

A. Give the English meaning of each nouns and put into the required case. Then change each adjective to match the noun in gender, # and case.
case/number (s. or pl.) ***is, ea, id*** ***bonus, a, um*** ***omnis, omne***

1) atrium, atriī (n) _____ (dat. sing.) _____

2) domus, -ūs (f) _____ (gen. sing.) _____

3) aestās, aestātis (f) _____ (acc. sing.) _____

4) tempus, temporis (n) _____ (acc. pl.) _____

4) mare, maris (n) _____ (abl. sing.) _____

5) gens, gentis (f) _____ (dat. sing.) _____

6) genus, generis (n) _____ (acc. sing.) _____

6) nōmen, nōminis (n) _____ (acc. pl.) _____

7) soror, sororis (f) _____ (acc. sing.) _____

8) rēs, reī (f) _____ (gen. sing.) _____

9) bulla, bullae (f) _____ (dat, sing.) _____

10) cornū, cornūs (n) _____ (gen. sing.) _____

8) vulnus, vulneris (n) _____ (gen. pl.) _____

9) ianua, ianuae (f) _____ (gen. pl.) _____



1) What three forms of agreement are crucial to Latin syntax. State and write a Latin sentence as an example that clearly illustrates each. Translate each of the three sentences into English.

2) In what three ways may *is, ea, id* be used. Compose a Latin example of each.

2) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *is, ea, id*. Translate each sentence into English.

a) Mihi est gladius acūtus. Ego multōs hostēs _____ caedam.

b) Hī deī nōbīs saepe auxilium ferunt. Nōs _____ dona semper dabimus. *donum, -i (n)* gift

c) Duae nymphae prope fontem in hortō trēs diēs sedēbant. Vīdistīne _____ tuīs oculīs.

d) Haec saxa nōn sunt gravia. Fer _____ in nostram urbem prīmā luce.

3) Decline (write out full paradigm): *virgo, virginis (f)* *vir, virī (m)* *corpus, corporis (n)*

ea virgo

ille vir

hoc corpus