

CAPITVLVM SECVNDVM

PENSVM D

- 1.1 What part of speech is *unus*? How does it change when saying “one boy” and “one girl”?
- 11.1-3 What endings do you see for the names of men in the family?
- 11.1-3 What endings do you see for the names of women in the family?
- cf. 1.33 What ending did you see in chapter 1 that you not see for the names of men and women in the family?
- 11.1-3 What is grammatical gender (Latin *genus generis n*)?
- 1.9 What is *-que*?
- 11.10-11 What is the genitive case (Latin *genetivus*)?
- 1.15-16 Why do questions beginning with *quis, quae, quid*, and *cuius* not have the *-ne* to indicate a question?
- 1.33 What part of speech is *duo*? How does it change when saying “two boys,” “two girls,” and “two towns” ?
- 1.37 What is *quot*?
- 1.39 What is special about the forms of numbers in Latin?
- 1.46 How can you say *multī* using *magnus numerus*?
- 1.54 What part of speech is *trēs*? How does it change when saying “three children,” “three letters,” and “three towns”?
- 1.59 What is the meaning of *cēterī*?
- 1.68-69 What are the possessive adjectives for “my” and “your”?
- 1.79 What does *ecce* mean?
- 1.80 What is the gender of *liber*?