

A. TRANSLATION:

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. causa _____ cause | 6. cūra _____ care |
| 2. nātūra _____ nature | 7. errō _____ wander |
| 3. medius _____ middle | 8. modus _____ mode |
| 4. numerus _____ number | 9. spectō _____ I watch |
| 5. unda _____ wave | |

B. CHANT: Give the 1st Declension and 2nd Declension endings (both masculine and neuter). Remember to label the boxes.

	1st Declension		2nd Declension (m)		2nd 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

C. GRAMMAR:

- The three characteristics of a noun are gender, number and case.
- The three options for gender are masculine, feminine and neuter.
- The case of a noun tells you how it is used in a sentence and the five options for it are: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.
- The number of a noun tells you how many there are.
- According to the neuter rule, all neuter nouns have the same endings in the nominative and accusative cases.

PARSING NOUNS

Now it's time to do the same thing with nouns that we've been doing with verbs. Nouns can sometimes pose a problem because, in case you haven't noticed, there are many noun endings that are used more than once. For example, the ending “-a” is used for the 1st declension nominative singular and for the 2nd declension Neuter nominative **and** accusative plural. (Remember that “Neuter Rule?”) So... whenever we parse a noun identify its **parts** and we'll either tell you how many possible options there are or else parse nouns that are already in actual sentences. In the context of a sentence, only 1 option will usually make sense.

Here are the abbreviations for noun analysis:

OPTIONS FOR CASE:

Full word	Abbreviation
Nominative	N
Genitive	G
Dative	D
Accusative	Acc
Ablative	Abl

OPTIONS FOR GENDER:

Full word	Abbreviation
Masculine	M
Feminine	F
Neuter	N

OPTIONS FOR NUMBER:

Full word	Abbreviation
Singular	S
Plural	P

Practice Exercises: After parsing each word in the sentence on the line above it, translate it on the line below it.

F/S/N	F/S/N	F/S/G	3/S/Pr
1. Unda causa iniūriāe est.			
<i>The wave is the cause of the injury.</i>			

M/S/N	3/S/Pr
3. Puer errābat.	
The boy was wandering.	

F/S/N	F/S/Acc	3/S/Pr
2. Feminae cēnam parabunt.		
The women were preparing dinner.		

M/S/N	M/S/Acc	3/S/Pr
4. Discipulī numerum spectant.		
The student looks at the number.		

A. NEW (This Week's) VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
causa, -ae	cause
cūra, -ae	care
iniūria, -ae (<i>injuria, -ae</i>)	injury, injustice
nātūra, -ae	nature, birth
stella, -ae	star
medius, -ī	middle
modus, -ī	measure, mode
numerus, -ī	number, measure

B. REVIEW (Previous Week's) VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
terra, -ae	ground
aqua, -ae	water
vīvus, -a, -um	living
extremus, -a, -um	outermost
fossa, -ae	ditch

C. CHANT:

	1st Declension		2nd Declension (m)		2nd 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

D. GRAMMAR:

1. What are the three characteristics of a noun? **gender, number, and case**
2. What are the different cases in Latin?
nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative
3. What is the neuter rule?

All neuter nouns have the same endings in the nominative and accusative cases