

## LESSON XIV

# ARISTOTELĒS ET ALEXANDER



**A Noun stems** For each of the following nouns give, in Latin, the nominative singular, the genitive singular, and the stem that is common to both forms. Be sure that you do not include any portion of a case ending in these stems.

### EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

	NOMINATIVE SINGULAR	GENITIVE SINGULAR	NOUN STEM
fame	<b>fāma</b>	<b>fāmae</b>	<b>fām-</b>
number	<b>numerus</b>	<b>numeri</b>	<b>numer-</b>
1. form	_____	_____	_____
2. hour	_____	_____	_____
3. victory	_____	_____	_____
4. prisoner	_____	_____	_____
5. food	_____	_____	_____

As your textbook points out, the new masculine nominative case words ending in **-er** and **-r** have precisely the same second declension endings as those that end in **-us**. The base of some of these words may change, however. Do you remember which ones change?



**B Nouns ending in -r** Give the nominative plural forms of each, and then translate.

	FORM	MEANING
1. ager plānus	_____	_____
2. puer grātus	_____	_____
3. cibus tuus	_____	_____
4. Rōmānus liber	_____	_____
5. vir bonus	_____	_____

### Nota Bene

When two nouns of different genders share a common base, it is sometimes hard to distinguish masculine from feminine. **Amicis**, for instance, could mean *to the (male) friends*, or *to the (female) friends*. In such instances, the Romans sometimes avoided ambiguity by using an alternative set of case endings for feminine words. Note the following.

NOMINATIVE SINGULAR	<b>deus</b>	<b>dea</b>	<b>filius</b>	<b>filia</b>
DATIVE AND ABLATIVE PLURAL	<b>deīs</b>	<b>deābus</b>	<b>filiis</b>	<b>filīabus</b>

Using these forms, translate the italicized words in each of the following sentences.

6. Roman parents gave their *daughters* a name and a bulla when they were eight days old.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Roman parents gave their *sons* a name and a bulla when they were nine days old.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Sacrifices were made at the Capitolium to Jupiter as well as to the *goddesses* Juno and Minerva. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Other temples in ancient Rome were dedicated to the *gods* Mars, Saturn, and Apollo.

\_\_\_\_\_



**Adjectives ending in -er: base changes** Notice that certain adjectives resemble the nouns introduced in this lesson; they too may change their base. Give the feminine and neuter nominative singulars of the following words, and then translate.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MEANING
1. liber	_____	_____	_____
2. noster	_____	_____	_____
3. sacer	_____	_____	_____

The genitive singular forms of these adjectives will have stems seen in the feminine and neuter forms.

4. Which one of the preceding words retains **-er** in its stem? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What are the stems of the other two adjectives? \_\_\_\_\_