

## 1 EXERCISES

- I. 1) He is, he was, he will be.  
2) Are they? they were, they will be.  
3) We are, we were, we shall be.  
4) I am, I was, I shall be.  
5) Are you? you were, you will be.  
6) You are, you were, you will be.  
7) To be.  
8) The master has a book.  
9) The master has a book.  
10) Duilius has many boys.  
11) Duilius has many boys.  
12) Were they for the long and rough road?  
13) The messengers will be wretched.  
14) The black sky is not pleasing to the sailors.

- II. 1) Sum, sumus.  
2) Erāmusne? eram.  
3) Erō, erimus.  
4) Estne? sunt.  
5) Erat, erant.  
6) Erit, erunt.  
7) Es, erās.  
8) Eris, esse.  
9) Vir līber eris.  
10) Galbae est equus niger.  
11) Virō erant filiī pigrī et miserī.  
12) Dōna Mārcō amīcō meō erunt grāta.  
13) Līberī bonī liberōs pigrōs superant.

## 2 REVIEW

1. The declensions of **servus**, **vir**, and **magister**.

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i>	servus	vir	magister
<i>Gen.</i>	servī	virī	magistrī
<i>Dat.</i>	servō	virō	magistrō
<i>Acc.</i>	servum	virum	magistrum
<i>Abl.</i>	servō	virō	magistrō

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	servī	virī	magistrī
<i>Gen.</i>	servōrum	virōrum	magistrōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	servīs	virīs	magistrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	servōs	virōs	magistrōs
<i>Abl.</i>	servīs	virīs	magistrīs

2. The declensions of **cārus**, **niger**, and **tener** in the three genders.

## SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	cārus	cāra	cārum
<i>Gen.</i>	cārī	cārae	cārī
<i>Dat.</i>	cārō	cārae	cārō
<i>Acc.</i>	cārum	cāram	cārum
<i>Abl.</i>	cārō	cārā	cārō

## PLURAL

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	cārī	cārae	cāra
<i>Gen.</i>	cārōrum	cārārum	cārōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cārīs	cārīs	cārīs
<i>Acc.</i>	cārōs	cārās	cāra
<i>Abl.</i>	cārīs	cārīs	cārīs

## SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	niger	nigra	nigrum
<i>Gen.</i>	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī
<i>Dat.</i>	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō
<i>Acc.</i>	nigrum	nigram	nigrum
<i>Abl.</i>	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō

## PLURAL

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	nigrī	nigrae	nigra
<i>Gen.</i>	nigrōrum	nigrārum	nigrōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	nigrōs	nigrās	nigra
<i>Abl.</i>	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs

## SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	tener	tenera	tenerum
<i>Gen.</i>	tenerī	tenerae	tenerī
<i>Dat.</i>	tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
<i>Acc.</i>	tenerum	teneram	tenerum
<i>Abl.</i>	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō

## PLURAL

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	tenerī	tenerae	tenera
<i>Gen.</i>	tenerōrum	tenerārum	tenerōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs
<i>Acc.</i>	tenerōs	tenerās	tenera
<i>Abl.</i>	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs

3. The declensions of **oppidānus liber**, **nauta asper**, **dōnum pulchrum**, and **poēta clārus**.

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i>	oppidānus liber	nauta asper
<i>Gen.</i>	oppidānī liberī	nautae asperī
<i>Dat.</i>	oppidānō liberō	nautae asperō
<i>Acc.</i>	oppidānum liberum	nautam asperum
<i>Abl.</i>	oppidānō liberō	nautā asperō

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	oppidānī liberī	nautae asperī
<i>Gen.</i>	oppidānōrum liberōrum	nautārum asperōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	oppidānīs liberīs	nautīs asperīs
<i>Acc.</i>	oppidānōs liberōs	nautās asperōs
<i>Abl.</i>	oppidānīs liberīs	nautīs asperīs

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i>	dōnum pulchrum	poēta clārus
<i>Gen.</i>	dōnī pulchrī	poētae clārī
<i>Dat.</i>	dōnō pulchrō	poētae clārō
<i>Acc.</i>	dōnum pulchrum	poētā clārum
<i>Abl.</i>	dōnō pulchrō	poētā clārō

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	dōna pulchra	poētae clārī
<i>Gen.</i>	dōnōrum pulchrōrum	poētārum clārōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	dōnīs pulchrīs	poētīs clārīs
<i>Acc.</i>	dōna pulchra	poētās clārōs
<i>Abl.</i>	dōnīs pulchrīs	poētīs clārīs

4. The following adjectives in **-er** that have occurred keep the **e** in declension: asper, liber, miser, tener.
5. Librōs; **Rule.** — *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative.* Puerō; **Rule.** — *The indirect object is in the dative.* Cāra et grāta; **Rule.** — *Is a noun or an adjective used after certain intransitive or passive verbs to complete their meaning, and to describe or define the subject.* Amīcus; **Rule.** — *An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it limits.* Puellīs; **Rule.** — *The dative is used with **est**, **sunt**, etc., to denote the possessor, the thing possessed being the subject.* Duīlī; **Rule.** — *A noun used to limit another, and not denoting the same person or thing, is in the genitive.* Rosae tenerae; **Rule.** — *Adjectives meaning **near**, also **fit**, **friendly**, **pleasing**, **like** and their opposites, take the dative.*

### 3 CONVERSATION

1. Whom is Sextus, your friend, teaching? He is teaching the son of Duilius.
2. Was the trumpet pleasing to the boy? The trumpet was dear and pleasing to the boy.
3. Who has the tender roses? The boys have the tender roses.
4. Why do you show the pretty books to the master? Because he loves the books.
5. O (my) messenger, do you see the new moon? I see the new moon in the black sky.