

A. TRANSLATION:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. causa <b>cause</b>    | 6. cūra <b>care</b>      |
| 2. nātūra <b>nature</b>  | 7. errō <b>wander</b>    |
| 3. fēmina <b>woman</b>   | 8. modus <b>mode</b>     |
| 4. numerus <b>number</b> | 9. spectō <b>I watch</b> |
| 5. unda <b>wave</b>      |                          |

B. CHANT: Give the 1st Declension and 2nd Declension endings (both masculine and neuter). Remember to label the boxes.

	1st Declension		2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
	S	P	S	P	S	P
<b>Nominative:</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-us</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>Genitive:</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ārum</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
<b>Dative:</b>	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
<b>Accusative:</b>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ās</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
<b>Ablative:</b>	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>

C. GRAMMAR:

- The three characteristics of a noun are **case**, **number** and **gender**.
- The three options for gender are **masculine**, **feminine** and **neuter**.
- The **case** of a noun tells you how it is used in a sentence and the five options for it are: **nominative**, **genitive**, **dative**, **accusative**, and **ablative**.
- The **number** of a noun tells you how many there are.
- According to the **neuter** rule, all neuter nouns have the same endings in the nominative and accusative cases.

PARSING NOUNS

Now it's time to do the same thing with nouns that we've been doing with verbs. Nouns can sometimes pose a problem because, in case you haven't noticed, there are many noun endings that are used more than once. For example, the ending “-a” is used for the 1st declension nominative singular and for the 2nd declension neuter nominative **and** accusative plural. (Remember that **Neuter Rule**?) As with verbs, we will abbreviate the parts of a noun which will consist of various options for case, number and gender.

Here are the abbreviations for parsing nouns:

OPTIONS FOR CASE:		OPTIONS FOR GENDER:		OPTIONS FOR NUMBER:	
Full word	Abbreviation	Full word	Abbreviation	Full word	Abbreviation
Nominative	<b>N</b>	Masculine	<b>M</b>	Singular	<b>S</b>
Genitive	<b>G</b>	Feminine	<b>F</b>	Plural	<b>P</b>
Dative	<b>D</b>	Neuter	<b>N</b>		
Accusative	<b>Acc</b>				
Ablative	<b>Abl</b>				

**PRACTICE EXERCISES:** After parsing each word in the sentence on the line above it, translate it on the line below it.

N/S/F   N/S/F   G/S/F   3/S/Pr  
 1. **Unda**   **causa**   **iniūriae**   **est.**  
*The wave is the cause of the injury.*

**N** / **S** / **M**   **3** / **S** / **I**  
 3. **Puer**   **errābat.**  
**The boy was wandering.**

**N** / **P** / **F**   **Acc** / **S** / **F**   **3** / **P** / **F**  
 2. **Fēminae**   **cēnam**   **parābunt.**  
**The women will prepare dinner.**

**N** / **P** / **M**   **Acc** / **S** / **M**   **3** / **P** / **Pr**  
 4. **Discipulī**   **numerum**   **spectant.**  
**The students look at the number.**

A. NEW VOCABULARY:

<u>LATIN</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>
causa, -ae	<b>cause</b>
cūra, -ae	<b>care</b>
iniūria, -ae (injūria, -ae)	<b>injury, injustice</b>
nātūra, -ae	<b>nature, birth</b>
stēlla, -ae	<b>star</b>
fēmina, -ae	<b>woman</b>
modus, -ī	<b>measure, mode</b>
numerus, -ī	<b>number, measure</b>

B. REVIEW VOCABULARY:

<u>LATIN</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>
terra, -ae	<b>ground</b>
aqua, -ae	<b>water</b>
vīvus, -a, -um	<b>living</b>
extrēmus, -a, -um	<b>outermost</b>
fossa, -ae	<b>ditch</b>

C. CHANT:

	1st Declension		2nd Declension		3rd Declension	
	S	P	S	P	S	P
Nominative:	-a	<b>-ae</b>	-us	<b>-ī</b>	-um	<b>-a</b>
Genitive:	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ārum</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
Dative:	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
Accusative:	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ās</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
Ablative:	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>

D. GRAMMAR:

1. What are the three characteristics of a noun? **case, number, and gender**
2. What are the different cases in Latin? **nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative**
3. What is the neuter rule? **All neuter nouns have the same endings in the nominative and accusative cases**