



# Cambridge Unit 1

## Stages 6 through 12

### GRAMMAR: Latin NOUNS and VERBS

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)**
  - ❖ What is the use of the NOMINATIVE CASE?
    - A. **SUBJECTS**
    - B. **PN or PA**
  - ❖ What is the use of the GENITIVE CASE?
    - A. **POSSESSION / "OF" PHRASES**
  - ❖ What is the use of the DATIVE CASE?
    - A. **INDIRECT OBJECTS**
    - B. **OBJECTS OF CERTAIN VERBS – respondere, favere, credere**
  - ❖ What is the use of the ACCUSATIVE CASE?
    - A. **DIRECT OBJECTS**
  - ❖ What is the use of the ABLATIVE CASE?
    - A. **OBJECTS OF SOME PREPOSITIONS**
- ⊕ How do you determine the DECLENSION, GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE of a Latin noun?  
**BY ITS ENDINGS**

#### Latin Noun Declensions and Case Endings

##### 1<sup>ST</sup> DECLENSION

Sample nouns – *Metella, ancilla, taberna*

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

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative (NOM) (S, PN, PA)	<b>A</b>	<b>AE</b>
Dative (DAT) (IO, object of certain verbs)	<b>AE</b>	<b>IS</b>
Accusative (ACC) (DO)	<b>AM</b>	<b>AS</b>

##### 2<sup>ND</sup> 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)	<b>US</b>	<b>I</b>
Dative (DAT) (IO, object of certain verbs)	<b>O</b>	<b>IS</b>
Accusative (ACC) (DO)	<b>UM</b>	<b>OS</b>

### 3<sup>RD</sup> DECLENSION

Sample nouns – mercator, leo, senex, canis

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative (NOM) (S, PN, PA)	<b>VARIOUS</b>	<b>ES</b>
Dative (DAT) (IO, object of certain verbs)	<b>I</b>	<b>IBUS</b>
Accusative (ACC) (DO)	<b>EM</b>	<b>ES</b>

### 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 Verbs

- Every Latin verb belongs to a **CONJUGATION**. (*group of verbs with similar endings*)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Conjugation Infinitive Ending **ARE**
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation Infinitive Ending **ERE**
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation Infinitive Ending **LONG ERE**
  - 4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation Infinitive Ending **IRE**
  - Irregular verb **ESSE**
- Every Latin verb has a **PERSON**. (*who does the action – subject – 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup>*)
- Every Latin verb has a **NUMBER**. (*singular or plural*)
- Every Latin verb has a **TENSE**. (*time when action takes place*)
- Verb Parts
  - Every Latin verb has FOUR principal parts / primary forms
  - 1<sup>st</sup> principal part = 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, present tense
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> principal part = infinitive (verb form ending with **-RE**)  
Present stem – infinitive without its **-re**
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> principal part = 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, perfect tense  
Perfect stem – 3<sup>rd</sup> principal part without **-i**
- ⊕ How do you determine the CONJUGATION, PERSON, NUMBER, and TENSE of a Latin verb?  
**BY ITS ENDINGS**

## Latin Verb Endings

<i>PERSON</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>ENGLISH PRONOUN</i>	<i>LATIN PRONOUN</i>	<i>PRESENT TENSE ENDING</i>	<i>IMPERFECT TENSE ENDING</i>	<i>PERFECT TENSE ENDING</i>
1 <sup>st</sup>	singular	I	ego	<b>O</b>	<b>BAM</b>	<b>I</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	singular	you	tu	<b>S</b>	<b>BAS</b>	<b>ISTI</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	singular	s/he, it		<b>T</b>	<b>BAT</b>	<b>IT</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	plural	we	nos	<b>MUS</b>	<b>BAMUS</b>	<b>IMUS</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	plural	you, you all, y'all	vos	<b>TIS</b>	<b>BATIS</b>	<b>ISTIS</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	plural	they		<b>NT</b>	<b>BANT</b>	<b>ERUNT</b>

## Latin Pronoun Forms

Case	I or me	You (singular)	We or us	You (plural)
Nominative (NOM) (S, PN, PA)	<b>EGO</b>	<b>TU</b>	<b>NOS</b>	<b>VOS</b>
Dative (DAT) (IO, object of certain verbs)	<b>MIHI</b>	<b>TIBI</b>	<b>NOBIS</b>	<b>VOBIS</b>
Accusative (ACC) (DO)	<b>ME</b>	<b>TE</b>	<b>NOS</b>	<b>VOS</b>

## Latin Adjective Forms

<b>Positive Adjective</b> (e.g. happy)	<b>Comparative Form</b> (e.g. happier)	<b>Superlative Form</b> (e.g. happiest, very happy)
laetus, laeta	laetior	laetissimus, laetissima
notus, nota	notior	notissimus, notissima
pulcher, pulchra	pulchior	pulcherrimus, pulcherrima
fortis	fortior	fortissimus, fortissima

<b>Positive Adjective</b> (e.g. happy)	<b>Comparative Form</b> (e.g. happier)	<b>Superlative Form</b> (e.g. happiest, very happy)
bonus, bona	melior	optimus, optima
magnus, magna	maior	maximus, maxima