

Intensive Latin 1: Week 2

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

Reading Latin 1c and 1d

1st conjugation: imperative

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

2nd conjugation: imperative

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

The verb 'to go': irregular present tense

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

Imperative endings

Imperative	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

	Use	English eggs with rabbits
Nominative	Subject of the sentence, doing the Verb [complement of <i>sum</i>]	The rabbit eats a carrot.
Vocative	Addressee	'Come here, rabbit! '
Accusative	Object of the sentence, having the verb done to it	The dog chases the rabbit.
Genitive	[Following certain prepositions] 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	miser a	miser um	miser i	miser ae	miser a
Vocative	miser	miser a	miser um	miser i	miser ae	miser a
Accusative	miser um	miser am	miser um	miser os	miser as	miser a
Genitive	miser i	miser ae	miser i	miser orum	miser arum	miser orum
Dative	miser o	miser ae	miser o	miser is	miser is	miser is
Ablative	miser o	miser a	miser o	miser is	miser is	miser is

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	1st s (I)	2nd 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	me us	me a	me um	me i	me ae	me a
Vocative	mi	me a	me um	me i	me ae	me a
Accusative	me um	me am	me um	me os	me as	me a
Genitive	me i	me ae	me i	me orum	me arum	me orum
Dative	me o	me ae	me o	me is	me is	me is
Ablative	me o	me a	me o	me is	me is	me is

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

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
Nominative	tu us	tu a	tu um	tui	tu ae	tu a
Vocative	--	tu a	tu um	tui	tu ae	tu a
Accusative	tu um	tu am	tu um	tu os	tu as	tu a
Genitive	tui	tu ae	tui	tu orum	tu arum	tu orum
Dative	tu o	tu ae	tu o	tu is	tu is	tu is
Ablative	tu o	tu a	tu o	tu is	tu is	tu is

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
 - 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.
 - 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	English
1st s (I)	dico o	I say
2nd s (you)	dici s	You (s) say
3rd s (he/she/it)	dici t	He/she/it says
1st pl (we)	dici mus	We say
2nd pl (you)	dici tis	You (pl) say
3rd pl (they)	dicu nt	They say
Imperative	Latin	English
Singular	dic	Say!
Plural	dici te	Say!

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

Person	Latin	English
1st s (I)	audi o	I hear
2nd s (you)	audi s	You (s) hear
3rd s	audi t	He/she/it hears
(he/she/it) 1st	audi mus	We hear
pl (we)	audi tis	You (pl) hear
2nd pl (you)	audi unt	They hear
3rd pl (they)		
Imperative	Latin	English
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 a
Vocative	nomen	nomina a
Accusative	nomen	nomina a
Genitive	nomin is	nomin um
Dative	nomini i	nomin ibus
Ablative	nomine e	nomin ibus

3rd Declension Nouns: m/f/n

3rd Declension (m) – same for (f)		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	fur	fur es
Vocative	fur	fur es
Accusative	fur em	fur es
Genitive	fur is	fur um
Dative	furi i	furi bus
Ablative	fur e	furi bus

3rd Declension (n)		
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	nomen	nomina a
Vocative	nomen	nomina a
Accusative	nomen	nomina a
Genitive	nomini s	nominu m
Dative	nomini i	nomini bus
Ablative	nomine e	nomini bus

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	pulchrō
Ablative	miserō	pulchrō

More 2nd declension masculine nouns:
puer – boy; *uir* – man; *culter* – knife

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puer	puer i	uir	uir i	culter	cultr i
Vocative	puer	puer i	uir	uir i	culter	cultr i
Accusative	puer um	puer os	uir um	uir os	cultr um	cultr os
Genitive	puer i	puer orum	uir i	uir orum	cultr i	cultr orum
Dative	puer o	puer is	uir o	uir is	cultr o	cultr is
Ablative	puer o	puer is	uir o	uir is	cultr o	cultr is

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
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 AND 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
