

MAKE VOCABULARY STUDY EASY

Reads after your teacher, being very careful to do as your teacher does.
Study at the genitive and the meanings; study several times before class.

Review some vocabulary before starting on your own. Learn each vocabulary very carefully and keep it in mind. It will be easy. You will have **VICTŌRIA** and **GLŌRIA** which belong to a good thing. Do the same with the Latin. **BE SURE TO DO EVERYTHING THAT IS GIVEN IN THE VOCABULARY**

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EXERCISE 1

Find the words in the vocabulary. Remember they are all in the first declension. Therefore:

Find the stem by dropping the -ae of the genitive singular, and the ending. Example: stem: glōri-; ENDINGS of terra, thus: glōri-a, glōri-ae,

EXERCISE 2

[Essential]

Give the cases these forms are and give the meanings:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 8. nautārum | 15. porta |
| 9. terrae | 16. silvīs |
| 10. victōria | 17. victōriā |
| 11. nautae | 18. terra |
| 12. victōriam | 19. portīs |
| 13. glōriae | 20. nautīs |
| 14. Mariāe | 21. portā |

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 22. Mariā | 26. Mariām | 30. silvā |
| 23. terrārum | 27. silvae | 31. silvārum |
| 24. terrā | 28. terrīs | 32. nauta |
| 25. silva | 29. glōria | 33. portae |

EXERCISE 3

1. How can you tell the difference between the nominative and ablative singular of the first declension?
2. How can you find the stem of a Latin noun?
3. How can you tell to what declension a noun belongs?

2. RULES FOR GENDER

In English gender is very simple. Nouns naming men or male animals are MASCULINE, as *John, man, sailor* (sailors are usually men), *bull, lion*. Nouns naming women and female animals are FEMININE, as *Mary, woman, waitress, cow, lioness*. Nouns naming things are NEUTER, as *book, lake, beauty, soul*.

BUT IN LATIN nouns naming things are sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine, sometimes neuter. Thus, *terra, ae*, is FEMININE although *land* is a THING and is NEUTER in English.

ASSIGNMENT: Learn the rules for the gender of nouns in the first declension, GRAMMAR, Nos. 32 and 33.

EXERCISE 4

Explain the gender of the words in the vocabulary on page 7.

3. USE OF VERBS

In Latin the pronouns (*I, we, you, he, she, it, they*), when used as subjects of a verb, are not ordinarily expressed separately. **THEY ARE CONTAINED IN THE ENDING OF THE VERB.** Thus: *ōrat* means *he, she, or it prays*. *He, she, or it* is contained in the ending -at. *Ōrant* means *they pray*. *They* is contained in the ending -ant. The ending -at contains THREE