**Lesson 5 Pre-Class Tasks ANSWER SHEET**

**1. SECOND DECLENSION: vir, puer, liber.**

Most masculine nouns in the second declension go like *dominus.* A few, however, such as ***vir*** (man), ***puer***(boy) and ***liber***(book) have a nominative singular ending in -**r.**

All their other endings are the same as those of *dominus.* In effect these nouns decline as if they had a nominative singular ending *-us*, which has disappeared. Look at the tables below. Note how *puer* keeps the *-e-* in its stem in all cases, whereas *liber* drops the *-e-* from the accusative singular onwards, reflecting how the word would have been pronounced.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **man**  *m* | **boy**  *m* | **book**  *m* |
| *sg* | *nominative* | vir | puer | liber |
|  | *accusative* | vir-**um** | puer-**um** | libr-**um**\* |
|  | *genitive* | vir-**i** | puer-**i** | libr-**i** |
|  | *dative* | vir-**o** | puer-**o** | libr-**o** |
|  | *ablative* | vir-**ō** | puer-**ō** | libr-**ō** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *pl* | *nominative* | vir-**i** | puer-**i** | libr-**i** |
|  | *accusative* | vir-**os** | puer-**os** | libr-**os** |
|  | *genitive* | vir-**orum** | puer-**orum** | libr-**orum** |
|  | *dative* | vir-**is** | puer-**is** | libr-**is** |
|  | *ablative* | vir-**is** | puer-**is** | libr-**is** |

\*drops the -e- from its stem.

Note too another noun that goes like *liber* (dropping the -e- from the accusative singular onwards):

**ager** (acc. agrum, gen. agri, etc) *field*.

**Task 1.** *Translate into English:*

1. pueri per agros cum nuntiis ambulant. The boys walk through the fields with the messengers.
2. vir est dominus servorum. The man is the master of the slaves.
3. femina libros pueris dat. The woman gives books to the boys.
4. in agris cum servis semper laboro. I am always working with the slaves in the fields.
5. servus gladios virorum in hortum portat. The slave carries the mens’ swords into the garden.

*Translate into Latin:*

1. ﻿There are men in the house. sunt viri in villa.
2. The slave-girls are preparing food for the men. ancillae cibum viris parant.
3. He is now working in the field with the boys. in agro cum pueris nunc laborat.
4. I give the book to my friend. librum amicae do *or* librum amico dat.

**2. SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS.**

**﻿**So far we have only met verbs in the *first* conjugation. These verbs go like *porto* and feature an *-a-* as the characteristic vowel in their endings.

As you saw in Lesson 1[[1]](#footnote-1), there are four conjugations in Latin.

All the conjugations use the same person endings (-o , -s , -t , -mus , -tis , -nt).

The major difference is that they use different characteristic vowels in these endings (compare Spanish, which has *-ar*, *-er* and *-ir* verbs; Spanish inherited this system of different verb conjugations from Latin).

Verbs in the second conjugation use an **-e-** in their endings. Here is the present tense of **moneo** (warn, advise):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *2nd conjugation*  warn, advise | |
| *sg 1* | mon-**eo** | I warn *or* I am warning (etc.) |
| *2* | mon-**es** | You (s). warn |
| *3* | mon-**et** | He/She/It warns |
| *pl 1* | mon-**emus** | We warn |
| *2* | mon-**etis** | You (pl.) warn |
| *3* | mon-**ent** | They warn |

Here are five second conjugation verbs that go like *moneo*:

﻿**habeo** *I have, I hold*  **timeo** *I fear, I am afraid*

**sedeo** *I sit* **video** *I see*

**terreo** *I frighten*

**Task 2.** Can you think of any English *derivatives* from these words? Write them down if so.

**Task 3.** *Translate into English:*

1. ﻿pueri in agro cum puellis sedent. The boys sit in the field with the girls.
2. villam in insula habemus. We have a house on the island.
3. ancilla equum domini timet. The slave-girl fears the master’s horse.
4. equi domini puerum terrent The master’s horses terrify the boy.
5. amicos de nuntio monetis. You (pl.) warn the friends about the messenger.

*Translate into Latin:*

1. I have the master’s letter. epistulam domini habeo.
2. You (pl.) do not fear the gods. deos non timetis.
3. The messengers’ swords frighten the woman. gladii nuntiorum feminam terrent.

1. *See* Lesson 1 Handout, Page 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)