**ORAL RECITATION/REVIEW**

**Greeting**

**Recitation:**

» First-Third Form Review

**Grammar Questions:** SF 11-12, 20-26; TF 32-40, 50-59

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**LATIN SAYING**

Say aloud and ask students to repeat after you.

» is, ea, id

» sum

Id is being used as a demonstrative pronoun in this sentence. This use of *is, ea, id* will be reviewed in the next lesson.

The abbreviation *i.e.* is one of many Latin abbreviations that are used in English. Another, e.g., is explained in the saying note. Here are some more examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Literal Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ante/post meridiem</td>
<td>before/after noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>confer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et al.</td>
<td>et alii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>et cetera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibid.</td>
<td>ibidem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.B.</td>
<td>nota bene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.S.</td>
<td>post scriptum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viz.</td>
<td>videlicet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK**

Pronouns are a very confusing part of speech in any language, so don’t despair if the subject is always a little foggy for you. Here are some reasons why pronouns are hard: There are eight different kinds, some with overlapping forms; they function as both pronouns and adjectives; they can have antecedents; and there are two different agreement rules.

**Genitive of 1st and 2nd Person Pronouns**

1. What is the genitive case? (the possessive or of case)
2. What is the genitive sing. of ego? (mei) of tu? (tui)
3. What are the two forms for the genitive plural of ego? (nostri, nostrum) of tu? (vestri, vestrum)
4. The genitives of ego and tu are not used to show possession. Instead, if we want to say *my* or *your*, we use which possessive pronoun adjectives? (*meus -a -um* and *tuis -a -um*)
5. So if the genitives of ego and tu do not show possession, what are they for? (of expressions that do not show possession)
6. Do you remember the two types of genitives that do not show possession but are translated with the word of? (partitive and objective) The genitives of ego and tu are used as these two types. In the singular, the genitive forms of ego and tu (mei and tui) can be used as either partitive or objective genitives, but in the plural, the partitive gen. and objective gen. each have a particular form.
7. What are the two objective genitives? (nostri and vestri) They are called objective genitives because the noun in the genitive case is actually the object of the action implied by the noun that precedes it.

> **metus nostri** fear of us  **metus Dei** fear of God

In the first expression, what is actually feared? (*us*) In the second expression, what is feared? (*God*)
Lesson VIII

Word Study ♦ Grammar ♦ Syntax

8. What are the two partitive genitives? (nostum, vestrum) The partitive genitive shows part or division.
   ♦ pars nostum part of us   pars legionis part of the legion
   The partitive and objective genitives are the same expressions we have in English, only we use the preposition of, and Latin uses the genitive case.

   Note: In the 3rd person, the genitive of is, ea, id is used both to show possession and in other of expressions like the objective and partitive genitives.

9. After reviewing the reflexive and intensive pronouns in the Review Index, say: For each of these sentences, tell me whether the pronoun is reflexive or intensive, then translate the pronoun into Latin.
   The emperor praised himself. (reflexive; se) The emperor himself arrived. (intensive; ipse)
   The soldier sees the queen herself. (intensive; ipsam) I guard myself. (reflexive; me)

10. Read Nos. 13-19 in the Syntax Appendix aloud as a class, then say: In these sentences, tell me what the pronoun would be in Latin, then translate the pronoun and the noun it describes into Latin. Remember, possessive pronouns will either be translated as ejus, or they will be a form of suus -a -um.
   The queen commands her servants. (servos suos) The king took her power away. (ejus imperium)
   Caesar defeated his (Pompey’s) soldiers. (ejus milites) Pompey led his soldiers to war. (milites suos)
   The herdsman led his cows into the pasture. (vaccas suas)

FYI: Keep in mind that because suus -a -um is an adjective, it will agree with its noun in gender, number, and case. This means that its gender might not match the gender of its antecedent. The first and last sentences in No. 10 above are examples of this.

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