

Lesson 7

Number and Number Agreement

Part of Speech: Pronoun

In what respects does an adjective have to *agree* with the noun it modifies?

What pronoun did you learn in a previous lesson? Give the nominative, accusative and ablative singular forms of it.

Pronoun:

	animate	non-animate
nom	_____	_____
acc	_____	_____
abl	_____	_____

Basic Sentences

From each Basic Sentence, copy the Latin verbs and their English equivalents.

- BS 7.1
- BS 7.2
- BS 7.3

What appears to be the Latin morpheme for the third person plural?

Find and copy from the Basic Sentences

- two adverbial modifiers
- a passive kernel (label the parts)
- two verbs with gapped subjects
- three substantive adjectives

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Morphology: Nouns of the First and Second Declensions

How do the nominative and accusative plural endings of second declension neuter nouns differ from those of masculine nouns?

Which two cases are identical in the plural for all genders?

What three case and number combinations are marked by the ending *-ae* in the first declension? _____, _____, and _____

What two case and number combinations are marked by the ending *-ī* in masculine nouns of the second declension? _____ and _____ What does this ending mark in 2nd decl neuters?

Give case and number for each of these nouns from the Basic Sentences:

- 7.1 dī (deus deī, m.) [see note]
- 7.2 ācta (āctum āctī, n.)
deōs (deus deī, m.)
- 7.3 lacrimīs (lacrima ae, f.)

Morphology: Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions

What are *all* the possible case, number and gender combinations for the following endings for adjectives of the first and second declensions?

-a _____

-ō _____

-ī _____

-um _____

-ae _____

-īs _____

Morphology: Verbs

What does the verbal morpheme *-nt* indicate? _____

What does the verbal morpheme *-ntur* indicate? _____

Study the third person plural forms in the chart of page 65. Write a rule for forming the third person plural forms when starting with the infinitive.

Apply your rule and give the 3rd pl active and passive forms of the following verbs:

	active	passive
frangō frangere	_____	_____
cūrō cūrāre	_____	_____
statuō statuere	_____	_____
doceō docēre	_____	_____
efficiō efficere	_____	_____
sciō scīre	_____	_____

What is the plural form of *est*?

Syntax

Which part of the kernel does the verb agree with in number?

Give the case, number and gender for the adj+noun pairs below taken from the Readings on page 68.

		case	number	gender
RR7.1	tempore fēlicī	_____	_____	_____
RR7.1	multī amīcī	_____	_____	_____
RR7.3	generōsōs animōs	_____	_____	_____
RR7.6	multōs amīcōs	_____	_____	_____
RR7.7	suōs nātōs	_____	_____	_____
RR7.8	tranquillās aquās	_____	_____	_____
RR7.9	multī morbī	_____	_____	_____

Part of Speech: Pronoun

Look at the chart of the pronoun *is ea id* on page 66. In which places do the forms DO NOT look like those of first and second declension adjectives?

Syntax and Semantics

What are the English equivalents for *is ea id* when it is used as a pronoun?

What are the English equivalents for *is ea id* when it is used as an adjective?