

Intensive Latin 1

Week 2: Reading Latin 1c and 1d

Aims

- Learn to form direct commands using the imperative
- Introduce the present tense of *eo*, *ire* (irregular): to go
- Expand on form and use of -r 2-1-2 adjectives and nouns
- Introduce personal pronouns and their adjectives
- Introduce interrogative pronouns and adjectives

1st conjugation: imperative

Person	Latin word	English translation
1 st s (I)	amo	I love
2 nd s (you)	amas	You (s) love
3 rd s (he/she/it)	amat	He/she/it loves
1 st pl (we)	amamus	We love
2 nd pl (you)	amatis	You (pl) love
3 rd pl (they)	amant	They love
Imperative	Latin word	English Translation
Singular	ama	Love!
Plural	amate	Love!

2nd conjugation: imperative

Person	Latin word	English translation
1 st s (I)	hab ^e o	I have
2 nd s (you)	hab ^e s	You (s) have
3 rd s (he/she/it)	hab ^e t	He/she/it has
1 st pl (we)	hab ^e mus	We have
2 nd pl (you)	hab ^e tis	You (pl) have
3 rd pl (they)	hab ^e nt	They have
Imperative	Latin word	English translation
Singular	hab ^e	Have!
Plural	hab ^e te	Have!

The verb 'to go': irregular present tense

Person	Latin word	English translation
1 st s (I)	eo	I go
2 nd s (you)	is	You (s) go
3 rd s (he/she/it)	it	He/she/it goes
1 st pl (we)	imus	We go
2 nd pl (you)	itis	You (pl) go
3 rd pl (they)	eunt	They go
Imperative	Latin word	English translation
Singular	i	Go!
Plural	ite	Go!

Imperative endings

Imperative form	Ending
Singular	none (stem only)
Plural	-te

Learning and Practice



LEARN HOW TO FORM THE
IMPERATIVE AND THE IRREGULAR
VERB *EO*



USE THE EXERCISES ON PP29-30 TO
PRACTISE THESE VERBS

Cases recap

Case	Use	English example with rabbits
Nominative	Subject of the sentence, doing the verb [complement of <i>sum</i>]	The rabbit eats a carrot.
Vocative	Addressee of the sentence	'Come here, rabbit! '
Accusative	Object of the sentence, having the verb done to it [Following certain prepositions]	The dog chases the rabbit .
Genitive	Of the noun, noun's, possessor	This burrow is the rabbit's home.
Dative	To/for the noun (indirect object)	I give some hay to the rabbit .
Ablative	By, with, from, in, at, on the noun [Following certain prepositions]	This hole was dug by a rabbit .

More 2-1-2 adjectives: *miser*, -a, -um – sad

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	miser	misera	miserum	miseri	miserae	misera
Vocative	miser	misera	miserum	miseri	miserae	misera
Accusative	miserum	miseram	miserum	miseros	miseras	misera
Genitive	miseri	miserae	miseri	miserorum	miserarum	miserorum
Dative	misero	miserae	misero	miseris	miseris	miseris
Ablative	misero	misera	misero	miseris	miseris	miseris

Recap of adjectival agreement

Remember the rules of agreement we covered last lesson:



Adjectives must agree with the nouns they describe in
number, gender, and case.



This does **not** mean that nouns and adjectives will look alike.

eg. *seruus miser*

eg. *fures miseros*

Personal Pronouns: *ego* (I) and *tu* (you, s)

Case	1 st s (I)	2 nd s (you)
Nominative	ego	tu
Accusative	me	te
Genitive	mei	tui
Dative	mihi	tibi
Ablative	me	te

Pronominal Adjectives (2-1-2): *meus, -a, -um* – my, mine

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	meus	mea	meum	mei	meae	mea
Vocative	mi	mea	meum	mei	meae	mea
Accusative	meum	meam	meum	meos	meas	mea
Genitive	mei	meae	mei	meorum	mearum	meorum
Dative	meo	meae	meo	meis	meis	meis
Ablative	meo	mea	meo	meis	meis	meis

Pronominal Adjectives (2-1-2): *tuus, -a, -um* – your, yours (singular)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	tuus	tua	tuum	tui	tuae	tua
Vocative	--	tua	tuum	tui	tuae	tua
Accusative	tuum	tuam	tuum	tuos	tuas	tua
Genitive	tui	tuae	tui	tuorum	tuarum	tuorum
Dative	tuo	meae	tuo	tuis	tuis	tuis
Ablative	tuo	mea	tuo	tuis	tuis	tuis

Using personal pronouns and adjectives

- You don't need a personal pronoun in your sentence. Remember the **person** is already encapsulated in the **verb ending**.
- A personal pronoun may be used for emphasis or to show a change of subject in a new sentence.
- *meus, tuus* etc are **adjectives**: that means they follow the rules of adjectival agreement.



Approaching a sentence

1. Find the verb:
 - Check the ending for the person
 - Check the tense (all present for now)
 - Check the meaning of the stem
2. Is there a nominative?
 - translate it as the subject [or complement]
3. Is there an accusative?
 - translate it as the object
4. Any other nouns/pronouns? Check noun cases and use of prepositions.
5. Any adjectives? Check which nouns they describe by confirming number, gender, and case.

Learning and Practice



COMPARE THE DIFFERENT 2-1-2
ADJECTIVES YOU'VE STUDIED &
LEARN THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES
ON PP31-35

3rd conjugation present: *dico* – I speak, I say

Person	Latin word	English translation
1 st s (I)	dico	I say
2 nd s (you)	dicis	You (s) say
3 rd s (he/she/it)	dicit	He/she/it says
1 st pl (we)	dicimus	We say
2 nd pl (you)	dicitis	You (pl) say
3 rd pl (they)	dicunt	They say
Imperative	Latin word	English Translation
Singular	dic	Say!
Plural	dicite	Say!

4th conjugation present: *audio* – I hear, I listen

Person	Latin word	English translation
1 st s (I)	audi o	I hear
2 nd s (you)	audi s	You (s) hear
3 rd s (he/she/it)	audi t	He/she/it hears
1 st pl (we)	audi mus	We hear
2 nd pl (you)	audi tis	You (pl) hear
3 rd pl (they)	audi unt	They hear
Imperative	Latin word	English Translation
Singular	audi i	Hear!
Plural	audi te	Hear!

Learning and Practice



NOTE THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN PREVIOUS VERBS AND THE
3RD/4TH CONJUGATIONS



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON P37

3rd declension neuter nouns : *nomen, nominis* (name)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	nomen	nomina
Vocative	nomen	nomina
Accusative	nomen	nomina
Genitive	nominis	nominum
Dative	nomini	nominibus
Ablative	nomine	nominibus

3rd Declension Nouns: m/f/n

3rd Declension (m) – same for (f)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	fur	fures
Vocative	fur	fures
Accusative	fure m	fures
Genitive	fur is	fur um
Dative	furi	fur ibus
Ablative	fure	fur ibus

3rd Declension (n)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	nomen	nomina
Vocative	nomen	nomina
Accusative	nomen	nomina
Genitive	nomin is	nomin um
Dative	nomini	nomin ibus
Ablative	nomine	nomin ibus

More 2-1-2 adjectives: *pulcher, -a, -um* – beautiful, handsome

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra
Vocative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra
Accusative	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum	pulchros	pulchras	pulchra
Genitive	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchri	pulchrorum	pulchrarum	pulchrorum
Dative	pulchro	pulchrae	pulchro	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris
Ablative	pulchro	pulchra	pulchro	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris

Compare *miser* and *pulcher*

	Singular	Singular
	Masc	Masc
Nominative	miser	pulcher
Vocative	miser	pulcher
Accusative	miserum	pulchrum
Genitive	miseri	pulchri
Dative	miserō	pulchro
Ablative	miserō	pulchro

More 2nd declension masculine nouns:

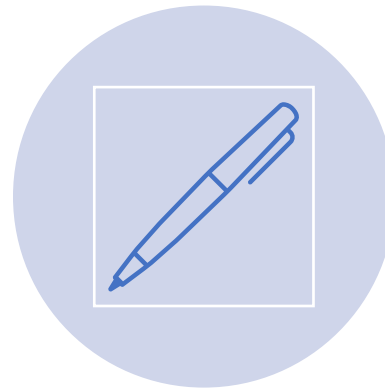
puer – boy; *uir* – man; *culter* – knife

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puer	pueri	uir	uiri	culter	cultri
Vocative	puer	pueri	uir	uiri	culter	cultri
Accusative	puerum	pueros	uirum	uiros	cultrum	cultos
Genitive	pueri	puerorum	uiri	uirorum	cultri	cultrorum
Dative	puero	pueris	uiro	uiris	cultro	cultris
Ablative	puero	pueris	uiro	uiris	cultro	cultris

Learning and Practice



LEARN THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
OF 3RD DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS & THE
-R ENDING ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON P39

Interrogative pronoun: *quis, quid* – who? what?

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	quis	quis	quid	qui	quae	quae
Accusative	quem	quam	quid	quos	quas	quae
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dative	cui	cui	cui	quibus/quis	quibus/quis	quibus/quis
Ablative	quo	qua	quo	quibus/quis	quibus/quis	quibus/quis

Interrogative pronoun 'who' in English

	English form
Nominative	who
Accusative	whom
Genitive	whose
Dative	to/for whom
Ablative	by/with/from whom

Interrogative adjective: *qui, quae, quod* – which?

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Accusative	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dative	cui	cui	cui	quibus/quis	quibus/quis	quibus/quis
Ablative	quo	qua	quo	quibus/quis	quibus/quis	quibus/quis



Example sentences

quis in scaenam intrat?

quae sunt pulchrae?

quae seruae aulam in terra celant?

quam aulam portamus?

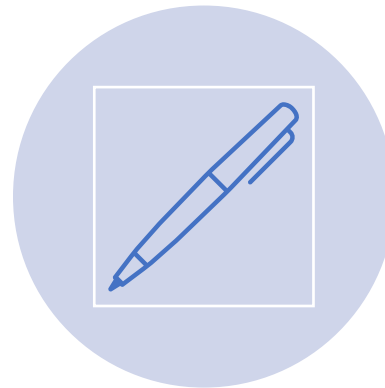
cuius coquus in scaena est?

cui dicis?

Learning and Practice



LEARN TO FORM THE INTERROGATIVE
PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVES



PRACTISE USING THE EXERCISES ON
P40

Further Learning



SEE P40 TO LEARN ABOUT *DOMUS*
(HOUSE); *SATIS* (ENOUGH); *NIMIS*
(TOO MUCH); *-QUE* (AND)



DON'T FORGET THAT IT'S USEFUL TO
REVISE THE LEARNING VOCABULARY
IN THE T&V TEXTBOOK



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

RL English-Latin bottom p34-35 (into both English and Latin);

RL Latin-English top p43.

Deadline Sunday 15 October 2023.
