

Lesson 16

OBJECTIVES:

1. To learn what kinds of nouns have "i-stems."
2. To learn the forms of "i-stem" nouns.

LESSON FACTS

1. Masculine and feminine "i-stem" nouns include:

(a) masculine and feminine nouns which have the ending or in the nominative singular, and have number of syllables

(b) masculine and feminine nouns which end in or in the nominative singular.

(c) masculine and feminine nouns whose base ends in These nouns normally show the -i of the stem only in the, which ends in

2. Neuter "i-stem" nouns include those ending in or in the nominative singular. These show the -i of the stem in the singular, which ends in in the, and plural, which end in, and in the plural, which ends in

3. Complete the vocabulary study.

NOUNS

NOMINATIVE	GEN. SING.	GENDER	MEANING
animal			
.....	cīvis	.....	.....
fīnis			
.....			tribe
.....			enemy
ignis			
.....			the sea
mōns			
mors			
.....	nāvis	.....	.....

pānis	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	bridge
urbs	.....	.....	.....

4. Write the declension of:

SINGULAR

Nom.	hostis	gēns	mare
Voc.	.....	.....	.....
Gen.	.....	.....	.....
Dat.	.....	.....	.....
Acc.	.....	.....	.....
Abl.	.....	.....	.....

PLURAL

Nom.	.....	.....	.....
Voc.	.....	.....	.....
Gen.	.....	.....	.....
Dat.	.....	.....	.....
Acc.	.....	.....	.....
Abl.	.....	.....	.....

DRILLS

DRILL I.—Give the ablative singular and the genitive plural of these nouns.

	ABL. SING.	GEN. PL.
1. finis		
2. mare		
3. pōns		
4. animal		
5. gēns		
6. nāvis		

DRILL II.—*Translate into Latin:*

1. The enemy have defeated our soldiers on land, but they will not defeat our sailors on the sea.

.....
.....

2. Tomorrow I shall fight with great boldness and wound my enemy with a sword.

.....
.....

3. The Greeks were always fighting about the boundaries of (their) nations.

.....
.....

4. Give me bread, my fellow-citizen.

.....
.....

5. The Germans have given us a supply of wild animals for (ad) the games.

.....
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