Aut inveniam viam aut faciam.[1]

First Declension Nouns
Genitive Case (singular)

On the pages 3 – 5 of *Latin Without Tears* you will find an explanation of the genitive case with some examples. Notice how the ending of the noun changes when it is in the genitive. Notice also the common Latin word order: subject noun, genitive noun, object noun, verb. When making your own translations you should change the word order into the normal English pattern so the first sentence on p. 5, for instance, becomes, "The slave of the queen awakens the daughter." Notice also that in English we would say, "The queen's slave awakens the daughter." This is usually the case with the genitive but not always. For instance we say "the pan of water" not "the water's pan." Notice also that there are no words for articles ("a" and "the") you must supply these yourself as appropriate when translating from Latin to English.

Do not worry about learning the vocabulary in *Latin Without Tears*. Learn the vocabulary lower down this page instead. Enjoy making some sentences of your own by shuffling the words around. Remember to make sure that the endings of the nouns are correct, though. You need the *-a* ending for the subject and the *-am* ending for the object and the *-ae* ending for the genitive.

Listen to the audio on the *Mothers' Companion* flash drive to get the correct pronunciation unless you have someone helping you who knows how to pronounce Latin.

Here are some more verbs to learn from the IGCSE vocabulary list. I give them in the infinitive form (to...) because that is how you will find them in a dictionary. To put them in the present tense, third person to match the verbs you have been looking at in *Latin Without Tears,* remember that you will need to change the *...re* ending to *...t*.

amare – to love (a-MAR-eh)
Bible example:
non amat *pestilens eum qui se corripit* (Proverbs 15:12a)
NB:- The word *non* before a verb makes it negative so
non amat = he loves not i.e. he does not love.
e.g. *femina non clamat* = a woman cries not out i.e a woman does not cry out.

excitare – to rouse, to stir up (ex-kit-AR-ay)
Bible example:
et erat ipse in puppi supra cervical dormiens et **excitant** *eum et dicunt ei magister non ad te pertinet quia perimus* (Mark 4:38)
NB;- Don't worry about the *...ant* ending at the moment. It means "they rouse."

salutare – to greet (sal-yoo-TAR-ay)
Bible example:

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1   I will either find a way or make one. (Where there's a will there's a way.)

et coeperunt **salutare** *eum Ave rex Iudaeorum* (Mark 15 18)

vulnerare – to wound (vul-ner-ARE-ay)
Bible example:
quia ipse **vulnerat** *et medetur percutit et manus eius sanabunt* (Job 5:18)

Here are three more nouns in the nominative case. If you wish to use one of these words as the object in a sentence you will need to change the ending from *a* to *am.* If you wish to use a noun in the genitive case remember to change the ending to *ae.*

ianua, door, entrance (YAN-yoo-ah)
Bible example:
 et ut cognovit vocem Petri prae gaudio non aperuit **ianuam** *sed intro currens nuntiavit stare Petrum ante* **ianuam** (Acts 12:14)

villa, house, farm, villa (VIL-ah)
Bible example:
illi autem neglexerunt et abierunt alius in **villam** *suam alius vero ad negotiationem suam* (Matthew 22:5)

fabula, story, tale (FAB-yoo-lah)
Bible example:
auferam Israhel de superficie terrae quam dedi eis et templum quod sanctificavi nomini meo proiciam a conspectu meo eritque Israhel in proverbium et in **fabulam** *cunctis populis* (I Kings 9:7)
NB:- In this warning to God's people of what will happen if they turn from God, *fabula* is translated "byword" – a notable and outstanding example of something; in this case, an example of God's punishment.

Look up the Bible verses and see your Latin vocabulary in context.

Always write the vocabulary words in your indexed note book.

One of these words gives us the name of a month of the year. Which month? Can you guess why? How would you write the "the door of the house"?

Answers on the next page.

Answers:

January. The first month, the "door" to the year. (Remember that the letter "J" in English is an "I" in Latin.)
Ianua villae.