



Cambridge Unit 1
Stages 1 and 2
GRAMMAR: Latin NOUNS and VERBS REVIEW SHEET

NOMEN: _____

Latin Nouns

- Every Latin noun belongs to a **DECLENSION**. (*group of nouns with similar endings*)
- Every Latin noun has a **GENDER**. (*masculine, feminine, neuter*)
- Every Latin noun has a **NUMBER**. (*singular, plural*)
- Every Latin noun has a **CASE**. (*use in the sentence*)

- There are **FIVE CASES** for Latin nouns.
 - ❖ What is the use of the **NOMINATIVE CASE**?
 - A. *subject*
 - B. *PN or PA* → *only with LV*

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sum
es
est

sumus
estis
sunt
 - ❖ What is the use of the **GENITIVE CASE**?
 - A. Possession / "of" phrases (there is no Latin word for "of" – the word is put into the Genitive case)
 - ❖ What is the use of the **DATIVE CASE**?
 - A. Indirect objects
 - B. Objects of certain verbs – *credere, placere, favere*
 - ❖ What is the use of the **ACCUSATIVE CASE**?
 - A. *direct object*
 - B. Some prepositional phrases – with the Latin prepositions: *in, ad, per, prope*
 - ❖ What is the use of the **ABLATIVE CASE**?
 - A. Some prepositional phrases – with the Latin prepositions: *in, ex, de, cum, sine, sub*
- ⊕ How do you determine the DECLENSION, GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE of a Latin noun?

Parts of a Latin Sentence

- **SUBJECT (S)** – noun that does the action in the sentence; noun that the sentence is about
- **LINKING VERB (LV)** - verb that connects subject with another noun or adjective that describes it – in LATIN only the following verbs: *sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt*
- **PREDICATE NOMINATIVE (PN)** – noun that completes the meaning of a linking verb
- **PREDICATE ADJECTIVE (PA)** – adjective that completes the meaning of a linking verb
- **TRANSITIVE VERB (TV)** – action verb that has a direct object with it
- **DIRECT OBJECT (DO)** – noun that receives the action of the sentence
- **INTRANSITIVE VERB (IV)** – action verb that has no direct object with it
- **PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (PREP PH)** – shows relationships – describes where the action takes place (examples – *in, ad, ex (e), per, prope*)
- **INDIRECT OBJECT (IO)** – to whom or for whom something is given, shown, etc.

Latin Noun Declensions and Case Endings

1ST DECLENSION

Sample nouns – *Metella, ancilla, taberna*

MASCULINE nouns – *agricola, nauta, scriba, poeta, athleta*

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative (NOM) (S, PN, PA)	a	ae
Accusative (ACC) (DO)	am	ās

2ND DECLENSION

Sample nouns – *Caecilius, servus, amicus*

OTHER MASCULINE nouns – *puer, vir, magister*

NEUTER nouns – *atrium, cubiculum, tablinum, triclinium, forum, vinum, negotium, signum, poculum, spectaculum, imperium, templum*

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative (NOM) (S, PN, PA)	us	ī
Accusative (ACC) (DO)	um	ōs

3RD DECLENSION

Sample nouns – mercator, leo, senex, canis

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative (NOM) (S, PN, PA)	-VARIOUS-	$\bar{e}s$
Accusative (ACC) (DO)	em	$\bar{e}s$

Sample Latin sentences to label:

- o Cerberus est canis.
- o servus est anxius.
- o amicus Caecilium salutatur.
- o cibum Metella gustat.
- o coquus in culina laborat.

Sample Latin sentences to complete:

- o (servus, servum) in culina coquit.
- o mater (mercator, mercatorem) salutatur.
- o Metella (coquus, coquum) laudatur.
- o (cibus, cibum) est paratus.

Latin Verbs Endings

PERSON	NUMBER	ENGLISH PRONOUN	LATIN PRONOUN	PRESENT TENSE ENDING
1 st	singular	I	ego	O
2 nd	singular	you	tu	S
3 rd	singular	s/he, it	(person)	T
1 st	plural	we	nos	MUS
2 nd	plural	you, you all, y'all	vos	TIS
3 rd	plural	they	(persons)	NT

Sample Latin sentences to complete:

- o servus in culina (coquo, coquis, coquit, coquimus, coquunt).
- o ego mercatorem (salutat, salutas, salutatis, saluto).
- o nos coquum (laudas, laudamus, laudatis, laudo, laudant).
- o tu cibum (paro, paramus, paras, parat, parant).