

Spring 2010

W2a
Preparation for Q¹
Wheelock Chapter 14

Complete by M. 8 or Tu. 9 February.

Your next Latin assessment will be given on W. 10 or Th. 11 February. You are responsible for the following material:

The declension of the following nouns:

ars, artis, f. (3i), *art* **mare, maris**, n. (3i), *sea* **urbs, urbis**, f. (3i). *city*
ignis, ignis, m. (3i), *fire* **rēx, rēgis**, m. (3), *king* **tempus, temporis**, n. (3), *time*
(Noun stems are underlined)

There will be 10 problems in the following format:

Give the appropriate Latin case forms, as required:

	<i>CASE</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	
1.	<i>ars</i> :	NOM.	PL. _____
2.	<i>tempus</i> :	GEN.	S. _____
3.	<i>mare</i> :	ACC.	PL. _____
4.	<i>rēx</i> :	DAT.	PL. _____
5.	<i>urbs</i> :	GEN.	PL. _____
6.	<i>ignis</i> :	ABL.	S. _____
7.	<i>ars</i> :	ABL.	S. _____
8.	<i>rēx</i> :	GEN.	PL. _____
9.	<i>urbs</i> :	ACC.	S. _____
10.	<i>tempus</i> :	DAT.	S. _____
11.	<i>mare</i> :	ABL.	PL. _____
12.	<i>ignis</i> :	ACC.	PL. _____
13.	<i>mare</i> :	ABL.	S. _____
14.	<i>tempus</i> :	NOM.	S. _____
15.	<i>rēx</i> :	ABL.	PL. _____
16.	<i>ignis</i> :	GEN.	PL. _____
17.	<i>urbs</i> :	NOM.	PL. _____
18.	<i>tempus</i> :	ACC.	S. _____
19.	<i>mare</i> :	ACC.	S. _____
20.	<i>ignis</i> :	DAT.	S. _____
21.	<i>tempus</i> :	ACC.	PL. _____
22.	<i>mare</i> :	DAT.	S. _____
23.	<i>ars</i> :	GEN.	PL. _____
24.	<i>rēx</i> :	DAT.	S. _____

Quiz 1 Retake Deadline: Friday 19 February

Worksheet

ars, artis, f. (3i)
ignis, ignis, m. (3i)

mare, maris, n. (3i)
rēx, rēgis, m. (3)

urbs, urbis, f. (3i)
tempus, temporis, n. (3)
 (Noun stems are underlined)

Paradigms for Third Declension Nouns

Consonant Stems*

	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
<u>Nom.</u>	<i>rēx</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>tempora</i>
<u>Gen.</u>	<i>rēgis</i>	<i>rēgum</i>	<i>temporis</i>	<i>temporum</i>
<u>Dat.</u>	<i>rēgī</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>temporī</i>	<i>temporibus</i>
<u>Acc.</u>	<i>rēgem</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>tempus</i>	<i>tempora</i>
<u>Abl.</u>	<i>rēge</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>tempore</i>	<i>temporibus</i>

* Inflectional suffixes are underlined

i-Stems Nouns*

	<i>Masc./Fem.</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
<u>Nom.</u>	<i>ars</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>maria</i>
<u>Gen.</u>	<i>artis</i>	<i>artium</i>	<i>maris</i>	<i>marium</i>
<u>Dat.</u>	<i>artī</i>	<i>artibus</i>	<i>marī</i>	<i>maribus</i>
<u>Acc.</u>	<i>artem</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>maria</i>
<u>Abl.</u>	<i>arte</i>	<i>artibus</i>	<i>marī</i>	<i>maribus</i>

* Inflectional suffixes are underlined

Identifiers of third-declension i-stem nouns:

1. The nominative and the genitive singular of masculine and feminine nouns have the same number of syllables (said to be 'parisyllabic'): *ignis, ignis*, m., "fire"; *nūbēs, nūbis*, f., "cloud". [There are exceptions: note that the genitive plural of *canis, canis*, m. / f., "dog", is *canum*.]
2. Masculine and feminine words that are monosyllabic in the nominative singular (usually in -s or -x) and have inflectional stems ending in two or more consonants. Examples: *nox, noctis*, f., "night"; *mors, mortis*, f., "death"; *mōns, montis*, m., "mountain".
3. A few neuter words ending in -e, -al, -ar are i-stem: *mare, maris*, n., "sea"; *animal, animālis*, n., "animal"; *calcar, calcāris*, n., "spur".

- ___ 3 (*ipsissimō diē*)
 ___ 2 (*postrīdiē*)
 ___ 1 (*serō*)
 ___ 0 (*nīl*)