

Week 14 - Nov. 6th - 9th Chapter 7 & 8 Review and Test
Chapter 7 & 8 Vocabulary

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>bōs, bōvis, f.</i> - cow, m. - ox 2. <i>cīvitās, cīvitātis, f.</i> - state, citizenship 3. <i>corpus, corporis, n.</i> - body 4. <i>homō, hominis, m.</i> - human being, man 5. <i>labor, labōris, m.</i> - labor, work 6. <i>littera, litterae, f.</i> - letter of alphabet, (pl.) letter, literature 7. <i>mōs, mōris, m.</i> - habit, custom, (pl.) character 8. <i>pāx, pācis, f.</i> - peace 9. <i>rēx, rēgis, m.</i> - king 10. <i>tempus, temporis, n.</i> - time 11. <i>uxor, uxōris, f.</i> - wife 12. <i>virtūs, virtūtis, f.</i> - courage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. <i>amor, amoris, m.</i> - love 14. <i>virgō, virginis, f.</i> - maiden, young woman 15. <i>sub</i> (prep. + ablative) - under, sitting (+ accusative) - under, moving 16. <i>miser, misera, miserum, adj.</i> - unhappy, miserable 17. <i>dēsīderō, dēsīderāre, -āvī</i> - I desire 18. <i>mūtō, mūtāre, -āvī</i> - I change, alter 19. <i>necō, necāre, -āvī</i> - I kill 20. <i>movēō, movēre, movī</i> - I move
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>arbor, arboris, f.</i> - tree 2. <i>caput, capitis, n.</i> - head 3. <i>cōpia, cōpiāe, f.</i> - abundance, supply, (plural) supplies, troops 4. <i>familia, familiāe, f.</i> - family 5. <i>flūmen, flūminis, n.</i> - river 6. <i>folium, foliī, n.</i> - leaf 7. <i>iter, itineris, n.</i> journey 8. <i>māter, mātris, f.</i> - mother 9. <i>pater, patris, m.</i> - father 10. <i>ratiō, ratiōnis, f.</i> - reason 11. <i>sōl, sōlis, m.</i> - sun 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. <i>agō, agere, agī</i> - I drive, do, act, conduct 13. <i>docēō, docēre, docuī</i> - I teach 14. <i>dūcō, dūcere, duxī</i> - I lead 15. <i>scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī</i> - I write 16. <i>mittō, mittere, misī</i> - I send 17. <i>currō, currere, cucurrī</i> - I run 18. <i>pōnō, pōnere, posuī</i> - I put, place 19. <i>lātus, lāta, lātum, adj.</i> - wide, spacious 20. <i>angustus, angusta, angustum, adj.</i> - narrow, cramped
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Week 14 - Chapter 7 & 8 Review and Test

We will review:

- How to decline 3rd Declension nouns in masculine, feminine, and neuter.
- How to conjugate 3rd Conjugation Verbs in Present, Future, Imperfect tenses.
- How to form the imperative mood of 3rd Conjugation verbs

Ch 7 - 3rd Declension M. and F.

Majority of Latin nouns are 3rd Declension.

- The **nominative singular** has various endings.
- 3rd Declension nouns can always be recognized by the **genitive singular** which ends in **-is**
- **As always – stem of noun is derived from the genitive singular!**
- It is very important to memorize **both** the **nominative** and **genitive** singular for 3rd Declension nouns.
- 3rd Declension nouns come in all three genders. So **gender** must also be memorized for each 3rd Declension noun!

Decline *rēx, rēgis, m.* - king

Steps- 1) put Nominative and Genitive singular in their spaces (include vocative singular since it is the same as the nominative).

2) Find stem by removing **-is** from genitive singular.

3) Put stem remaining spaces.

4) Put case endings on stems.

Case Name	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

Chapter 7 - 3rd Declension Neuter

Endings for 3rd Declension neuter are the same as m. and f., but:

The NEUTER RULE still applies.

The nominative and accusative are the same.

Plus the neuter plural nom. and acc. end in short a: **-a**

Decline **iter, itineris, n. - journey**

Steps- 1) put Nominative and Genitive singular in their spaces. Apply Neuter Rule putting Nominative singular in the Accusative & Vocative singular spaces also.

2) Find stem by removing **-is** from genitive singular.

3) Put stem remaining spaces.

4) Put case endings on stems. Remember Neuter Rule for plurals!

Case Name	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

Translate:

(1) *Multæ bōvēs prope clīvum sunt. Post prandium, movēre trāns angustam viam est mōs bōvum.*

(2) *Bōvēs semper post parvum mūrū habitant. Mox bōs Iībera per mūrū currit.*

(3) *Uxor agricolæ plaustrum in oppidum agit. Ibi bōvem Iīberam uxor videt. Dē plastrō uxor saltat, sed ex oppidō bōvem dūcere nōn potest.*

(4) *Sub lātum cælum sine mūrō bōs currere dēs īderat, sed sōlem tolerāre nōn potest. Mox fortūna bōvem sub arbore pōnit.*

(5) *Umbra foliōrum est grāta bōvī. Agere bōvem ex oppidō est cōnsilium uxōris.*

(6) *Cum ferrō ad bōvem uxor currit. Bōs nōn movet. Cum Trā uxor bōvem vocat. Iterum bōs nōn movet.*

(7) *Mox vir in equō in oppidum navigat. Equus virī circum bōvem currit. Sapientiā vir bōvem nōn necat sed ludificat.*

(8) *Mox ex oppidō ad parvum mūrū vir bōvem agit. Familia bōvis est læta.*

Tuesday Notes

Chapter 8 - 3rd Conjugation Present Tense

The 1st & 2nd conjugations are identified by their **infinitive endings**:

laudō, laud-āre - 1st Conjugation

moneō, mon-ēre - 2nd Conjugation

The 3rd conjugation is also identified by its **infinitive ending**:

dūcō, dūc-ere - the short **-ere** ending identifies the 3rd Conjugation

The 3rd conjugation is the most common type of Latin verb.

According to pattern established by 1st & 2nd conjugation verbs, the 3rd conjugation present tense should be simple to conjugate: stem + personal endings.

However the short **e** of infinitive presents a problem. When an personal ending is added, it becomes a short **i** or **u**. (similar in pattern to the future tense markers + endings without the **b**)

Hence it must be memorized:

Present Tense: 3rd Conjugation - <i>mittō, mittere</i> - I send			
1s	<i>mitt-ō</i>	1pl	<i>mitt-imus</i>
2s	<i>mitt-is</i>	2pl	<i>mitt-itis</i>
3s	<i>mitt-it</i>	3pl	<i>mitt-unt</i>

Chapter 8 - 3rd Conjugation Imperfect Tense

The stem used for the imperfect tense is said to be a "lengthened stem", i.e. the stem always ends with long vowel. For the 1st and 2nd conjugations this presents no problem because the vowels at the ends their stems are already long. E.g. *laudā-re* & *monē-re*.

However the 3rd conjugation stem ends in a short *e*, which turns into an *i* or *u* in the present tense, **but must be lengthened in the imperfect tense**. Hence *mittere* minus *re* = *mitte* which must be **lengthened by adding macron** before adding tense marker and personal ending - *mittō*

Memorize the 3rd Declension conjugation imperfect:

Imperfect Tense: 3rd Conjugation - <i>mittō, mittere</i> - I send			
1s	<i>mittōbam</i>	1pl	<i>mittōbāmus</i>
2s	<i>mittōbās</i>	2pl	<i>mittōbātis</i>
3s	<i>mittōbat</i>	3pl	<i>mittōbant</i>

Chapter 8 - 3rd Conjugation Future Tense

The 3rd conjugation in the future tense **does not use** the tense marker *-bi-*.

Instead the 3rd conjugation future tense uses the lengthened stem with *ō* like the imperfect tense, but with the usual exceptions, short vowels, in the **1s, 3s, 3pl**.

Essentially, the 3rd conjugation future tense is formed by **removing** the imperfect tense marker with a 1s being a slight exception.

Future Tense: 3rd Conjugation - <i>mittō, mittere</i> - I send			
1s	<i>mittōbam - ōb = mittam</i>	1pl	<i>mittōbāmus - bā = mittōmus</i>
2s	<i>mittōbās - bā = mittēs</i>	2pl	<i>mittōbātis - bā = mittētis</i>
3s	<i>mittōbat - ba = mittet</i>	3pl	<i>mittōbant - ba = mittent</i>

Memorize the 3rd Declension conjugation future:

Future Tense: 3rd Conjugation - <i>mittō, mittere</i> - I send			
1s	<i>mittam</i>	1pl	<i>mittōmus</i>
2s	<i>mittēs</i>	2pl	<i>mittētis</i>
3s	<i>mittet</i>	3pl	<i>mittent</i>

3rd Conjugation - <i>mittō, mittere</i> - I send			
	Present	Future	Imperfect
1s	<i>mittō</i>	<i>mittam</i>	<i>mittēbam</i>
2s	<i>mittis</i>	<i>mittēs</i>	<i>mittēbās</i>
3s	<i>mittit</i>	<i>mittet</i>	<i>mittēbat</i>
1pl	<i>mittimus</i>	<i>mittēmus</i>	<i>mittēbāmus</i>
2pl	<i>mittitis</i>	<i>mittētis</i>	<i>mittēbātis</i>
3pl	<i>mittunt</i>	<i>mittent</i>	<i>mittēbant</i>

Chapter 8 - 3rd Conjugation Imperative Mood

The 3rd C. imperative is formed in the same way as the the 1st & 2nd C. --- infinitive minus *-re* = imperative singular.

E.g. *mittere* - *-re* = *mitte* -- **send!**

However when the *-te* is added to singular to form the plural imperative, the *e* becomes an *i*.

E.g. *mitte* + *te* = *mittite* --- **send! (when addressing a group)**

One exception: *dūcere* does not become *dūce*, it is simply *dūc* when singular. The plural is still *dūcite*.

Translate:

1. *scrībe* -
2. *currite* -
3. *pōne* -
4. *agite* -
5. *dūc* -
6. *mittite* -

Practice Sentences

1. *Ab arboribus trāns flūmen mātrēs current.*
2. *Dē flūminibus fābulās scrībam.*
3. *Per angustam viam cōpiās dūcet.*
4. *Dē sōle patrēs docēbis.*
5. *Pater familiam ē per īculō aget.*
6. *Ab angustā viā folia pōnere dēbētis.*
7. *Cōpiam frūmentī cōpiīs mittent.*
8. *Trāns flūmen cum studiō equōs agēs.*

Block Notes

VIII

cibus, -i, m.—food.
irātus, -a, -um—angry.
lūna, -ae, f.—moon.
miser, -era, -erum—unhappy.
monstro, I—I show.
neque—and not, nor.
nusquam—nowhere.
passus, -a, -um—spread out
dishevelled.
pōmum, -i, n.—fruit, apple.
purpureus, -a, -um—purple.
rogo, I—I ask.
silva, -ae, f.—wood, forest.
stella, -ae, f.—star.

VIII – (1) *Cerēs nōn in Siciliā erat, sed iam ad Tnsulam properābat. Nusquam erat Persephonē.*

(2) *Tum Dea, Trāta et perterrita, cum passīs capillīs per terrās errābat.*

(3) *Per clīvōs altōs, per campōs lātōs, per silvās et agrōs, per terrās et caelum fīliam vocābat.*

(4) *Frustrā agricolās, frustrā lūnam et stellās rogābat: "Ubi est fīlia mea?"*

(5) *Sed neque agricolae neque lūna neque stellae puellam Deae monstrāre poterant.*

(6) *Nōn iam Deae miserae grātum erat frūmentum; nōn iam herba erat in pratīs, neque ūvae purpureae in vineīs, neque pōma in agrīs, quod Dea Trāta neque herbam neque vineās neque pōma curābat.*

(7) *Frustrā iuencī albī agrōs arābant. Nōn iam cibum in plaustrīs magnīs ad oppida portābant.*

Week 13 - 10/30 - 11/3 - Chapter 8, 3rd Conjugation Verbs in Present, Future, Imperfect
Monday Homework

In English, include modifiers:

1. In (1), what are near a hill?
2. In (1), after lunch, ___ move across _____ road is the _____ of _____.
3. In (2), behind what do cows dwell?
4. In (2), Soon a _____ cow _____ through the wall.
5. In (3), _____ of farmer drives a _____ into town.
6. In (3), what does the wife see?
7. In (3), but ___ town she is not ___ to ___ the cow.
8. In (4), _____ wide sky without a wall the cow desires to _____.
9. In (4), where did fortune place the cow?
10. In (5), Shade of the _____ is pleasant for the _____.
11. In (5), To drive the cow out of town is the _____ of the _____.
12. In (6), the wife runs toward the _____ with a _____.
13. In (6), with what does the wife call the cow?
14. In (7), who sails into town on a horse?
15. In (7), _____ of _____ runs _____ the cow.
16. In (7), what does the man use to fool the cow?
17. In (8), toward what does the man drive the cow?
18. In (8), the family of the _____ is _____.

Tuesday Homework

Study for Ch 7 & 8 Test

Block Homework

Answer in English; include any modifiers.

1. In (1), where did Ceres hasten to?
2. In (2), describe Ceres as she wandered through the lands.
3. In (3), Ceres called her daughter through what six things?
4. In (4), what did Ceres vainly ask farmers, the moon, and the stars?
5. In (5), what did neither farmers, nor the moon nor the stars show?
6. In (6), what no longer pleased the the miserable goddess?
7. In (6), what were no longer in meadows? In vineyards?
8. In (7), what did bullocks do in vain?
9. In (7), what no longer carried food to towns?