

Cambridge Stage 5
Worksheet: Nominatives Plural

Nouns

agricola, agricolam (1)
(farmer)

poēta, poētam (1)
(poet)

puer, puerum (2)
(boy)

servus, servum (2)
(slave)

leō, leōnem (3)
(lion)

senex, senem (3)
(old man)

(Noun stems are underlined)

Endings

I.	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	II.	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	III.	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
<u>Nom.</u>	-a	-ae		-us†	-ī		*	-ēs
<u>Acc.</u>	-am	-		-um	-		-em	-

† Exception: stems in **-r**, such as **puer**, don't take **-us**

* No special case marker

	<u>Nom. Sing.</u>	<u>Acc. Sing.</u>	<u>Nom. Plur.</u>
1. "farmer"			
2. "poet"			
3. "lion"			
4. "boy"			
5. "old man"			
6. "slave"			

Give the meaning of Latin word and identify the case and number (singular or plural).

1. *agricolae*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
2. *poetam*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
3. *puerī*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
4. *senēs*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
5. *servum*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
6. *poetae*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
7. *leōnem*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
8. *agricola*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
9. *servī*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
10. *senex*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
11. *agricolam*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
12. *puerum*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
13. *leōnēs*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
14. *servus*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____
15. *senem*: meaning? _____ case? _____ number? _____

Learn the meanings of the following Latin noun forms:

agricola, agricolam; agricolae
leō, leōnem; leōnēs
poēta, poētam; poētae

puer, puerum; puerī
senex, senem; senēs
servus, servum; servī

Give the Latin noun form required:

1. "a farmer" *direct object*: _____
2. "poets": _____
3. "a lion" *subject*: _____
4. "boys": _____
5. "an old man" *direct object*: _____
6. "a slave" *direct object*: _____
7. "a farmer" *subject*: _____
8. "a poet" *direct object*: _____
9. "a lion" *direct object*: _____
10. "a boy" *direct object*: _____
11. "farmers": _____
12. "a poet" *subject*: _____
13. "lions": _____
14. "a boy *subject*": _____
15. "an old man" *subject*: _____
16. "a slave" *subject*: _____
17. "old men": _____
18. "slaves": _____

Worksheet: Fourth Conjugation Verbs

Verbs

Irregular ‘to be’ (“am/is/are”)

sum (“I am”)

es (“you are”)

est (“he is; she is; it is”)

sunt (“they are”)

RULE: Verb = Stem + Ending

<u>Endings</u>	I	II	III	IV	<u>Irregular</u>
“I”	<i>-ō</i>	<i>-eō</i>	<i>-ō</i>	<i>-iō</i>	<i>sum</i>
“you” (s.)	<i>-ās</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-īs</i>	<i>-īs</i>	<i>es</i>
“he/she/it”	<i>-at</i>	<i>-et</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>est</i>
“they”	<i>-ant</i>	<i>-ent</i>	<i>-unt</i>	<i>-iunt</i>	<i>sunt</i>

<u>Stems</u>	I	II	III	IV
	clām-	ten-	scrīb-	aud-
	(“shout”)	(“hold”)	(“write”)	(“hear”)

	“I ...”	“you ...”	“he/she/it ...”	“they ...”
“shout”	_____	_____	_____	_____
“hold”	_____	_____	_____	_____
“write”	_____	_____	_____	_____
“hear”	_____	_____	_____	_____
“am/are/is”	_____	_____	_____	_____

Verbs

Learn the meanings of the following Latin verb forms:

**audiō, audīs, audit; audiunt
clāmō, clāmās, clāmat; clāmant**

**scrībō, scrībīs, scrībit; scrībunt
sum, es, est; sunt
teneō, tenēs, tenet; tenent**

Translate into English. (*Use a personal pronoun for each translation.*)

1. *audīs:* _____
2. *scrībit:* _____
3. *tenent:* _____
4. *clāmō:* _____
5. *sunt:* _____
6. *est:* _____
7. *audiunt:* _____
8. *scrībō:* _____
9. *tenēs:* _____
10. *clāmat:* _____
11. *sum:* _____
12. *audit:* _____
13. *scrībunt:* _____
14. *teneō:* _____
15. *clāmās:* _____
16. *es:* _____
17. *audiō:* _____
18. *clamant:* _____
19. *scrībīs:* _____
20. *sum:* _____

Always translate the Latin verb ending first, then do the first part of the word.

Worksheet: Review of NounsNouns**fēmina, fēminam** (1)
(woman)**puer, puerum** (2)
(boy)**canis, canem** (3)
(dog)**puella, puellam** (1)
(girl)**servus, servum** (2)
(slave)**senex, senem** (3)
(old man)

(Noun stems are underlined)

Endings

I.	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	II.	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	III.	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
<u>Nom.</u>	-a	-ae		-us†	-ī		*	-ēs
<u>Acc.</u>	-am	-		-um	-		-em	-

† Exception: stems in **-r**, such as **puer**, don't take **-us**

* No special case marker

Complete the following table:

	<u>Nom. Sing.</u>	<u>Acc. Sing.</u>	<u>Nom. Plur.</u>
1. "woman"	_____	_____	_____
2. "girl"	_____	_____	_____
3. "boy"	_____	_____	_____
4. "slave"	_____	_____	_____
5. "dog"	_____	_____	_____
6. "old man"	_____	_____	_____

Give the appropriate Latin noun form for the underlined word in each sentence:

- "The **boys** see the dog." : _____
- "My father is an **old man**." : _____
- "The **old man** hears the woman." : _____
- "The **slave** is working in the garden." : _____
- "The woman hears the **girl**." : _____
- "The **slaves** are bringing food." : _____
- "The **dog** is barking." : _____
- "The boy fears the **dog**." : _____
- "The **women** are preparing the food." : _____
- "An old man is helping the **boy**." : _____
- "The students are **girls**." : _____
- "**Women** are running." : _____
- "A **woman** is singing." : _____
- "A girl is helping the **woman**." : _____
- "**Old men** are dancing." : _____
- "A **boy** is laughing." : _____