

LESSON 3

Gender | Boy Words & Girl Words

3A. GRAMMAR

In Latin, all nouns have genders. A noun can be *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*. English has gender, too. **Circle the masculine nouns and underline the feminine nouns in the following list of words:**

actor, actress prince, princess lion, lioness
 tiger, tigress duke, duchess sorcerer, sorceress
 waiter, waitress

Latin indicates gender through word endings.

1. Feminine (girl words) end in -a
 - gallina, ninja, pizza, insula, ursa, aqua, Julia, stella
2. Masculine words (boy words) end in -us or -r
 - snuffleupagus, tyrannosaurus, shopasaurus, cactus, hippopotamus, ursus, puer
3. Neuter (neither) end in -um
 - uranium, plutonium, tabernaculum, linoleum, pandemonium, podium

Try to identify the following Latin words by gender. **Place the words in the correct column.** You do not need to know the meaning of the word; just watch the endings.

lilium	silva	fluvius	stella	oppidum
vocabulum	puer	puella	arca	sofa
amicus	amica	terra	herba	populus

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER

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3B. SENTENCES

Identify the words in the sentence by writing masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Toga longa est.	_____
Fluvius longus est.	_____
Impluvium est longum.	_____
Ursa magna est.	_____
Oppidum magnum est.	_____
Insula magna est.	_____
Zebra alta est.	_____
Cactus altus est.	_____
Podium est altum.	_____
Cerebrum est magnum.	_____

Singular and plural are often called *number* in languages. Latin changes singular endings to form the plural.

feminine -a changes to -ae: insulae, ninjae, pizzae, ursae, stellae, aquae

masculine -us changes to -i: snufflupagi, cacti, hippopotomi, ursi

neuter -um changes to -a: urania, plutonia, tabernacula, podia, oppida.

Identify the words in the sentence by writing masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Togae longae sunt.	_____
Fluvii longi sunt.	_____
Impluvia longa sunt.	_____
Ursae magnae sunt.	_____
Oppida magna sunt.	_____
Insulae sunt magnae.	_____
Zebrae sunt altae.	_____
Cacti alti sunt.	_____

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3C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below. It's not necessary to know exactly what the word endings mean; just match Latin and English to make readable sentences. If necessary, adjust the word order so your English sentences make sense.

Bellum est in caelo. Angeli pugnant. Multi angeli pugnant

cum Lucifero. Et multi pugnant cum Deo et angelis bonis.

Deus Luciferum vincit. Deus Luciferum judicat. Deus est

bonus. Lucifer est malus. Lucifer est Satan. Deus jactat

Satan ex caelo. Satan non est in caelo. Boni angeli

cantant. Deus est bonus.

Vocabulary:

angeli - angels

bellum - war

bonus, boni - good

caelum, caelo - heaven, sky

cantant - sing

cum - with

Deus, Deo - God

est - is

et - and

ex - out, out of

jactat - throws

judicat - judges

Lucifer - Lucifer, Satan

malus - bad, evil

multus, multi - many, a lot

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Masculine nouns in Latin always end with the letter *a*. A) true B) false
2. In Latin, the verb is *never* at the end of the sentence. A) true B) false
3. Latin uses the article adjectives *a*, *an*, and *the*. A) true B) false
4. It feels good to hug a cactus. A) true B) false
5. In Latin there are _____ genders. A) one B) two C) three D) four
6. English has _____ genders. A) one B) two C) three D) four
7. Feminine nouns in Latin end with the letter A) a B) e C) r D) x
8. Which word is *not* a feminine word? A) stella B) casa C) mamma D) cactus
9. Which word *is* a feminine word? A) stylus B) angelus C) mamma D) cactus
10. Masculine nouns in Latin end with A) a B) us C) r D) um
11. Which word is *not* a masculine word? A) terra B) cactus C) tyrannosaurus D) stylus
12. Which word *is* a masculine word? A) stella B) casa C) mamma D) cactus
13. To form a negative sentence in Latin, simply add the word A) non B) est C) sunt
14. Adding the suffix *-ne* to a verb in Latin creates a A) sentence B) question C) verb
15. Circle the gender of *casa*. A) masculine B) feminine C) neuter
16. Circle the gender of *mamma*. A) masculine B) feminine C) neuter
17. Circle the gender of *antenna*. A) masculine B) feminine C) neuter
18. Circle the gender of *cactus*. A) masculine B) feminine C) neuter
19. Circle the gender of *hippopotamus*. A) masculine B) feminine C) neuter

MATCH THE LATIN WORD WITH THE ENGLISH DEFINITION.

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|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 20. angelus | a. war (can also mean: beautiful) |
| 21. angeli | b. sky, heaven |
| 22. bellum | c. angels |
| 23. caelum | d. sing |
| 24. cantant | e. angel |
| 25. cum | f. with |