

Monday, 8/15

Bellwork: Create flashcards for the Ch. 2 Vocabulary. E.g. - Front - ***agricola, agricolae, m.*** Back - **farmer**

Nouns

agricola, agricolae, m. - farmer

fēmina, fēminae, f. - woman

Graecia, Graeciae, f. - Greece

incola, incolae, m. - settler

īnsula, īnsulae, f. - island

nauta, nautae, m. - sailor

patria, patriae, f. - fatherland, country

poēta, poētae, m. - poet

puella, puellae, f. - girl

rēgīna, rēgīnae, f. - queen

terra, terrae, f. earth, land

Trōia, Trōiae, f. Troy

Adjective

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum - beautiful

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Ch 4 Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns

- A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea.
- Latin noun in dictionary gives three things: nominative singular, genitive singular, and gender
- Nominative – names the noun (*nōmen*)
- Genitive – used to find stem and declension (noun family) of noun (*genus*)
- **Stem** of noun is found by removing **-ae** from **genitive** form.
- **Gender** – Feminine, Masculine, or Neuter

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Ch 4 Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns

Find the stem:

E.g. agricola, agricolae, m. – farmer agricol-

fēmina, fēminae, f. – woman _____

Graecia, Graeciae, f. – Greece _____

incola, incolae, m. – settler _____

īnsula, īnsulae, f. – island _____

nauta, nautae, m. – sailor _____

patria, patriae, f. - fatherland, country _____

poēta, poētae, m. – poet _____

puella, puellae, f. – girl _____

rēgīna, rēgīnae, f. – queen _____

terra, terrae, f. earth, land _____

Trōia, Trōiae, f. Troy _____

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Verbs are put in groups called **conjugations**.

Nouns are put groups called **declensions**.

Nouns in the same **declension** share a common set of **endings**.

Nouns declensions are identified by the ending of their **genitive** case.

1st Declension nouns have a genitive ending **-ae**

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Latin nouns have three characteristics: gender, number, and case.

3 Genders – feminine (female), masculine (male), and neuter (neither).

1st Declension nouns are generally **feminine**.

Four common exceptions **PAIN**

Poēta - poet *Agricola* - farmer

Incola- settler *Nauta* - sailor

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Number indicates if noun is **singular** or **plural**.

nauta – sailor

nautae – sailors

fēmina - woman

fēminae - women

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Write the plural for:

agricola - farmer _____ farmers

īnsula- island _____ islands

poēta- poet _____ poets

puella- girl _____ girls

rēgīna- queen _____ queens

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Case is the form of the noun. It tells its function in a sentence.

To **decline** a noun is to list it with all of its **case endings**.

Before declining a noun, identify its stem!

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

stem: <i>fēmin/ae</i>				
CASE	ENDINGS		FEMININE	
	SING.	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE SUBJECT, PREDICATE	-a	-ae	<i>fēmin-a</i> the woman	<i>fēmin-ae</i> the women
GENITIVE POSSESSION	-ae	-ārum	<i>fēmin-ae</i> of the woman	<i>fēmin-ārum</i> of the women
DATIVE INDIRECT OBJECT	-ae	-īs	<i>fēmin-ae</i> to/for the woman	<i>fēmin-īs</i> to/for the women
ACCUSATIVE DIRECT OBJECT, OBJECT PREPOSITION	-am	-ās	<i>fēmin-am</i> the woman	<i>fēmin-ās</i> the women
ABLATIVE OBJECT PREPOSITION	-ā	-īs	<i>fēmin-ā</i> by/with/from the woman	<i>fēmin-īs</i> by/with/from the women

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Singular	Plural
N. -a	- ae
G. -ae	- ārum
D. -ae	- īs
Ac. -am	- ās
Ab. -ā	- īs

Steps-

1) put **Nominative** and **Genitive singular** in their spaces.

Decline *puella, puellae*:

Singular	Plural
N. puella	_____
G. puellae	_____
D. _____	_____
Ac. _____	_____
Ab. _____	_____

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.) Steps-

Singular	Plural
N. -a	- ae
G. -ae	- ārum
D. -ae	- īs
Ac. -am	- ās
Ab. -ā	- īs

- 1) put Nominative and Genitive singular in their spaces.
- 2) Find stem by removing -ae from genitive singular.

Decline puella, **puellae**:

Singular	Plural
N. puella	_____
G. puellae	_____
D. _____	_____
Ac. _____	_____
Ab. _____	_____

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Singular	Plural
N. -a	- ae
G. -ae	- ārum
D. -ae	- īs
Ac. -am	- ās
Ab. -ā	- īs

Steps-

- 1) put Nominative and Genitive singular in their spaces.
- 2) Find stem by removing -ae from genitive singular.
- 3) Put stem remaining spaces.

Decline puella, puellae:

Singular	Plural
N. puella	puell
G. puellae	puell
D. puell	puell
Ac. puell	puell
Ab. puell	puell

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Singular	Plural
N. -a	- ae
G. -ae	- ārum
D. -ae	- īs
Ac. -am	- ās
Ab. -ā	- īs

Steps-

- 1) put Nominative and Genitive singular in their spaces.
- 2) Find stem by removing -ae from genitive singular.
- 3) Put stem remaining spaces.
- 4) Put case endings on stems.

Decline *puella, puellae*:

Singular	Plural
N. puella	puellae
G. puellae	puellārum
D. puellae	puellīs
Ac. puellam	puellās
Ab. puellā	puellīs

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Singular	Plural
N. -a	- ae
G. -ae	- ārum
D. -ae	- īs
Ac. -am	- ās
Ab. -ā	- īs

Steps-

- 1) put Nominative and Genitive singular in their spaces.
- 2) Find stem by removing -ae from genitive singular.
- 3) Put stem remaining spaces.
- 4) Put case endings on stems.
- 5) Done

Decline *puella, puellae*:

Singular	Plural
N. puella	puellae
G. puellae	puellārum
D. puellae	puellīs
Ac. puellam	puellās
Ab. puellā	puellīs

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Decline *puella, puellae*:

N. puell- a	puell- ae
G. puell- ae	puell- ārum
D. puell- ae	puell- īs
Ac. puell- am	puell- ās
Ab. puell- ā	puell- īs

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Singular	Plural
N. -a	- ae
G. -ae	- ārum
D. -ae	- īs
Ac. -am	- ās
Ab. -ā	- īs

Decline *nauta, nautae*:

Singular	Plural
N. _____	_____
G. _____	_____
D. _____	_____
Ac. _____	_____
Ab. _____	_____

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Ch 4, Sec. 12 1st Declension Nouns (cont.)

Decline *nauta, nautae*:

N. naut -**a** naut -**ae**

G. naut -**ae** naut -**ārum**

D. naut -**ae** naut -**īs**

Ac. naut -**am** naut -**ās**

Ab. naut -**ā** naut -**īs**

Block

Ch 4, Sec. 13 Nominative Case

The nominative case (from *nōmen*) can be said to 'name' the subject of the sentence.

E.g. ***Graecia*** *Trōiam oppugnat.*

Quis Trōiam oppugnat? ***Graecia.***

Greece is the subject, the one attacking Troy.

Block

Ch 4, Sec. 13 Nominative Case

Practice – Find the subject by finding the noun in the nominative case:

N.b. *ad* – to, toward *in* – in + abl.

1. *Agricola terram arat.*

2. *Nautae ad terram nāvigant.*

3. *Nauta in oppidō habitat.*

4. *Fēmina et puella cantant.*

Block

Ch 4, Sec. 13 Nominative Case

The nominative case (from *nōmen*) can also name the predicate noun or adjective.

A **predicate nominative** renames the subject.

They usually are used with linking verbs like *est* (is) and *sunt* (are).

E.g. *Monica est rēgīna.*

Quis est Monica? Est rēgīna.

Monica est pulchra.

Quis est pulchra? Monica est pulchra.

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Ch 4, Sec. 13 Nominative Case

Practice – Underline the subject and circle the predicative nominative.

1. *lūlia est rēgīna.*

2. *Puella nōn est rēgīna.*

3. *Agricola et nauta nōn fēmīnae sunt.*

4. *Īnsulae sunt pulchrae.*

Block

Ch 4, Sec. 13 Nominative Case

N.b. When translating Latin, if a noun in the nominative case is the subject, the pronoun associated with the verb is not needed.

LATIN	BAD ENGLISH	GOOD ENGLISH
Helena amat.	Helen she loves.	Helen loves.
Nautae nāvigant.	The sailors they are sailing.	The sailors are sailing.

Block

GREECE AND TROY

1. *Trōia est patria.*
2. *Trōia est in Asiā; Trōia nōn est īnsula.*
3. *Rēx Priāmus regnat.*
4. *Hecuba est rēgīna.*
5. *Helena in terrā, nōmine Graeciā, habitat.*
6. *Helena et Hecuba rēgīnae sunt.*
7. *Helena fēmina pulchra est.*
8. *Paris in patriā, nōmine Trōiā, habitat.*

GLOSSARY

<i>rēx</i>	king
<i>in patriā</i>	in a country
<i>Priāmus</i>	Priam (the king of Troy, father of Paris)
<i>Hecuba</i>	Hecuba (the queen of Troy, wife of Priam)
<i>in terrā</i>	in a land
<i>nōmine</i>	called
<i>Helena</i>	Helen (the queen of Sparta)
<i>Paris</i>	Paris (a Trojan prince)