

Year 2 Term 1 Week 1 Day 1

Grammar



Third Declension Nouns

Now is a good time to make sure your indexed vocabulary notebook is up to date. Go through your lessons from last year and make sure that all the words you covered from your IGCSE word list are in the notebook. I hope that since the first week of Term 3¹ last year you have been keeping up with your scheme of coloured underlining and highlighting verbs and nouns. I suggest that for the moment you still leave adjectives and “little words” uncolour-coded. You will need a new colour highlighter now as we move on to third declension nouns. Don't forget to add the new colour to you key on the back cover of you notebook.

Latin Without Tears page 96b-101a (on Volume 7 of the *Mothers' Companion*) introduces nouns of the third declension. Although, as the book says, the nominative (and vocative, since it is the same as the nominative) have various endings, the other cases follow the pattern set out on pp.96-97. This pattern is the same for both masculine and feminine third declension nouns. You should practice chanting these nouns in the same way as you do for the first and second declensions. Make sure you work through all the examples in *Latin Without Tears* as all the vocabulary is useful. (However, not all these words are needed for IGCSE Latin unseen so they do not need to go in your vocabulary notebook.) Cover the English translation, do your own and then compare your results with the given translation. The given translation needs “polishing” as it just gives the literal equivalent of the Latin words. For instance, the first example “Good father his bad boy chastises” is not a good translation for your purposes of *Pater bonus suum puerum malum castigat!* You will need to write “The [or A] good father chastises his bad boy.” Remember that Latin has no articles and a different word order from English. You do not have to distinguish between “thee”, “thou” and “you” either, although it is nice to be able to do so. For translations prepared for the exam you *must* stick to “you” wherever *Latin Without Tears* gives “thee” or “thou.”

From now on I will give you vocabulary examples in proper dictionary format. For nouns this is: Nominative singular, genitive singular² m,f or n (masculine, feminine or neuter), translation.

Third declension nouns for your notebook:

iter, itineris n. journey, march

Bible example:

quoniam novit Dominus viam iustorum et iter impiorum peribit. Psalm 1:6

Split the sentence into two sentences joined by *et*. *Quoniam* is a useful little word that should go in your vocabulary notebook. It means “since,” “because” or even as here “for.” There are some easy to guess words here: put a silent “k” in front of *novit* for the English verb. *Dominus* is the subject. You know the object, *viam*. *Impiorum* is related to “impious” (think of a better word) and the ...*orum* ending tells you it is genitive plural – so “of the 'impious.’” *Peribit* is a **future** tense verb so it means, “**will** peri...” can you fit in the missing two letters?

Now look up the text and see if you were correct.

¹ See T3W1D2 of the First Year's lessons.

² So that you can tell the declension of the noun by looking at the genitive singular ending.

panis, panis m. bread

Bible example:

*dixit autem eis Iesus, "ego sum **panis** vitae, qui veniet ad me non esuriet et qui credit in me non sitiet unquam."* John 6:35

You should get *ego sum **panis** vitae* as you know all the words except *sum* ("am") and the grammar and the word order is as we would expect in English. If you know your Bible, this will probably be enough of a clue for you to get all the other words without looking up the text!