**Principia**

**Exercitātiōnēs, ch. 1 and 2**

**Chapter 1**

**(a)**

1. Mārcus ad lūd\_\_\_ ambul\_\_\_.
2. Amīcī ad lūd\_\_\_ ambul\_\_\_\_.
3. Mārcus domin\_\_\_ vid\_\_\_.
4. Magister rog\_\_\_: “O Sext\_\_, quid vid\_\_\_?”
5. Sext\_\_\_ et Decim\_\_\_ respond\_\_\_\_.
6. Quem puls\_\_\_ domin\_\_\_?
7. Amīc\_\_ dominum pulsant et fenestr\_\_\_ frang\_\_\_.
8. Quis bacul\_\_\_ cap\_\_\_?
9. Mārc\_\_\_ et amīc\_\_ ad lūd\_\_\_ ambul\_\_\_\_.
10. Discipulī magistr\_\_\_ nōn am\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 1**

**(b)**

Put into the appropriate form after *Videō* . . .

dominum, lūdum, baculum, discipulum, fenstram,

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

frangit

respondeō

lacrimās

capiō

facit

pulsās

amō

recitat

vidēs

**Chapter 2**

**(a)**

1. Videō cathedr\_\_\_ in lūd\_\_.
2. Puerī in sell\_\_\_ sed\_\_\_\_.
3. Discipul\_\_ ovum in cathedr\_\_\_ pōnunt.
4. Magister in cathedr\_\_\_ et in ōv\_\_\_ quoque sed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Quibus īnstrūment\_\_\_\_\_ magister puer\_\_\_\_ caed\_\_\_\_\_?

**(b)**

Put into the appropriate form after *Vidēmus*:

cathedra, sella, puer, discipulus, magister, baculum, libellus, ōvum, fenestra, īnstrūmentum

cathedrae, sellae, puerī, discipulī, magistrī, bacula, libellī, ōva, īnstrūmenta

**(c)**

Put into the singular:

Facitis, caedunt, intrāmus, respondētis, sumus, capiunt, recitātis, frangimus, vident, pulsant

**(d)**

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