|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **English** | **Latin** | **Roman Numerals** |
| one | unus | I |
| two | duo | II |
| three | tres | III |
| four | quattuor | IV |
| five | quinque | V |
| six | sex | VI |
| seven | septem | VII |
| eight | octo | VIII |
| nine | novem | IX |
| ten | decem | X |

Only the numbers “one”, “two” and “three” change if they agree with an object, or are feminine.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **subject** | **object** |
| one | Unus/una | Unum/unam |
| two | Duo/duae | Duos/duas |
| three | Tres/tres | Tres/tres |

C:\Users\pc\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\KY8POZE8\MC900149420[1].wmfHere are the Latin words for “first”, “second” etc. Can you see the connection with the numbers above?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Latin** |
| first | Primus |
| second | Secundus |
| third | Tertius |
| fourth | Quartus |
| fifth | Quintus |
| sixth | Sextus |
| seventh | Septimus |
| eighth | Octavus |
| ninth | Nonus |
| tenth | Decimus |

These all change depending on gender and whether they are subjects or objects. Remember that masculine things generally end in “us”, and feminine things end in “a”. If they are objects they end in “um” or “am”. Now, see if you can complete this table. The first one has been done for you:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Masculine subject** | **Feminine**  **subject** | **Masculine object** | **Feminine**  **object** |
| prim**us** | prim**a** | prim**um** | prim**am** |
| secund\_\_ | secund\_\_ | secund\_\_ | secund\_\_ |
| terti\_\_ | terti\_\_ | terti\_\_ | terti\_\_ |
| quart\_\_ | quart\_\_ | quart\_\_ | quart\_\_ |
| quint\_\_ | quint\_\_ | quint\_\_ | quint\_\_ |
| sext\_\_ | sext\_\_ | sext\_\_ | sext\_\_ |
| octav\_\_ | octav\_\_ | octav\_\_ | octav\_\_ |
| non\_\_ | non\_\_ | non\_\_ | non\_\_ |
| decim\_\_ | decim\_\_ | decim\_\_ | decim\_\_ |