

## Presentation Exercise: Chapter 4

True or False. All neuter nouns in Latin without exception refer to things which do not have natural gender, e.g. “war,” “iron” and “danger.”

True or False. The gender of a Latin noun is predictable.

True or False. Most first-declension nouns are feminine, and most second-declension nouns which end *-us* in the nom. sing. are masculine.

Supply the correct answers for second-declension neuter nouns in the chart below.

### SINGULAR

	<b>Ending</b>	<b><i>Bell-</i></b>	<b>Translation</b>
Nom	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____

### PLURAL

	<b>Ending</b>	<b><i>Bell-</i></b>	<b>Translation</b>
Nom	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____

True or False. The ending *-a* in second declension represents the nominative singular.

True or False. Neuter nominatives and accusatives are *always* the same.

True or False. Latin adjectives utilize both first- and second-declension endings.

A Latin adjective agrees with a noun it modifies in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

In the chart below, fill in the endings for first/second-declension Latin adjectives:

	SINGULAR			*	PLURAL		
	M	F	N	*	M	F	N
Nom	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____	*	_____	_____	_____

To get the base of a Latin adjective, drop the \_\_\_\_\_ ending (what letter/s?) from the \_\_\_\_\_ (gender, case, number).

A substantive is an adjective functioning as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Translate the following adjectives as substantives:

*parvus*: \_\_\_\_\_

*mala*: \_\_\_\_\_ (fem.)

*mala*: \_\_\_\_\_ (neut.)

*verorum:* \_\_\_\_\_ (masc.)

\_\_\_\_\_ (neut.)

*stulti:* \_\_\_\_\_ (pl.)

\_\_\_\_\_ (masc. sing.)

\_\_\_\_\_ (neut. sing.)

Fill in the forms of the Latin verb “to be”:

	<b>Form of <i>sum</i></b>	<b>Translation</b>
	SINGULAR	
1 <sup>st</sup>	_____	_____
2 <sup>nd</sup>	_____	_____
3 <sup>rd</sup>	_____	_____
	PLURAL	
1 <sup>st</sup>	_____	_____
2 <sup>nd</sup>	_____	_____
3 <sup>rd</sup>	_____	_____

The infinitive of *sum* is \_\_\_\_\_. It means “\_\_\_\_\_” in English.

The technical term for a verb that does not expect a direct object is \_\_\_\_\_.

In place of an accusative direct object, Latin *sum* expects a form called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_  
which will be in the \_\_\_\_\_ case because it reflects the \_\_\_\_\_  
of the sentence.

True or False. A predicate can be a noun or an adjective.