**Principia**

**Exercitātiōnēs, ch. 1 and 2**

**Chapter 1**

**(a)**

1. Mārcus ad lūdum ambulat.
2. Amīcī ad lūdum ambulant.
3. Mārcus dominum videt.
4. Magister rogat: “O Sexte, quid vidēs?”
5. Sextus et Decimus respondent.
6. Quem pulsat dominus?
7. Amīcī dominum pulsat et fenestrās frangunt.
8. Quis baculum capit?
9. Mārcus et amīcī ad lūdum ambulant.
10. Discipulī magistrum nōn amant.

**Chapter**

**(b)**

Videō . . .

dominum, lūdum, baculum, discipulum, fenstram,

dominōs, lūdōs, bacula, discipulōs, fenestrās

Two notes about morphology (the form of a word) that we did not cover in class—*Mea culpa! Ignosce mihi!*

1. We very briefly touched on the gender of Latin nouns, but now we must go deeper. Like English, Latin has three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter. Unlike English, the genders for inanimate or intangible things are not necessarily neuter. Whenever you learn a noun, you will learn the gender of the noun along with the meaning, the spelling, and what category of noun it is.
2. Neuter nouns have a special feature, which is that the form used for the subject is the same as the form used for the direct object. There are no first-category neuter nouns, but there are second- and third-category neuters. For such words, you will fill in the same form for two different boxes in the morphology chart. The plural form, for any category of neuter noun, ends in -a.

**Chapter 1**

**(c)**

ambulat, ambulant

frangit, frangunt

respondeō, respondēmus (Here’s a bonus item that nobody else in an introductory Latin course is getting: ‘Let’s respond’ would be respondeāmus.)

lacrimās, lacrimātis

capiō, capimus (‘Let’s grab/snatch/pick up’ would be capiāmus.)

facit, faciunt (‘Let’s make’ would be faciāmus.)

pulsās, pulsātis

amō, amāmus (I’m not going to tell you what ‘Let us love’ is, because this is not the same category of verb as gaudeāmus, respondeāmus, or capiāmus, faciāmus). If you insist on knowing, send me an email, and I’ll tell you.)

recitat, recitant

vidēs, vidētis (“Let us see” would be videāmus. “We see” would be vidēmus.)

**Chapter 2**

**(a)**

1. Videō cathedrum in lūdō.
2. Puerī in sellīs sedunt.
3. Discipulī ovum in cathedrum pōnunt.
4. Magister in cathedrā et in ōvō quoque sed et.
5. Quibus īnstrūmentīs magister puerōs caedit?

**(b)**

Put into the appropriate form after *Vidēmus*:

cathedra, cathedram; sella, sellam; puer, puerum; discipulus, discipulusm; magister, magistrum; baculum, baculum (all neuter forms are identical in the nominative and accusative, that is, the form used for the subject and the form used for the direct object); libellus, libellum; ōvum, ōvum (another neuter form, so the form used for the subject and the form used for the direct object are identical); fenestra, fenestram; īnstrūmentum, īnstrūmentum (another neuter: the nominative form and the accusative form are identical)

cathedrae, cathedrās; sellae, sellās; puerī, puerōs; discipulī, discipulōs; magistrī, magistrōs; bacula, bacula (neuter plural nominative and accusative forms always end in -a); libellī, libellōs; ōva, ōva (another neuter plural. The singular is ōvum, which can be used as a subject or direct object; the plural likewise is identical in the function of subject or direct object); īnstrūmenta, īnstrūmenta

(neuter plural again!)

**(c)**

Put into the singular:

facitis, facis; caedunt, caedit; intrāmus, intrō; respondētis, respondēs; sumus, sum; capiunt, capit; recitātis, recitās; frangimus, frangō; vident, videt; pulsant, pulsat

**(d)**

Put the words in **(b)** into the appropriate form after *In*:

cathedra, cathedrā; sella, sellā; puer, puerō; discipulō; magister, magistrō; baculum, baculō; libellus, libellō; ōvum, ōvō; fenestra, fenestrā; īnstrūmentum, īnstrūmentō

cathedrae, cathedrīs; sellae, sellīs; puerī, puerīs; discipulī, discipulīs; magistrī, magistrīs; bacula, baculīs; libellī, libellīs; ōva, ōvīs; īnstrūmenta, īnstrūmentīs