

LESSON II – A New Cousin



Let's review the third declension case endings with an exercise in agreement! Determine the precise form (or forms) of the ten nouns listed below; then complete the adjectives.



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|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. nauta timid _____ | 6. tempus long _____ |
| 2. vōx magn _____ | 7. familia omn _____ |
| 3. ager lāt _____ | 8. mare aequ _____ |
| 4. homō mis _____ | 9. fuga celer _____ |
| 5. perīculum commūn _____ | 10. māter tu _____ |

Let's continue with a slightly different version of the same exercise. Note, however, that the adjectives are now the givens. Your job is to finish the nouns.

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. captīv _____ humilem | 16. tertiā condiōn _____ |
| 12. paucī familiār _____ | 17. fact _____ fortis |
| 13. studi _____ ācre | 18. oper _____ pāria |
| 14. popul _____ noster | 19. mīlit _____ inimīcīs |
| 15. offici _____ facilium | 20. exempl _____ ūtilī |



Let's review further!

1. In what three ways does a Latin adjective agree with the noun that it modifies?

2. What is the common genitive singular ending of all first declension nouns? Of all second declension nouns? Of all third declension nouns?

3. Describe the two kinds of declension nouns that are classified as *i*-stems.



4. What is meant by the “neuter law”?

5. What is the gender of most third declension nouns ending in *-iō* or *-tās* (*condiciō; ōrātiō; ratiō; regiō; aestās; aetās; celeritās; cīvitās; libertās, potestās*)?



Let’s continue practicing with the verb forms that you reviewed in Lesson I! Note that the following sentences contain examples of indirect objects and the ablative of accompaniment. Translate.

1. Barbarīs urbem dēmōnstrābāmus.

2. Exspectābisne mēcum?

3. Nūntiō litterās mandābō.

4. Māter paterque multum mihi et sorōrī meae dant.

5. Num pugnābat cum finitimīs?
