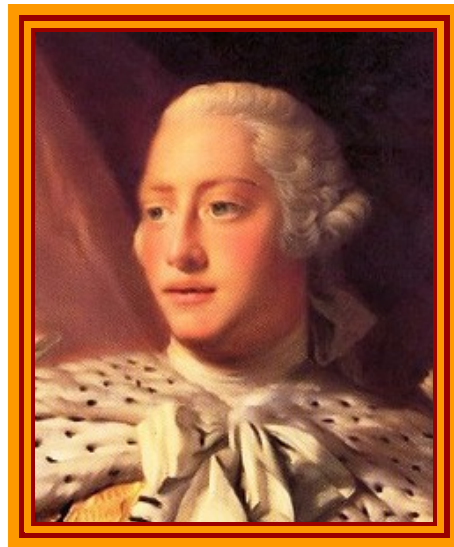


Year 2 Term 1 Week 2 Day 3



Grammar: Nouns of the Third Declension

Latin Without Tears pages 105-107 introduces more third declension nouns. Nouns in this declension fall into two types. Those whose genitive singular has the same number of syllables as the nominative singular and those whose genitive singular has an additional syllable. You have met the first type. Now here are some examples of the second type. The words *rex*, *miles* and *princeps* can all go into your notebook. Note that *princeps* can mean a chief or leader as well as prince. I certainly agree with Mrs. Mortimer's assessment of King George and King John on this page! As usual you must take care to put the words in the correct order when making your translations. Learn to chant the third declension words by listening to the audio.

Bible Examples:

Quis est iste rex gloriae? Dominus fortis et potens, Dominus potens in proelio. Psalm 24:8.

Lots of words that you know here. *Quis* means "who?" and should go in your notebook. Notice the case of *gloriae*. Can you "guesslate" the rest?

labora sicut bonus miles Christi Iesu 2 Timothy 2:3

Labora is a command to Timothy. *Sicut* means "as" or "like" and should go in your notebook.

Notice the case of *Christi Iesu*. You can work this out if you know that *Christus* is a second declension word like *dominus*.

fuit autem Dominus cum Ioseph et miseratus illius dedit ei gratiam in conspectu principis carceris
Genesis 39:21

Fuit means "was" the subject is *Dominus*. That should give you the first line. *Miseratus illius* means "pitied him" *conspectu* means "sight" *carcer* is a third declension noun related to the English word "incarcerate."