

The grammar we have covered so far . . .

Nouns

A **noun** is a **naming word** – a person – Fred; a place – Solihull School; or a thing – table. In Latin, **nouns change their endings** to tell us what job they are doing. Nouns can be in the **nominative case**, the **accusative case** or the **dative case**.

Nominative = the subject of the sentence – the person doing the verb.

Accusative = the object of the sentence – the person having the verb done to them.

Dative = to/for – to the girl, for the boy

Nouns belong in **declensions** (groups). First declension nouns are always **feminine**. Second and third declension nouns are usually **masculine**.

	<i>1st declension – f</i>	<i>2nd declension – m</i>	<i>2nd declension – m</i>	<i>3rd declension – m</i>	<i>3rd declension – m</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	puella	servus	puer	mercator	leo
<i>Accusative</i>	puellam	servum	puerum	mercatores	leonem
<i>Dative</i>	puellae	servo	puero	mercatori	leoni
<i>Nominative</i>	puellae	servi	pueri	mercatores	leones
<i>Accusative</i>	puellas	servos	pueros	mercatores	leones
<i>Dative</i>	puellis	servis	pueris	mercatoribus	leonibus

Sentences using the dative case

1. servus Quinti discum tradidit.
2. Metella donum filio emit.
3. dominus ancillis signum dedit.
4. nuntii spectaculum civibus nuntiaverunt.
5. Quintus mercatori et amicis togam ostendit.

Thirds Latin - Grammar - Summer Term

Verbs

A **verb** is a **doing word** – the action of a sentence.

A verb can be done by six people – I, you, he/she/Fred, we, you and they.

You have met **three tenses** so far – **present, imperfect and perfect**.

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<i>I</i>	-o	-bam	-i
<i>You</i>	-s	-bas	-isti
<i>He/she/it</i>	-t	-bat	-it
<i>We</i>	-mus	-bamus	-imus
<i>You</i>	-tis	-batis	-istis
<i>They</i>	-nt	-bant	-erunt
<i>Meaning</i>		<i>was . . . -ing</i>	<i>-ed</i>

You have also met the **verb to be**. This is called an **irregular verb** as it does not follow the same pattern as other verbs. You have met the **present** tense and the **imperfect** tense.

Present	Present	Imperfect	Imperfect
sum es est	I am You are He/she is	eram eras erat	I was You were He/she was
sumus estis sunt	We are You are They are	eramus eratis erant	We were You were They were

Practice Sentences

1. spectatores athletam laudaverunt.
2. athletam laudaverunt.
3. senex agricolam conspexit.
4. agricolam conspexit.
5. canes et servi leonem necaverunt.
6. mercator poetam et venalicium vidit.
7. poeta est callidus.
8. athletam salutavit.
9. me salutavit.
10. amici saepe mercatorem salutaverunt.
11. Metella clamorem audivit.

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a **describing word** – it adds information to a noun – the fast car, the big dog, the silly boy. Adjectives change their endings to agree with the noun they are describing; so a nominative plural noun will be described by a nominative plural adjective. Nouns and adjectives have the same endings.

Adjectives also come in **grades** – normal, comparative and superlative:

Normal = callidus = clever

Comparative = callidiores = more clever

Superlative = callidissimus = most clever

Comparatives always have **-ior-** in their endings and superlatives always have **-issim-** in their endings.

Sentences using adjectives

1. Pompeiani sunt stulti. Nucerini sunt stultiores quam Pompeiani.
2. nos Romani sumus fortes.
3. vos Graeci estis ignavi.
4. Pompeiani erant irati.
5. mater est laetissima.
6. amicus fabulam longissimam narravit.
7. gladiator est notus.
8. Julius Caesar erat notissimus.
9. canis est ferox.
10. Quintus erat iratior quam Metella.

Background

You need to revise pages 107-111 'Gladiators' & p124-127 'The Baths', for the Summer exam.

Vocabulary

You need to learn the vocabulary lists from Stages 1-10 for the summer exam.