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 fīliī pigrī et miserī.

12) Dōna Mārcō amīcō meō erunt grāta.

13) Līberī bonī līberōs pigrōs superant.

2   REVIEW

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

Singular

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

Plural

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

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

Singular

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	cārus	cāra	cārum
Gen.	cārī	cārae	cārī
Dat.	cārō	cārae	cārō
Acc.	cārum	cāram	cārum
Abl.	cārō	cārā	cārō

Plural

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	cārī	cārae	cāra
Gen.	cārōrum	cārārum	cārōrum
Dat.	cārīs	cārīs	cārīs
Acc.	cārōs	cārās	cāra
Abl.	cārīs	cārīs	cārīs

<div align="center">Singular</div>

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	niger	nigra	nigrum
Gen.	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī
Dat.	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō
Acc.	nigrum	nigram	nigrum
Abl.	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō

<div align="center">Plural</div>

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	nigrī	nigrae	nigra
Gen.	nigrōrum	nigrārum	nigrōrum
Dat.	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs
Acc.	nigrōs	nigrās	nigra
Abl.	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs

<div align="center">Singular</div>

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	tener	tenera	tenerum
Gen.	tenerī	tenerae	tenerī
Dat.	tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
Acc.	tenerum	teneram	tenerum
Abl.	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō

<div align="center">Plural</div>

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	tenerī	tenerae	tenera
Gen.	tenerōrum	tenerārum	tenerōrum
Dat.	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs
Acc.	tenerōs	tenerās	tenera
Abl.	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs

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

Singular

Nom.	oppidānus līber	nauta asper
Gen.	oppidānī līberī	nautae asperī
Dat.	oppidānō līberō	nautae asperō
Acc.	oppidānum līberum	nautam asperum
Abl.	oppidānō līberō	nautā asperō

Plural

Nom.	oppidānī līberī	nautae asperī
Gen.	oppidānōrum līberōrum	nautārum asperōrum
Dat.	oppidānīs līberīs	nautīs asperīs
Acc.	oppidānōs līberōs	nautās asperōs
Abl.	oppidānīs līberīs	nautīs asperīs

Singular

Nom.	dōnum pulchrum	poēta clārus
Gen.	dōnī pulchrī	poētae clārī
Dat.	dōnō pulchrō	poētae clārō
Acc.	dōnum pulchrum	poētam clārum
Abl.	dōnō pulchrō	poētā clārō

Plural

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

4. The following adjectives in **-er** that have occured keep the **e** in declension: asper, līber, 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 moon in the black sky.