

Year 2 Term 1 Week 5 Day 3

Grammar: More Nouns of the Third Declension and the Infinitive

Latin Without Tears pages 128 introduces the infinitive. The infinitive just means that form of the verb which we use when we say “to run,” “to laugh,” “to walk” etc. We might say, “I like **to learn** Latin” or “I find it easy **to translate** Latin.” Latin uses one word for the infinitive and in first conjugation verbs this is formed by taking the stem (e.g. *ama...* for the verb *amo*¹) and adding *...re*. The infinitive is also used in indirect speech in Latin in a way which we do not use it in English. We will deal with this in due course when we come to examples in your set works.

Here is a list of the first conjugation verbs you know:

<i>amo</i>	<i>amare</i>	“to love”
<i>excito</i>	<i>excitare</i>	“to rouse, to stir up”

saluto
vulnero
delibero
occupo
puto
culpo
despero
vulnero
libero
nego
pugno
saluto
intro
spero
supero
oppugno
paro
exspecto
habito
invito
iudico
nuntio
orno
do
lacrimo
aedifico
voco
laboro
sto

¹ This can be a bit confusing because the stem *ama... excita... etc.* is not completely present in the first person present tense form of the word. If you look at your chart you will see that in every other form of the word the full stem is present: *amo, amas, amat, amamus, amatis, amant* etc.

narrow

Write the infinitive beside each word. The first two are done for you.

Keep listening to the audio to make sure of pronunciation. 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.