

LESSON IV

VIAE



Direct object complements Remember that direct objects, like predicate nouns and adjectives, are not part of a prepositional phrase. The action of a verb directly affects them and so, in English, they generally follow right after the verb. Use this information to locate five direct object nouns in the sentences below (label them D.O.)

The emperor Augustus placed a golden milestone in the Roman Forum. It was known as the **Millārium Aureum**. From this column, part of which survives today, the Romans measured distances to other cities. Close to the marker, but older by far, was a famous road called the Sacra Via. It ran to the foot of the Capitoline Hill. Along this road the ancient Romans often drove animals toward a temple of Jupiter known as the **Capitolium**. There, at the chief shrine of their chief god, they offered both sacrifices and prayers.



Declension of nouns and adjectives As you know, the ending of a Latin noun and adjective tells you many important things.

- It indicates case (either nominative or accusative, for instance).
- It indicates a number (either singular or plural) of persons, places, things, or ideas.
- It is also a sign of gender.

1. Name the three genders of Latin nouns.

The nouns you learned in Lessons I through III use a specific set of case endings. Because they share those endings, we refer to them as a *declension*. The nouns you learned in the first three lessons are called *first declension* nouns. Lesson IV introduces a new group of nouns with a different set of endings. They are known as the *second declension*.

2. To which declension does **puella** belong? _____

3. To which declension does **servus** belong? _____

4. What do the endings **-a** and **-us** have in common? _____

5. What do the endings **-ās** and **-ōs** have in common? _____

6. In the sentence **Puella bona est**, what three things does the **-a** in **bona** tell you about the noun?

CASE _____

NUMBER _____

GENDER _____

7. If you translate *The cart is good* into Latin, should you use the same form of the adjective (**bona**)? Why or why not?
- _____

8. What ending must the adjective have in this sentence *The cart is good*?
- _____



C Nouns of first/second declension: case and number Answer the following.

1. Give the nominative plural of **terra**. _____
2. Give the accusative singular of **īnsula**. _____
3. Give the accusative plural of **via**. _____
4. Give the accusative singular of **carrus**. _____
5. Give the accusative plural of **equus**. _____



D Summary of nouns Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is not nominative?

a. carrī	b. fāma	c. equum	d. fortūnae
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2. Which of the following is not accusative?

a. familiam	b. servō	c. equōs	d. carrum
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3. Which of the following could not be the subject in a Latin sentence?

a. equus	b. īnsulās	c. via	d. silvae
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4. Which of the following could not be the direct object in a Latin sentence?

a. carrōs	b. vītam	c. aquās	d. servus
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5. Which of the following could not be a subject complement?

a. servum	b. agricola	c. terrae	d. equī
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Agreement of nouns and adjectives Remember that a Latin adjective must agree with the noun it describes in case, number, and gender. For the nouns and adjectives studied so far, this means that the spelling of the adjective's ending must match the ending of the noun.

Use the following eight forms to translate the word *great* in the story below. Be sure to determine the case, the number, the gender, and the declension of the noun that the adjective must describe; to tell its case, you must analyze how the noun is used in the sentence. Here are the adjective forms from which to choose.

FIRST DECLENSION			SECOND DECLENSION		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	magna	magnae	NOM.	magnus	magnī
ACC.	magnam	magnās	ACC.	magnum	magnōs

1. Ulysses was a *great* man. _____
2. His kingdom, Ithaca, was a *great* island. _____
3. Two *great* men named Achilles and Agamemnon were his companions in war.

4. The *great* lands Greece and Troy fought in this war. _____
5. At Troy, the Greeks built a *great* horse. _____
6. For this idea, Ulysses gained *great* fame. _____
7. He and his comrades defeated *great* Trojan men such as Hector and Troilus.

8. For their many adventures, we remember the *great* families of Greece and Troy.
