

LESSON XXXII**Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS**

A **Third declension practice** Note the following phrase from line 4 of the passage on page 222.

perpetuō labōre

1. Footnote 4 tells you that **labōre** is ablative. How do you know, based on the phrase itself, that the noun labor is not feminine?

2. **Arcem** (line 5) is also a third declension noun. What is its case?

You have now encountered the following case endings which are shared by masculine and feminine nouns of the third declension.

	THIRD DECLENSION MASCULINE / FEMININE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	(any)	-ēs
GENITIVE	-is	
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE	-em	-ēs
ABLATIVE	-e	

Translate into Latin using the third declension endings for the words above:

3. She took on a great labor.

4. They fought in front of the citadel.



Subject and object infinitives Review and study the uses of the infinitive that are given on pages 128 and 223 of your textbook. Then translate the following passage.

Hannibal, Poenus clārus, bellum gerere in Rōmānōs properāvit. Poenī, inimīcī Rōmānīs, cupīvērunt Rōmam in prōvinciam redigere. In Hispaniā Hannibal proelium committere nōn dubitāvit. Docuit Poenōs elephantis pugnāre. Tum Hannibal Poenōs cum elephantīs in Italiam prōcēdere iussit. Poenī valēre vidēbantur. Q. Fabius Maximus, Rōmānus clārus, populum dēfendere patriam incitāvit. Populus arma parāre et Hannibalem ē terminis agere mātūrāvit.

1. Which sentences from the passage do not contain an infinitive with an accusative subject? Write the accusative subjects and infinitives and give the line number.
