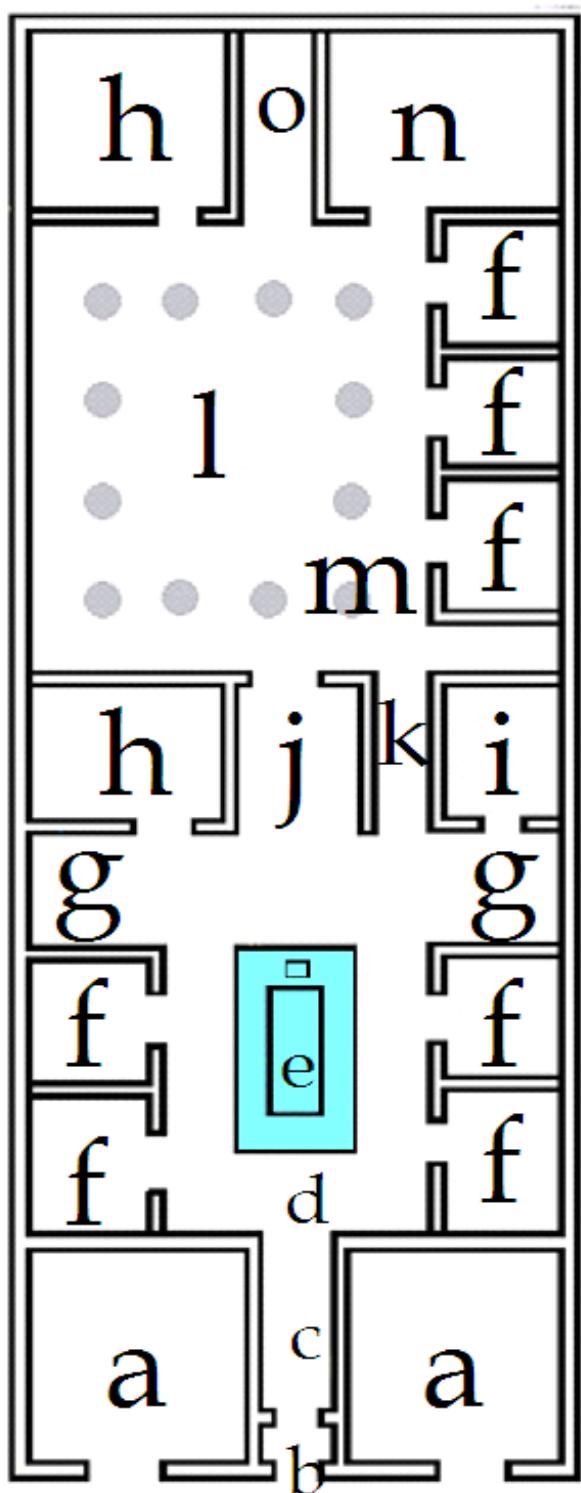
|	Room	Function
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Colloquamur
In Cellis

Culina

Balneum
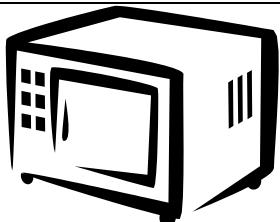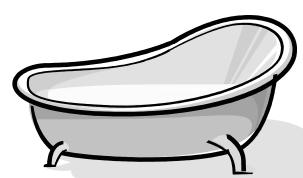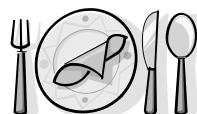
Cubiculum

Sessorium
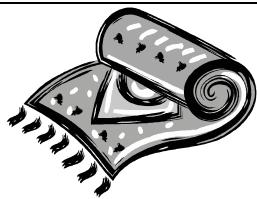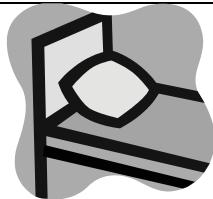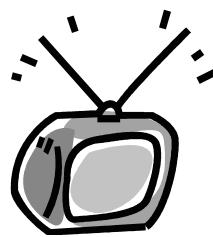
Caput XI
Activitae

Activita XI.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Estne potentia caeli parva? _____

2. Quis fabulam narrat? _____

3. Qui (*who, pl.*) ad locum in Phrygia appropinquant?_____

4. Ubi est locus duarum arborum? _____

5. Estne fabula de duabus arboribus vera? _____

6. Simulatne Iuppiter formam dei? _____

7. Populusne in Phrygia deis benignus erat? _____

8. Qui erant deis benigni? _____

9. Quis cibum et vinum paravit? _____

10. Cur mensa non plana erat? _____

Activita XI.ii: Decline the following nouns in both singular and plural

	Singular	Plural	
arbor, arboris, f.	_____	_____	Nom
piscis, piscis, m.	_____	_____	Acc
pater, patris, m.	_____	_____	Abl
canis, canis, c.	_____	_____	Dat
pars, partis, f.	_____	_____	Gen
senex, senis, c.	_____	_____	Acc
rex, regis, m.	_____	_____	Gen
navis, navis, f.	_____	_____	Nom
soror, sororis, f.	_____	_____	Abl
frater, fratris, m.	_____	_____	Dat

Activita XI.iii: Add the correct ending to the stem of these nouns based on its function

1. Ego donum (*pater, patris,* m.) bono do. _____

2. (*arbor, arboris,* f.) parvae in silvā frondent. _____

3. Ego cum (*vox, vocis,* f.) minimā clamabo. _____

4. Fabula (*finis, finis,* m.) bonum habet. _____

5. Noli tangere ossem (*bone*) (*canis, canis, c.*)! _____

6. Praemium (*feles, felis,* f.) bonis damus. _____

7. Mater mihi est (*senex, senis,* c.) pia. _____

8. Di longam (*requies, requietis,* f.) desiderant. _____

9. Nos in casā (*frater, fratris,* m.) sedemus. _____

10. Fraterculus in (*arbor, arboris,* f.) sedet. _____

11. Tu (*piscis, piscis,* m.) in filo longo tenes. _____

12. Ego folia (*arbor, arboris,* f.) aegrae curo. _____

13. Duo (*navis, navis,* f.) sunt in oppido. _____

14. Si tu crustulum (*mus, muris,* m.) das. . . _____

15. Regina cum (*rex, regis,* m.) regnat. _____

Activita XI.iv: Fill in the noun/adjective pair as it relates back to the sentence.

Nomina (*caeruleus*)	Adiectiva (*ruber*)
i. piscis, -is, m.	i. pius, -a, -um
ii. arbor, arboris, f.	ii. verus, -a, -um
iii. finis, -is, m.	iii. laetus, -a, -um
iv. pars, partis, m..	iv. miser, -era, -erum
v. rex, regis, m.	v. vicinus, -a, -um
vi. senex, senis, c.	vi. territus, -a, -um

Casus Numerusque (*albus*)

i.   Ego _____ invenio. (*pl.*)
ii.   Tu casam _____ habitabis. (*sg.*)
iii.   _____ sunt in scholā hodie.
iv.   Ignatius est cum _____. (*sg.*)
v.   _____, audite! (*pl.*)
vi.   Nos arborem _____ damus. (*sg.*)

1. *sent #____:* _____
2. *sent #____:* _____
3. *sent #____:* _____
4. *sent #____:* _____
5. *sent #____:* _____
6. *sent #____:* _____
7. *sent #____:* _____
8. *sent #____:* _____
9. *sent #____:* _____
10. *sent #____:* _____
11. *sent #____:* _____
12. *sent #____:* _____
13. *sent #____:* _____
14. *sent #____:* _____
15. *sent #____:* _____

Caput XI

Activita XI.v: For each noun/adjective pair listed, decline them in the context of the sentence given. The noun and adjective will be of different declensions.
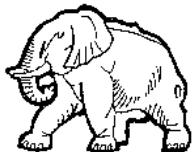
magnus elephans, -ntis, m.

Marcus nucem _____ dat.

_____ in vivario habitat.

Pueri multi _____ spectabat.

Mus cum _____ habitabit.

parvus mus, muris, m.

Fabula est de _____.

_____ in casā habitat.

Puer crustum _____ dat.

Ego caseum _____ invenio.

dura arbor, arboris, f.

_____ sunt in silvā.

Ignatius aquas _____ dat.

Foles _____ sunt virides.

Agrippa sub _____ sedet.

calidus sol, solis, m.

_____ est in caelo.

Lux (*light*) _____ lucet.

Nos _____ spectabamus.

Puer sub _____ sedet.

bona senex, senis, c.

Famila _____ vistat.

Balba picturas _____ demonstravit.

_____ in horto ambulant.

Iuvenis cum _____ sedet.

mala urbs, urbis, f.

Habitasne in _____?

Est _____.

Advenae _____ spectant.

Per vias _____ gubernamus.