

“Classical Latin Creatively Taught”

Latin for Children

Primer C

Latin Stories
keyed to the Veritas
history cards are avail-
able in our companion
Latin C History Reader
authored by **Karen
Moore & Erin
Davis.**

Dr. Aaron Larsen
Dr. Christopher Perrin



Acknowledgements

Classical Academic Press would like to thank the talented and generous contributions of **Karen Moore** who has proofed this text and made several valuable recommendations for improving it. She and **Erin Davis** have also created Latin stories (keyed to the Veritas history curriculum) to accompany this text, published as our Latin For Children, Primer C Reader.

Latin for Children: Primer C

© Classical Academic Press, 2005

Version 2.1

All rights reserved. This publication may not be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Classical Academic Press.

Classical Academic Press
829 State Street, Suite 206
Lemoyne, PA 17043

www.ClassicalAcademicPress.com

Book design & cover by:
Robert A. Baddorf

Table of Contents

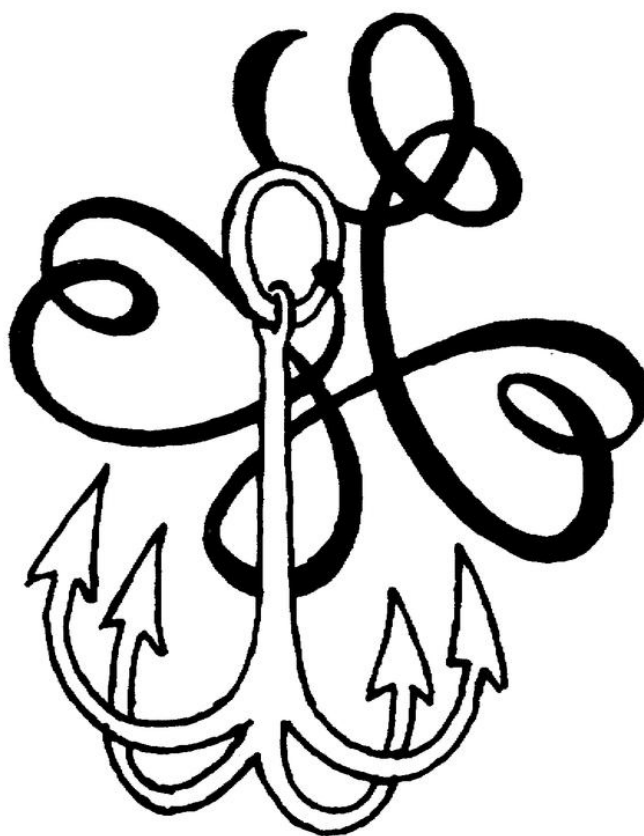
Unit	Chapter (& week)	Page #	Chant	Grammar Topics
Unit I: Nouns and Adjectives of the 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd Declensions	1	1	<i>us, ī, ō, um, ō...</i> 1 st and 2 nd Declension Nouns <i>ō, s, t, mus, tis, nt</i>	Nouns and Adjectives: 1 st & 2 nd Declension Review Verbs: Basic Review
	2	11	<i>x, is, ī, em, e...</i> 3 rd Declension Nouns	Nouns: 3 rd Declension Case & Noun Job Review
	3	20	<i>brevis, breve...</i>	3 rd Declension Adjectives: 2-Termination Adjectives
	4	28	<i>celer, celeris, celere...</i>	3 rd Declension Adjectives: 3-Termination Adjectives
	5	36	<i>audax...</i>	3 rd Declension Adjectives: 1-Termination Adjectives
	6	44	Unit Review	
Unit II: Verbs: The Present, Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Tenses	7	51	<i>-bam, bās, bat... & -bō, -bis, -bit...</i>	Verbs: Present System Tense Review
	8	60	<i>-ī, -istī, -it...</i>	Verbs: Perfect Tense Endings
	9	68	<i>-eram, -erās, -erat...</i>	Verbs: Pluperfect Tense Endings
	10	76	<i>-erō, -eris, -erit...</i>	Verbs: Future Perfect Endings
	11	84	Unit Review	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Unit	Chapter (& week)	Page #	Chant	Grammar Topics
Unit III: 4 th and 3 rd iō Conjugations	12	91	<i>audiō...</i>	Verbs: Introduction of the 4 th Conjugation
	13	98	<i>amō, videō, dūcō, audiō</i>	Verbs: Review of 1 st -4 th Conjugations; Spotting a 4 th Conjugation Verb
	14	105	<i>-am, -ēs, -et...</i>	Verbs: 3 rd and 4 th Conjugation Future
	15	116	<i>capiō, capere</i>	Verbs: 3 rd iō Verbs
	16	125	Unit Review	
Unit IV: Imperatives, Infinitives and Inter- rogatives	17	132	<i>possum, potes, potest...</i>	<i>possum</i> + Infinitives; Interrogative sentences
	18	141	<i>Re, Te, Ne Chant</i>	Imperatives Review Irregular Imperatives
	19	150	Unit Review	
Unit V: 4 th and 5 th Declensions Nouns	20	154	<i>-us, -ūs, -uī...</i>	Nouns: 4 th Declension
	21	163	<i>-ū, -ūs, -uī...</i>	Nouns: 4 th Declension Neuter Nouns
	22	170	<i>-ēs, -eī, -eī...</i>	Nouns: 5 th Declension
	23	176	Unit Review	
Unit VI: Pronoun Review	24	181	<i>ego & tū</i>	Personal Pronouns: (1 st and 2 nd person, singular and plural)
	25	190	<i>is, ea, id... eī, eae, ea...</i>	Personal Pronouns: (3 rd person, singular and plural)
	26	196	<i>hic, haec, hoc...</i>	Demonstrative Pronouns
	27	203	<i>ille, illa, illud... & iste, ista, istud..</i>	Demonstrative Pronouns
	28	210	Unit Review	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Unit	Chapter (& week)	Page #	Chant	Grammar Topics
Unit VII: Correlative Adverbs and Adverbs of Time	29	217	<i>hīc, illīc, istīc ...</i>	Adverb Correlatives
	30	227	<i>ubi, alicubi, ibi...</i>	More Adverb Correlatives Adverbs of Time
	31	236	Unit Review	





Chapter 1

Unit 1

MEMORY PAGE:

A. Chant: 1st and 2nd Declension Noun endings

	1 ST declension		2 ND declension (m)		2 ND declension (n)	
	S	P	S	P	S	P
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs

Present Tense Verb Endings

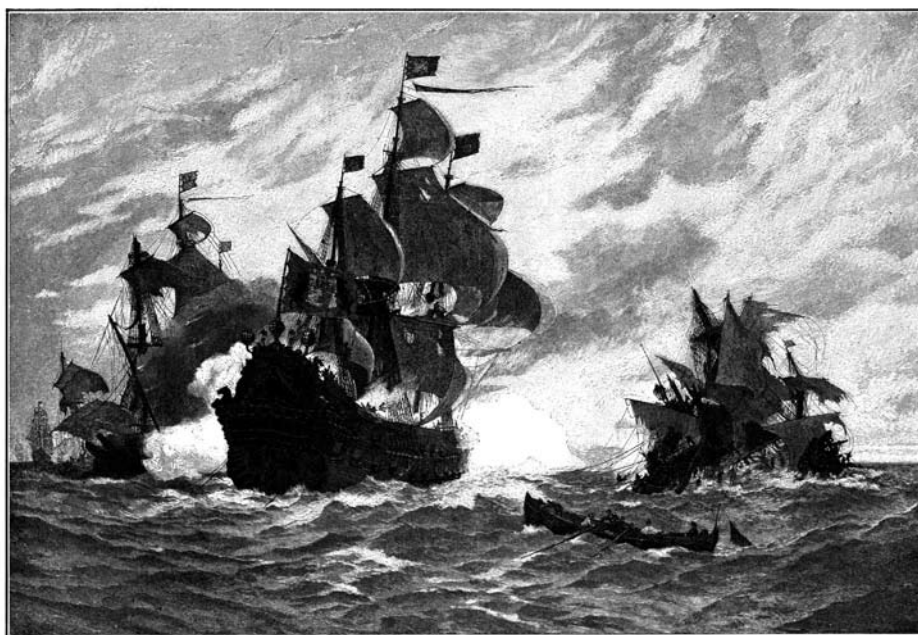
	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	-ō	-mus
2 nd Person	-s	-tis
3 rd Person	-t	-nt

B. New Vocabulary:

LATIN	ENGLISH
VERBS (1 ST AND 3 RD DECLENSIONS)	
bibō, bibere, bibī	to drink
cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātum	to care for
convocō, convocāre, convocāvī, convocātum	to call together, assemble
festinō, festināre, festināvī, festinātum	to hurry, rush, accelerate
portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum	to carry; bring
salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātum	to greet, wish well; welcome
NOUNS (1 ST AND 2 ND DECLENSION)	
colōnus, -ī	colonist; farmer
toga, -ae	toga (clothing)
ADJECTIVES	
fessus, -a, -um	tired
liber, libra, librum	free

C. Review Vocabulary:

LATIN	ENGLISH
aqua, -ae	water
dominus/ domina	lord, master/ lady, mistress
servus/ serva	slave (male)/ slave (female)
vir, -ī	man
fēmina, -ae	woman



NOUN REVIEW

Now it's time to refresh your memory once again about nouns and adjectives. Remember that all nouns and adjectives have three characteristics: **gender**, **number** and **case**.

Do you remember the options for gender? They are **masculine**, **feminine** and **neuter**. The options for number (which tells you how many, as you no doubt remember) are **singular** (one) and **plural** (more than one). The options for case, which helps you determine the noun's role in the sentence, are: **nominative**, **genitive**, **dative**, **accusative** and **ablative**.

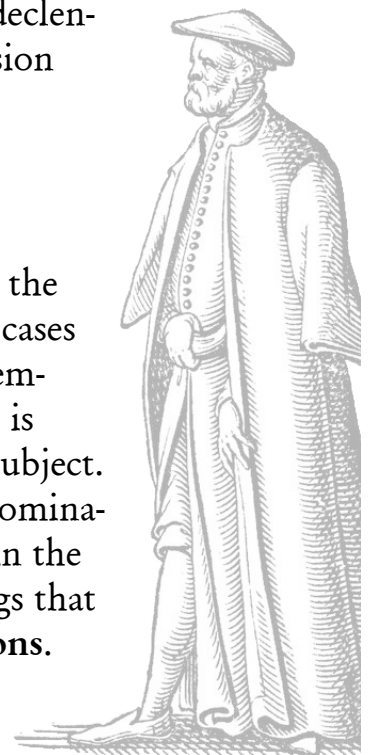
Now, listing the different forms of a noun or adjective all together is called "declining" it, and there are several patterns which nouns or adjectives follow in their declensions, which we remember by number. The ones that you probably know the best are the 1st and 2nd **declensions**. 1st declension nouns tends to have the vowel "a" in their endings and the 2nd declension nouns tends to have "o" or "u" in their endings.

Remember also that adjectives, since they have to agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number and case, must have endings for all three genders. The most common type of adjectives, which get their feminine endings from the 1st declension and their masculine and neuter endings from the 2nd declension, are usually referred to as "**1st and 2nd declension adjectives**."

You also studied 3rd declension nouns last year and will see some 3rd declension adjectives soon... but we'll concentrate on the 1st and 2nd declension adjectives for now.

CASE AND NOUN JOB

As we mentioned earlier, the case of a noun tells you what its role in the sentence is, or its **noun job**. Let's get specific now, and recall which cases are used for which purposes. The **nominative** case, you should remember, is used for the **subject** of the sentence. Keep in mind also that it is used for any other noun or adjective which describes or restates the subject. Thus, since the **predicate noun** restates the subject, it is also in the nominative and since the **predicate adjective** describes the subject, it is also in the nominative case. The **accusative** case is used for **direct objects** (things that receive the action of the verb) and as the **object of certain prepositions**. The **ablative** case is used for the **objects of the rest of the prepositions**. In addition, for many purposes which in English would be



expressed by the prepositions “by,” “with” and “from,” Latin simply uses the ablative case by itself. Finally, the **genitive** case is used to show **possession** and for many things for which English would use the preposition “of.” The table below lays out all of the cases we’ve studied, along with the noun jobs and prepositions we should associate with them. We will study the **dative** case next week.

Case	Noun Job/s	Associated Preposition/s
Nominative	SN, PN, PA	
Genitive	PNA	of
Accusative	DO, OP	
Ablative	OP	by, with, from

Noun Job Abbreviations:

SN = Subject Noun

PN = Predicate Noun

PA = Predicate Adjective

PNA = Possessive Noun Adjective

DO = Direct Object

OP = Object of the Preposition



VERB REVIEW

We’ll do some more verb review in the next two units, but for now, let’s just review the very basics. Remember that all verbs have **person**, **number** and **tense**. **Number** is the only characteristic that both nouns and verbs share, and, once again it answers the question “how many?” and has two options, **singular** and **plural**. For a verb, the number tells you how many persons, places or things are doing the action. **Person** tells you who is doing the action; a first person verb (*I* or *we*) indicates that the speaker (or a group he is a part of, if plural) is doing the action. A second person verb (*you* or *you all*) indicates that the listener, or person being spoken to (or a group of such people) is doing the action. Finally, a third person verb (*he*, *she*, *it* or *they*) indicates that someone (or a group of people) who are not participating in the conversation (i.e., a “third party”) is doing the action. As for **tense**... that tells you what time something is happening (*tense is time!*). For now we’ll concentrate on the **present tense**, for verbs that occur in the...present.

A. Vocabulary:

1.	aqua	9.	vir
2.	cūrō	10.	servus
3.	portō	11.	fēmina
4.	salūtō	12.	colōnus
5.	bibō	13.	līber
6.	festinō	14.	fessus
7.	convocō	15.	toga
8.	dominus		

B. Chant:

1. Give the 1st and 2nd endings (masculine, feminine and neuter). Remember to label the boxes.

Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
us	ī	a	ae	um	a

2. Give the present tense verb endings. Remember to label the boxes.

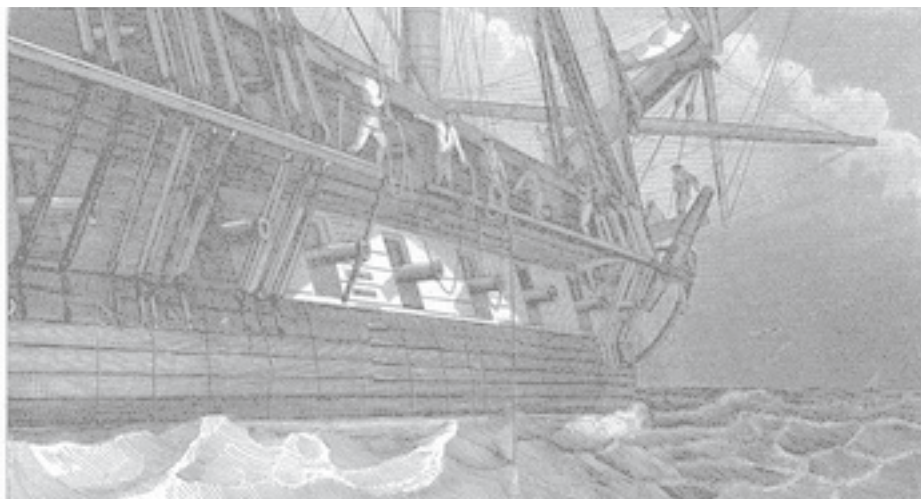
	-ō	

C. Grammar:

1. Give the names of the 5 noun cases:
2. All nouns and adjectives have three characteristics. They are g_____, n_____ and c_____.
3. 1st and 2nd declension adjectives have the same endings as _____.
4. All verbs have three characteristics. They are p_____, n_____ and t_____.
5. Tense refers to (choose one):
 - a. how you feel before a big test
 - b. the time when the action of a verb takes place
6. Do you remember all the noun jobs and their abbreviations? Try to correctly match the following lists:

Predicate Adjective
Subject Noun
Direct Object
Predicate Nominative
Possessive Noun Adjective
Object of the Preposition

Nom.	SN PN PA
Gen.	PNA
Acc.	DO OP
Abl.	OP



1. Respondit Iesus, et dixit eī: Omnis (everyone) quī bibit ex aquā hāc, sitiet iterum (will thirst again). John 4:13
2. Festinā lentē
3. Rex omnēs militēs in atrium convocat.
4. Servi multum cibum prō rēge portant.
5. Colōnus mare nōn cūrat. Is terram cūrat.
6. Nautae magistrēm nāvis salūtant.
7. Post virī trāns campum currunt, fessī erint.
8. Omnēs servī orant esse liberī.
9. Dīcit eīs Iesus: Implēte (fill) hydrias (jars) aquā. John 2:7

Famous Latin Phrases

Can you translate the first two of these Latin phrases?

Terra firma

Festinā lentē *Make haste slowly*

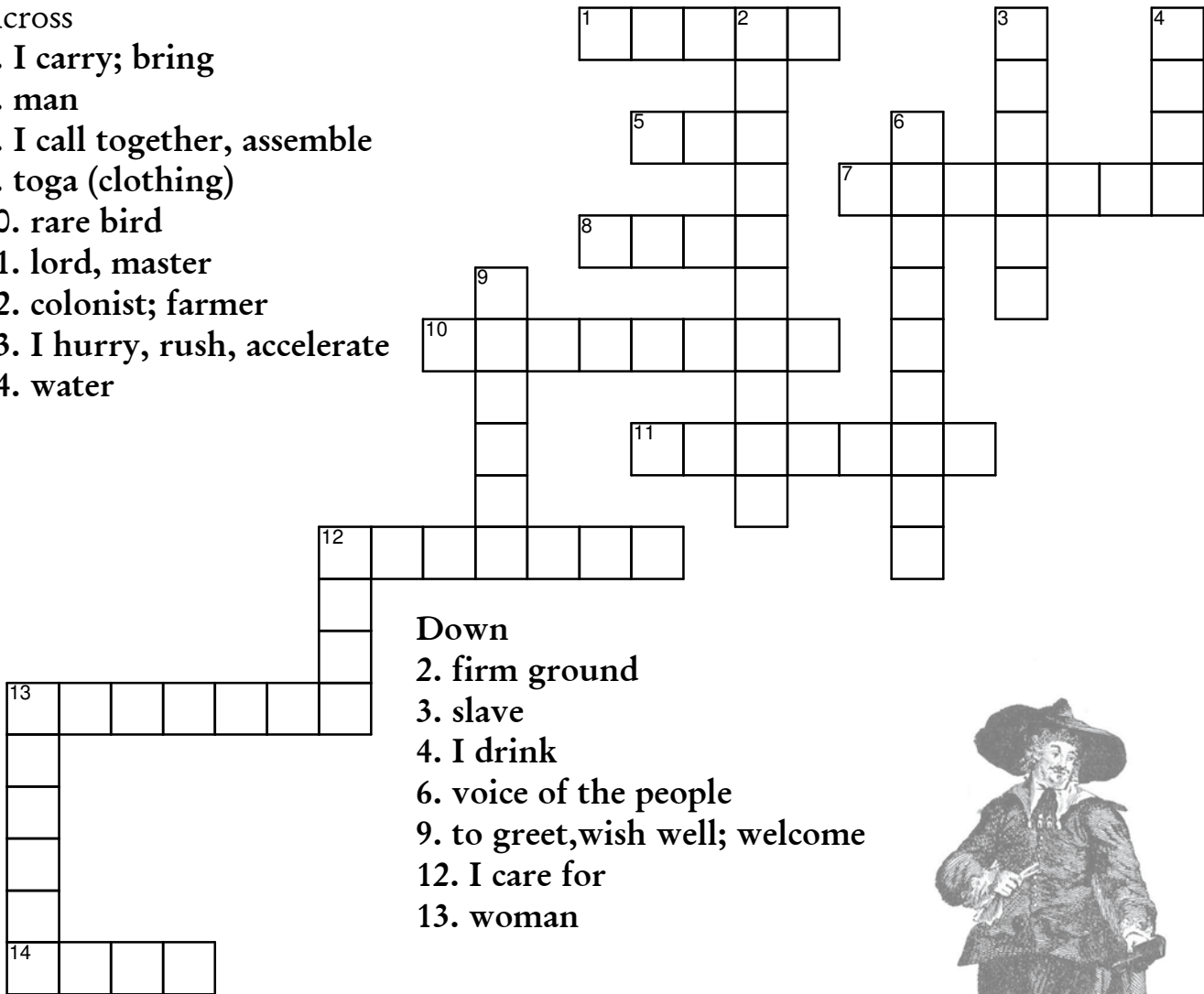
Vox populi

Rara avis *A rare bird*

Crossword Puzzle:

Across

1. I carry; bring
5. man
7. I call together, assemble
8. toga (clothing)
10. rare bird
11. lord, master
12. colonist; farmer
13. I hurry, rush, accelerate
14. water



Down

2. firm ground
3. slave
4. I drink
6. voice of the people
9. to greet, wish well; welcome
12. I care for
13. woman



Answer the Following:

A Predicate Nominative has this case _____.

A Direct Object takes this case _____.

An Object of the Preposition takes this case _____.

A Possessive Noun Adjective takes this case _____.

Gender, Number and Case characterizes both nouns and _____.

Person, Number and Tense characterizes _____.

A. New Vocabulary:

LATIN	ENGLISH
bibō, bibere, bibī, bibitum	
cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātum	
convocō, convocāre, convocāvī, convocātum	
festinō, festināre, festināvī, festinātum	
portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum	
salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātum	
colōnus, -ī	
toga, -ae	
fessus, -a, -um	
liber, libra, librum	
aqua, -ae	
dominus/ domina	
servus/ serva	
vir, -ī	
fēmina, -ae	

B. Chant:

	1 ST declension (f)		2 ND declension (m)		2 ND declension (n)	
	S	P	S	P	S	P
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						
Ablative						

Present Tense Verb Endings

	Singular	Plural
1 st Person		
2 nd Person		
3 rd Person		

C. Grammar:

1. Give the names of the 5 noun cases:
2. All nouns and adjectives have three characteristics. They are g_____, n_____ and c_____.
3. 1st and 2nd declension adjectives have the same endings as _____.
4. All verbs have three characteristics. They are p_____, n_____ and t_____.
5. Tense refers to (choose one):
 - a. how you feel before a big test
 - b. the time when the action of a verb takes place
6. Do you remember all the noun jobs and their abbreviations? Try to correctly match the following lists:

Predicate Adjective
Subject Noun
Direct Object
Predicate Nominative
Possessive Noun Adjective
Object of the Preposition

Nom.	SN PN PA
Gen.	PNA
Acc.	DO OP
Abl.	OP

Chapter 3

Unit 1

MEMORY PAGE:

A. Chant: 3rd Declension Adjectives (2-Termination)

	Case	M	F	N
Singular	Nom.	brevis		breve
	Gen.	brevis		brevis
	Dat.	brevis		brevis
	Acc.	brevis		brevis
	Abl.	brevis		brevis
Plural	Nom.	brevis		brevis
	Gen.	brevis		brevis
	Dat.	brevis		brevis
	Acc.	brevis		brevis
	Abl.	brevis		brevis

B. New Vocabulary:

LATIN	ENGLISH
brevis, breve	short, shallow, short-lived
commūnis, commūne	shared, common
dulcis, dulce	sweet
fortis, forte	strong, brave
difficilis, difficile	difficult
facilis, facile	easy
gravis, grave	heavy, serious
levis, leve	light, fickle
nōbilis, nōbile	well-known, noble
omnis, omne	all, whole, every

C. Review Vocabulary:

LATIN	ENGLISH
pecūnia, -ae	money
poena, -ae	penalty, punishment
rosa, -ae	rose
sententia, -ae	opinion, sentence
vīta, -ae	life



3rd Declension Adjectives

Take a careful look at the table of this week's chant. I want you to notice two things about it. First, I want you to notice that, like almost all 3rd declension adjectives, **brevis** is declined pretty much like a typical I-stem of the 3rd declension. Can you see the only difference? It's in the ablative singular, which is usually “-e” for masculine and feminine 3rd declension I-stem nouns. 3rd declension adjectives, though, are just a bit more “hard-core” in their “I-stem-ness,” if you will, and has that “-ī” in one more place.

I want you to notice one more thing about these nouns: they have the same forms in the feminine and masculine, but several different ones in the neuter. This is also not so strange, if you think about it. Remember how similar those masculine and feminine 3rd declension words are? In fact, that's why we've been memorizing which gender 3rd declension nouns are: there is nothing that different between the two in form.

In any case, that is why **brevis** is called a “2-termination” adjective. The word “termination” just means ending, and 2-termination adjectives have two different endings in the nominative singular. One of these endings is generally “-is” for the masculine and feminine forms, which is like the genitive, singular form, and like many masculine and feminine 3rd declension nouns, such as **avis** and **navis**. The other nominative singular ending is “-e,” just like many 3rd declension, neuter I-stem words, like **mare**.



A. Vocabulary:

1.	fortis	9.	omnis
2.	difficilis	10.	nōbilis
3.	brevis	11.	pecūnia
4.	facilis	12.	poena
5.	gravis	13.	rosa
6.	dulcis	14.	vīta
7.	levis	15.	sententia
8.	commūnis		

B. Chant: Give the forms for the adjective “brevis” (both the masculine/ feminine and the neuter ones). Remember to label the boxes.

C. Grammar:

1. 2-termination adjectives have 2 different _____ in the nominative singular.

Some brave sailors face a strong storm in their ship.

1. Decem nautae et ūnus magister nōbilis ad Italiam nāvigābant.
2. Nautae nomen nāvī dant. Nomen nāvis “Rosa Marium” est.
3. Tempestās magna et gravis in eīs cadit.
4. Magister nobilis clamat, “Valēte nautae fortēs! Haec tempestās brevis erit!”
5. Omnēs nautae contrā tempestātem labōrant.
6. Labor magna et difficilis est.
7. Post trēs hōrās tempestās gravior (heavier) crescit. Labor nautārum facilis nōn est, sed omnēs fortēs sunt.

FAMOUS LATIN PHRASES

Amor vincit omnia. *Love conquers all.*

Dulce et decorum est prō patria mori. *It is sweet and seemly to die for one’s country.*

Ars longa, vīta brevis. *Art is long, life is brief.*

Fortēs fortūna iuvat. *Fortune favors the brave.*

Quot hominēs, tot sententiae. *There are as many opinions as there are men.*

The *-tas* and *-tudo* suffixes:

As you no doubt know, sometimes a noun and an adjective can have closely related meanings. Several of the adjectives from this week's list can be changed into nouns by adding either the suffix *-tas* or the suffix *-tudo*. Check out the following examples

Adjective	+	Suffix	=	Noun	Meaning
brevis	+	-tas	=	brevitās, brevitātis	the quality of being brief or short
fortis	+	-tudo	=	fortitūdō, fortitudinis	the quality of being brave
gravis	+	-tas	=	gravitās, gravitātis	the quality of being serious or heavy
nōbilis	+	-tas	=	nōbilitās, nōbilitātis	the quality of being famous or noble

This type of noun is often called an “abstract noun,” because they stand for an abstract idea, rather than a concrete object (or person or place). Now try combining these adjectives with the listed suffix to create abstract nouns of your own. Double-check yourself using a Latin dictionary. Then see if you can come up with a couple more on your own!

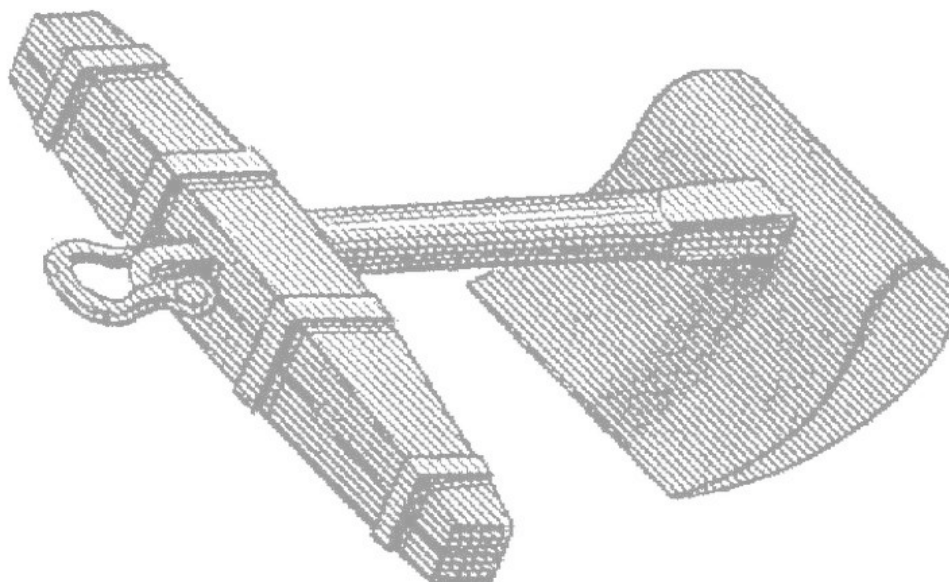
Adjective	+	Suffix	=	Noun	Meaning
cīvis	+	-tas	=		
commūnis	+	-tas	=		
difficilis	+	-tas	=		
levis	+	-tas			
facilis	+	-tas	=		
magnus	+	-tudo	=		
liber	+	-tas	=		
	+		=		
	+		=		

A. New Vocabulary:

Latin	English
brevis, breve	
commūnis, commūne	
dulcis, dulce	
fortis, forte	
difficilis, difficile	
facilis, facile	
gravis, grave	
levis, leve	
nōbilis, nōbile	
omnis, omne	

B. Review Vocabulary:

Latin	English
pecūnia, -ae	
poena, -ae	
rosa, -ae	
sententia, -ae	
vīta, -ae	

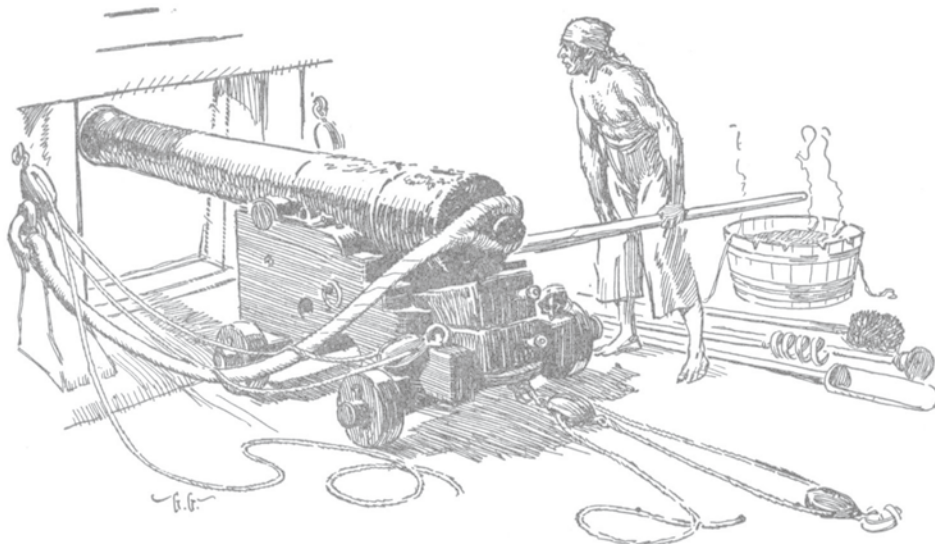


C. Chant:

	Case	M	F	N
Singular				
Plural				

D. Grammar:

1. 2-termination adjectives have 2 different _____ in the nominative singular.



Chapter 5

Unit 1

MEMORY PAGE:

A. Chant: 3rd Declension Adjectives (1-Termination)

Singular	Case	M	F	N
	Nom.	audax		audax
	Gen.	audācis		audācis
	Dat.	audācī		audācī
	Acc.	audācem		audax
	Abl.	audācī		audācī
Plural				
	Nom.	audācēs		audācia
	Gen.	audācium		audācium
	Dat.	audācibus		audācibus
	Acc.	audācēs		audācia
	Abl.	audācibus		audācibus

B. New Vocabulary:

LATIN	ENGLISH
audax, audācis	bold
ingens, ingentis	huge
fēlix, fēlicis	happy, lucky, fruitful
infēlix, infēlicis	unhappy, unlucky, unfruitful
vetus, veteris	old, aged; long-standing
ferox, ferōcis	fierce, warlike, wild
prūdens, prūdentis	sensible, prudent
dīves, dīvitis	rich; costly
potens, potentis	capable; powerful
absens, absentis	absent
praesens, praesentis	present

C. Review Vocabulary:

LATIN	ENGLISH
adulēscēns, adulēscētis (c,i)	youth, young person
frater, fratris (m)	brother
princeps, principis (c)	leader, first one, prince
cīvitās, cīvitātis (f)	citizenship, state, commonwealth
soror, sorōris (f)	sister



1-Termination, 3rd Declension Adjectives:

By now I'm sure you're not at all surprised that 1-termination, 3rd declension adjectives are those with only one ending (or "termination") in their nominative, singular forms. Don't let this label fool you, though. There are still three forms in which there's a difference between the masculine/ feminine and the neuter forms. Can you identify them in the table below?

	Case	M & F	N
Singular	Nom.	audax	
	Gen.	audācis	
	Dat.	audācī	
	Acc.	audācem	audax
	Abl.	audācī	
Plural			
	Nom.	audācēs	audācia
	Gen.	audācium	
	Dat.	audācibus	
	Acc.	audācēs	audācia
	Abl.	audācibus	

Hopefully, you've noticed that there's a difference in the accusative singular, nominative plural and accusative plural forms. There's actually a logical reason for this and it's **the "neuter" rule**. Since the accusative and nominative forms need to be the same for neuter words, the accusative, singular, neuter forms can't have the usual "-em" ending. In the same way, the plural forms (in both nominative and accusative) are going to exhibit that characteristic "-ia" ending that neuter, I-stem nouns of the 3rd declension have. When you look at it this way, the forms for these words aren't hard to learn at all!

One other thing to note: this type of adjective isn't listed in a dictionary or word list like most adjectives, which is to say that they aren't listed by giving masculine, feminine and neuter forms. They are rather listed by giving their nominative singular and genitive singular forms, as is done for nouns. There are two reasons for this. The first and most obvious reason is because the nominative singular form is the same for all three genders, and there would be no point in listing the same form three times. The second reason is because, like many 3rd declension nouns, the nominative form doesn't always give you the stem, so the genitive is listed for this purpose.

A. Vocabulary:

1.	ingens	9.	infēlix
2.	fēlix	10.	absens
3.	vetus	11.	frater
4.	ferox	12.	princeps
5.	audax	13.	soror
6.	prudens	14.	adulescens
7.	dīves	15.	cīvitās
8.	potens	16.	praesens

B. Chant: Give the forms for the adjective “audax” (both the masculine/ feminine and the neuter ones). Remember to label the boxes.

C. Grammar:

In which of the 5 cases do 1-termination, 3rd declension adjectives actually still have 2 terminations?

The sailors land on a strange island.

1. Iam nautae infēlicēs sōlī sunt. Illī in insulā alienā sunt.
2. Subitō, multī virī ferocēs cum hastīs nāvem circumveniunt.
3. Nautae timent.
4. Magister audax exclamat, “Valēte nautae! Tollete gladiōs!”
5. Deinde magister virīs ferocibus clamat, “Movēte ab nāve!”
6. Princeps virōrum ferocium clamat etiam, “Movēte ab insulā!”
7. Magister dicit, “Nāvis nostra fracta est. Nōn possumus movēre.”
8. Rex vetus virōrum ferocium dicit, “Haec est insula nostra. Nōn possumus movēre.”

FAMOUS LATIN PHRASES

īrā furor brevis est. *Anger is a brief madness*

Prō rēge, lēge, et grege. *For the king, the law and the people.*

Novus ordō seclōrum. *A new cycle of the ages*
(motto on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States)

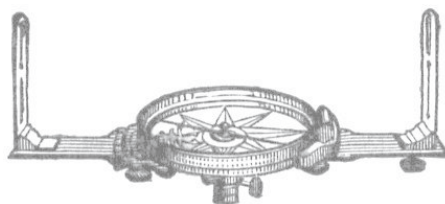
The *-alis/ -anus/ -aris* suffix:

No doubt you caught the fact that several of the words from last week's word list were very similar to some other Latin words that you've learned. In this case, what we see is a suffix added on to a noun to make it into an adjective. Here are four prime examples:

Noun	+	Suffix	=	Adjective	Meaning
cīvis	+	-alis	=	cīvilis	pertaining to citizenship
mīlites	+	-aris	=	mīlitāris	pertaining to the military
puer	+	-alis	=	puerilis	pertaining to a boy, boyish, etc.
vir	+	-alis	=	virilis	pertaining to a man, manly, etc.

Notice that often the “-a-” in the suffix changes to another vowel; don't let that throw you off! Note also, that in each case this *-alis/ -aris* suffix adds an idea of “pertaining to” to the root noun. Now see if you can come up with a few more such adjectives by putting one of these endings on the noun listed. Check your answer by looking up the resulting word in a Latin dictionary. Then see if you can come up with a couple on your own (The Latin nouns listed are ones that you've had before; if you can't remember what they mean, look them up).

Noun	+	Suffix	=	Adjective	Meaning
vīta	+	-alis	=		
lūna	+	-aris	=		
populus	+	-aris	=		
nāvis	+	-alis	=		
urbs	+	-anus	=		
	+		=		
	+		=		



A. New Vocabulary:

Latin	English
audax, audācis	
ingens, ingentis	
fēlix, fēlicis	
infēlix, infēlicis	
vetus, veteris	
ferox, ferōcis	
prūdens, prūdentis	
dīves, dīvitis	
potens, potentis	
absens, absentis	
praesens, praesentis	

B. Review Vocabulary:

Latin	English
adulēscēns, adulēscētis (c, i)	
frater, fratris (m)	
princeps, principis (c)	
cīvitās, cīvitātis (f)	
soror, sorōris (f)	



C. Chant: Give the forms for the adjectives “celer” and “audax” (both the masculine/ feminine and the neuter ones). Remember to label the boxes.

D. Grammar:

In which of the 5 cases do 1-termination, 3rd declension adjectives actually still have 2 terminations?

