**Learning Goals**

* I know the endings for neuter nouns like *bellum*.
* I know how to use the grammatical details given about a noun in a wordlist.
* I can translate the present tense of third conjugation verbs like *traho*.
* I have read and understood a story in Latin about the Trojan War ☺

**Summary of Cases:**

**nominative case** used when the noun is the subject (*doing* the action)

**accusative case** used when the noun is the object (*receiving* the action)

**genitive case** used to show possession (*of* or *‘s*)

**dative case** used to show indirect object (*to* or f*or*)

**ablative case** *by*, *with* or *from*

**NOUNS: SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER**

﻿﻿We have already met the concept of **gender**: the nouns we have met that go like *puella* are first declension feminine, and those that go like *dominus* (plus *vir,* *puer*, *liber* and *ager*) are second declension masculine.

In Latin there is a third gender, though it is rarer than the other two. This is called **neuter**. Neuter nouns are neither masculine nor feminine. Neuter noun endings are a slightly modified version of the masculine endings.

Here is the second declension neuter noun *bellum* (war) in full. The three places where the endings differ from the masculine are underlined:

Here are six second declension neuter nouns that go like *bellum*:

auxilium *help*

donum *gift*

periculum *danger*

templum *temple*

verbum *word*

vinum *wine*

Note too a neuter second declension noun that goes like *bellum* but only exists in the plural:

arma *weapons*

English derivatives?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *2nd declension*  **war**  *n* |
| *sg* | *nominative* | bell-**um** |
|  | *accusative* | bell-**um** |
|  | *genitive* | bell-**i** |
|  | *dative* | bell-**o** |
|  | *ablative* | bell-**ō** |
|  |  |  |
| *pl* | *nominative* | bell-**a** |
|  | *accusative* | bell-**a** |
|  | *genitive* | bell-**orum** |
|  | *dative* | bell-**is** |
|  | *ablative* | bell-**is** |

 •   Note that the nominative is the same as the accusative in both singular and plural. This is always true for neuter nouns.

•   The neuter nominative and accusative plural end in a. This too is always true for neuter nouns.

•   The genitive, dative and ablative endings are the same as those of a masculine noun like *dominus.*

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

1. vinum in horto est.

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2. viri arma in villam portant.

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3.  semper sunt bella in insula.

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﻿4.  amici dominum e periculo portant.

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5.  dona deis damus, sed dei auxilium non dant.

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**Task 2**: *Translate into Latin*.

1. I am walking to the temple of the goddess.

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2. The slaves are preparing the wine in the garden.

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3. The messenger is always giving gifts to the slave-girl.

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4. We love the woman’s words.

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5. The boys are fighting with the weapons\*.

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\*Remember that no word for *with* is needed here, just use the ablative case by itself.

**READING A PASSAGE: WORDLISTS**

When you read short passages for GCSE Latin, all unfamiliar words are underlined, as are proper nouns when they first occur. Meanings are given in the wordlists that follow the passage and nouns that go like *puella*, *dominus* or *bellum* will be listed as below:

﻿puella -ae *f*  girl

dominus -i *m* master

bellum -i *n* war

The details that follow the nominative singular are the genitive singular ending and the gender.

The genitive ending shows the declension (-*ae* for 1st, *-i* for 2nd).

Once you know which declension a new noun belongs to you can work out the case and number of the noun as it appears in the passage.

**THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS**

﻿Here is the present tense of *traho* (I drag), a verb in the third conjugation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *3rd conjugation*  drag | |
| *sg 1* | trah-**o** | I drag *or* I am dragging (etc.) |
| *2* | trah-**is** | You (s). drag |
| *3* | trah-**it** | He/She/It drags |
| *pl 1* | trah-**imus** | We drag |
| *2* | trah-**itis** | You (pl.) drag |
| *3* | trah-**unt** | They drag |

﻿Here are five third conjugation verbs that go like *traho*:

**bibo** *I drink*  **mitto** *I send* **lego** *I read*

**duco** *I lead* **scribo** *I write*

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

﻿**﻿**1.     libros de deis semper scribis.

2.     dominus epistulam legit et mittit.

3.     feminae pueros e periculo ducunt.

4.     auxilium ad insulam nunc mittimus.

5.     viri vinum in taberna bibunt, pueri aquam.

taberna -ae f *inn, shop*

aqua -ae f *water*

**Task 4:** *Translate into Latin*.

﻿ ﻿1.     I am now reading the girl’s letter.

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2.     We send a messenger to the temple.

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﻿3.     The boys drag the horse out of the garden.

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**THE BIRTH OF PARIS**

﻿*The king and queen of Troy receive an ominous prophecy about their unborn son but are thwarted in their desire to kill him when he is born.*

Priamus rex Troiae est, Hecuba regina. dei somnium Hecubae dant. in somnio Hecuba facem parit. postridie Hecuba ad templum ambulat. in templo sacerdos ‘somnium’ inquit[[1]](#footnote-1) ‘nuntius a deis est. puer tuus periculum portat. puer exitium Troiae est.’

Priamus -i *m* Priam

rex king (*nom sg*)

Troia -ae *f* Troy

Hecuba -ae *f* Hecuba

﻿somnium -i *n* dream

facem torch, fire-brand (*acc sg*)

parit (she) gives birth to

postridie on the next day

sacerdos priest (*nom sg*)

inquit (he/she) says (*usually interrupts quoted speech*)

tuus your (*nom sg*)

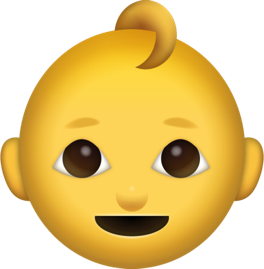
exitium -i *n* destruction, ruin

Hecuba puerum mox parit. Priamus servum vocat. Priamus puerum servo dat. ‘puerum gladio neca!’ inquit. servus puerum ad montem portat sed puerum non necat. puerum relinquit. sed ursa puerum nunc invenit. ursa puerum amat et curat. servus ad montem redit. puerum invenit. ‘puer’ clamat ‘vivit! puer donum deorum est.’ servus puerum ad villam in pera portat. servus ‘puerum’ inquit ‘in pera porto: puerum Paridem voco.’ servus Paridem nunc curat.

mox soon

neca kill! (*an order*)

montem mountain (*acc sg*)

relinquit (she/he) abandons

ursa -ae *f*  bear

invenit (she/he) finds

curo I look after (goes like *porto*)

redit (she/he) returns

vivit (she/he) is alive

pera -ae *f*  backpack

Paridem Paris (*acc sg)*

1. Note that Latin often breaks up direct speech by inserting a verb between the quoted words:

   e.g. **dominus** ‘sunt pueri’ **clamat** ‘in horto.’ **The master** **shouts** ‘There are boys in the garden.’ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)