

Year 2 Term 1 Week 4 Day 3

Grammar: More Nouns of the Third Declension



Latin Without Tears pages 118-120 continues with masculine, feminine and neuter nouns of the third declension. You will need to look also at the top of p. 121 for the plurals of *corpus*, *tempus* and *caput*. Note how easy it might be to confuse *corpus* and *tempus* with second declension masculine words because of the *us* ending in the nominative singular. There are a number of words like this and you should not assume that an unfamiliar word ending in *us* is second declension masculine neuter for this reason. There is a colouring sheet to help you with third declension neuter nouns on the flashdrive. Work through these pages, listening to the audio and “improving” the given translations with your own as you go. Notice that in Latin you “command to” someone. However, since we do not say this in English you should just translate it “command.” Likewise in the phrase *pax in terra* should be “peace **on** earth” since *in* in Latin can mean “in” or “on.” Keep up with your chants and vocabulary notebook. By the end of the course you should know all the vocabulary and chants so keep practising and testing yourself as we go along.

Vox, vocis f.– voice

Bible example:

vox Domini intercidentis flammam ignis Psalm 29:7

You should be able to translate this if I tell you that *intercidentis* means “cuts” or “divides.” You can guess *flammam* (see picture) and also guess its case from the ending of the word.

pax, pacis f. – peace

Bible example:

declinet autem a malo et faciat bonum inquirat pacem et persequatur eam 1 Peter 3:11

The verbs here: *declinet, faciat, inquirat, persequatur* are in the subjunctive mood.¹ This means they should be translated, “let him decline... let him do... let him seek... let him pursue...”

¹ Don't worry about this at the moment just accept it!