

UNIT VIII

Name _____ Date _____

ADVENTURES ABROAD AND LIFE AT HOME

LESSON XL

ULIXĒS

A Vocabulary Two of the nouns in this lesson, **dux** and **lĕx**, are related to verbs that you already know. Be careful not to confuse parts of speech as you translate. Remember that context, word form, and (sometimes) word order are the best indicators of grammatical function.

Translate each of the following sentences completely, paying particular attention to the forms of the italicized words.

1. Officium *ducis* dūcere est.

2. Caesar, nōs ad glōriam *dūcis*.

3. *Lege* bona exempla, fili mī.

4. Dē *lēge* novā lēgimus.

B Third declension: base and case endings You will recall that most words of the first and second declensions show the same base in their nominative singular and their genitive singular forms. It would seem, therefore, that the base could be derived from either form.

You have understood for some time, however, that with nouns like **ager** and **magister** (or adjectives like **noster** and **sacer**), it is necessary to use the genitive singular form of a dictionary entry to derive the base.

Have you read pages 280–282?

In the third declension, you should always learn the genitive because the nominative singular alone cannot supply the base that you need to spell the other forms.

Complete the following.

	GENITIVE SINGULAR	BASE
1. fāma	_____	_____
2. deus	_____	_____
3. verbum	_____	_____

- 4. puer _____
- 5. ager _____
- 6. salūs _____

You have already been introduced to some endings of the third declension.

In addition, you already know that **-ī** can be a dative singular ending (as in **cui***), and you have already encountered **-ibus**, the common ending of the dative and ablative plural for all three genders of the third declension (remember **quibus?**).

Furthermore, the genitive plural ending **-um** is part of the other genitive plural endings you have memorized.

Remember that the genitive singular ending **-is** must be distinguished from **-īs**, the dative and ablative plural ending of first and second declension nouns.

Identify the declension, case(s), and number(s) of each noun.

	DECLENSION	CASE	NUMBER
7. equī	_____	_____	_____
8. ducī	_____	_____	_____
9. dominus	_____	_____	_____
10. hominibus	_____	_____	_____
11. salūte	_____	_____	_____
12. serve	_____	_____	_____
13. lēgum	_____	_____	_____
14. signum	_____	_____	_____



Adjective agreement with nouns of the third declension Adjectives, in other words, of the first and second declension do not change their endings to third declension if they modify nouns of the third declension. The adjectives that you know agree with third declension nouns in case, number, and gender, even though their endings are those of the first and second declension.

Circle the first or second declension adjective that agrees in case, number, and gender with each third declension noun.

- 1. ducem
 - a. clārus
 - b. clāram
 - c. clārum
 - d. clārōrum
- 2. pāce
 - a. aequē
 - b. aequā
 - c. aequō
 - d. aequa
- 3. lēgēs
 - a. sacri
 - b. sacrae
 - c. sacrōs
 - d. sacris
- 4. salūs
 - a. ēgregius
 - b. ēgregiōs
 - c. ēgregia
 - d. ēgregiās
- 5. hominī
 - a. reliquī
 - b. reliquus
 - c. reliquō
 - d. reliquīs

Circle all the nouns in each set that agree with the given adjective.

6. paucīs

a. militis

b. militibus

c. militēs

d. militī

7. firmae

a. pācis

b. pācēs

c. pāx

d. pācī

8. bonī

a. dux

b. ducēs

c. duce

d. ducis

9. miserō

a. hominī

b. homō

c. homine

d. hominis

10. primās

a. lēgēs

b. lēgis

c. lēgibus

d. lēgem



Third declension: gender The first declension, as you know, contains nouns of two genders: masculine and feminine. However, the second declension contains nouns of all three genders.

The third declension is the largest declension. It contains many nouns of all three genders. Interestingly enough, the masculine and feminine case endings of this group are identical.

Consider each pair of nouns carefully, and indicate with an X what the given nouns have in common.

	DECLENSION	GENDER	DECLENSION & GENDER
1. puella; poēta	_____	_____	_____
2. poēta; populus	_____	_____	_____
3. populus; puer	_____	_____	_____
4. puer; pater	_____	_____	_____
5. pater; frāter	_____	_____	_____
6. frāter; māter	_____	_____	_____
7. māter; familia	_____	_____	_____
8. familia; filia	_____	_____	_____
9. filia; soror	_____	_____	_____
10. soror; puella	_____	_____	_____



Three declensions: case identification In each of the following groups, there are two nouns that belong to the given case and two that do not. Circle the nouns that belong to the given case.

NOMINATIVE	mīles	hominī	magister	discipulīs
GENITIVE	nautīs	lēgis	pācī	grātiaē
DATIVE	mīlitibus	servō	homō	colōnī
ACCUSATIVE	lēgum	officia	rēgem	salūs
ABLATIVE	amīce	cibus	mīlite	ducibus