

REVIEW OF LATIN ONE CAPITULA I-XII

To be able to work successfully with Latin 2/2, or further Latin 2/3, material each student will be able to:

1. Write in chart form the first, second (M & N), and third declension endings with no more than one error.
First decl. Abl. sing. macron required. See charts at end of Ch. IX. Max 1X
2. Write in chart form the fourth declension endings with no more than two errors.
THREE macrons required: Nom. Pl., Acc. Pl., and Gen. Sing. See chart at end of Ch. XII. Max 2X

After completing and studying the following worksheets on Nouns and Pronoun-Adjectives:

3. Identify the GENDER of nouns of all declensions from their ending or first letter. Max 3X
4. write out the stems (or plurals) or various 3rd and 4th decl. nouns. Max 3X
5. Circle or write the correct case ending used with various prepositions, nouns, and verbs, depending on their use in the sentence. Max 7X
6. Write the endings used on 1-2 and on 3rd decl. adjectives, and on hic and ille, masc., fem., and neuter.
Hic & ille: see end of Ch. VIII. Max 3X
7. Write the endings used on any regular comparative adjective and know when comparative endings are used.
See end Ch. XII. Max 1X
8. Write the correct endings on 1-2 and 3rd decl. adjectives and on hic and ille, to modify any given noun.
This includes using comparatives. (like BACK of Adj. review sheet) Max 5X

After completing and studying following worksheet on Verbs:

9. Write the active infinitive, “he-she-it” (singular) and “they” (plural) verb endings, and sing. or pl. imperative (order/ command) endings for each conjugation and the verb “to be.” Second conjugation infinitive and singular imperative MUST have macron.
Max 2X
10. Know the four basic 3rd-I and the four basic 4th conjugation verbs, when to use an infinitive, how to make -t and -nt passive, when to use a passive ending, and how to make an infinitive passive. Max 2X
11. Write the correct, indicative active or passive ending in a blank depending on clues in the structure of the sentence. Max 3X
12. Consider specific elements of 14 English sentences and state what noun case or verb ending would be needed to express in Latin the ideas of who, what, whom, whose, to whom, how long, where, to where, from where, how (thing used), adjectives, indirect statement, verb endings, and infinitives. You also have to know when Latin does and does not use a preposition. This part of the review incorporates ALL the elements of this review.
E.g., “Marcus hits **Julia**.” “Julia” is the _____ in this sentence. In Latin that’s the ____ case.
Mārcus lūli_____ pulsāt. You have to state the grammar involved AND put the correct Latin ending in the blank.
Max 3X in stating the grammar involved; 3X in writing the correct Latin ending in the blank.

Students who make more errors than the maximum indicated for any objective will be expected to retake that section until a satisfactory grade is reached.

Review of Latin One

WHAT DO I REMEMBER ABOUT LATIN *NOUNS*?

Answer from memory as many of the blanks on these pages as you possibly can with**OUT** studying first!

(if you don't remember, ask someone, get hints, or have to look it up, put a **STAR** beside that question and study it extra-hard!)

1. The five major CASES of Latin nouns are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
2. GENDER means _____, _____, and _____.
3. NUMBER means _____ or _____.
4. Nouns which end **-um** use _____ declension endings.
5. Nouns which end **-a** use _____ declension endings.
6. Nouns which end **-us** usually use _____ declension endings,
7. but **manus** and **exercitus** use _____ decl. endings.
8. Nouns which end in anything else use _____ decl. endings.
9. Nouns which *change their stem* use _____ decl. endings.
10. "of" or "s" usually makes a noun the _____ case.
11. When the verb is some form of **est**, you need the _____ case.
12. "By/ with a thing" is the _____ case. Do you use a preposition here? _____
13. The person you *give or show* something TO is the _____ case. Do you use a preposition here? _____
14. What is a direct object?
15. In ENGLISH the D.O. is usually the word _____ (before or after?) the verb.
16. Latin's direct object is almost always in the _____ case,
17. but the person you **imperat** or **pāret** is the _____ case.
18. It's easy to remember hether a preposition takes an Acc. or an Abl. after it if you remember the six basic ABLATIVE prepositions: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. ALL OTHERS TAKE THE ACCUSATIVE
19. When a person's name is set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma, what does it mean? (E.g., "Shut up, slave!")
20. The person you talk to or call by name has his/ her name in the _____ case, which is NOT one of the five basic cases listed in #1 above.
21. Most of the time a noun of direct address (#19) has the same ending as the subject. Only names ending -_____ have a separate ending, which is -_____.

22. After the noun **numerus** you need the _____ case, always _____ number.
23. “from a town” = _____ case. “to a town” = _____ case. “in a town” = _____ case.
24. What do you NEVER use in the prepositional phrases of #23? _____
25. In Latin the _____ case comes between a subject and an action verb.
26. In Latin the _____ case comes between the subject and a passive verb. You use a preposition for “by” ONLY when you’re saying “by a _____.”
27. “How long” something is uses the _____ case. Do you use a preposition?
28. The accusative of any neuter word is always the _____.
29. The nom. and acc. PLURAL ending of any neuter word is always - _____.
30. The subject of a clause is in the _____ case.

DON'T FORGET! **STAR** THE STUFF YOU DON'T REMEMBER ANY MORE!

ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION LISTED IN #1-30, tell what CASE would be used to translate each underlined noun in the sentence below. You do NOT have to translate the sentences, just tell what Latin case is needed. Where it asks (prep?), write “yes” if you need a preposition or “no” if no preposition is used.

My friend's sons give their mother kisses on the nose in Rome.

1 2 3 4 5 (prep?) 6 (prep?)

Medus walks many miles to Rome to Lydia.

7 8 (prep?) 9 (prep?) 10 (prep?)

Master, were you carried from Rome by a horse?

11 12 (prep?) 13 (prep?)

BASIC GENDER RULES: label M, F, or N

- ___ 1. nouns ending **-a** in the singular.
- ___ 2. nouns ending **-us** (plural **-ī** or **-ūs**) EXCEPT **manus**, which is ____.
- ___ 3. nouns ending **-us** (plural **-ora**: *corpus, pectus*)
- ___ 4. nouns ending **-x** (*vōx*) EXCEPT **dux**, which is ____.
- ___ 5. nouns ending **-ō** (*homō, leō*)
- ___ 6. nouns ending **-en** (*nōmen, flūmen*)
- ___ 7. nouns ending **-or** or **-er** (*pāstor, pater*)
EXCEPT **arbor, soror, māter**, which are ____
and **cor**, which is ____.
- ___ 8. nouns ending short **-es** (*mīles*)
- ___ 9. nouns and adjective with nominative ending **-e** (*mare, grave*)
- ___ 10. Most 3rd declension nouns beginning with the letters **A, V, O, N**
EXCEPT **animal**, which is ____.

BASIC THIRD DECLENSION NOUN STEMS

-er nouns: *frāter*, pl. _____

-or nouns: *arbor*, pl. _____

-ns nouns: *dēns*, pl. _____

-en nouns: *flūmen*, pl. _____

-rs nouns: *pars*, pl. _____

-is nouns: *finis*, pl. _____

-es nouns: *mīles*, pl. _____ -e nouns: *mare*, pl. _____

--ō nouns like *homō*, pl. _____ or like *pulmō*, pl. _____

-x nouns: *vōx*, pl. _____

Neuter -us nouns: *corpus*, pl. _____

And some lone specimens: *ōs*, pl. _____; *animal*, pl. _____;

caput, pl. _____; *cor*, pl. _____; *pes*, pl. _____.

THIS IS NOT A TEST!!!! IT IS SIMPLY WHAT YOU NEED TO REMEMBER TO GO ON IN LATIN! Work on it until you KNOW it!

WHAT DO I HAVE TO KNOW ABOUT *NOUNS*?

after capitulum XII

Nouns have **GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE.**

GENDER means masculine, feminine, and neuter.

NUMBER means singular and plural.

CASE means nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative, (vocative and locative).

Latin nouns have five **DECLENSIONS**

First declension nouns always end -a.

Second declension masculine nouns always end -us.

Second declension neuter nouns always end -um

Fourth declension nouns always end -us, but you know only manus (F) and exercitus (M).

Third declension nouns end in just about anything and usually change their STEM.

You have not yet met fifth declension nouns.

Any NEUTER noun ALWAYS ends -a in the plural, and the Nominative and Accusative endings are ALWAYS the same.

GENDER:

Usually MASC.

-us (except *manus* F and
3rd declension nouns with
plural -ora: *corpus, pectus* =N)

-es (*mīles, pedes, eques*)

-o (*homō, pulmō, leō*)

-or, -er (*pāstor, frāter*)
(except *arbor, soror, māter* = F,
and *cor* N)

Usually FEM.

-a

-x (*vōx*)
(except *dux* M)

begin A-V-O-N-
(except *animal*)

Usually NEUT.

-um

-en (*nōmen, flūmen*)

-e (*mare, grave*)

CASE USES:

Nominative:

- subject
- predicate noun (mid-sentence with a form of *est*)

Accusative:

- direct object
- after most prepositions (*ad, ante, apud, circum, contrā, ex, in* (“into”), *infrā, inter, per, post, prope, suprā*)
- to a town (NO preposition) (“ADcusative”)
- subject of an infinitive with a head verb
- how long something is (*Gladius duŌS pedĒS longus est*)

Genitive:

- possession (‘s, of)
- after words which logically need “of”: *numerus, pars, deus/amīcus/dominus*
- IN a town (NO preposition) (“GINitive”) (Real name of this is LOCATIVE)

Dative:

- INDirect object: the person to whom you show, give, or speak
- D.O. of special verbs like *imperāre* and *pārēre*
- show possession with *est/sunt* (*Mārcō ūna soror est.*)

Ablative:

- after prepositions *in, cum, ab/ā, ex, sub, and sine*
- things used (NO preposition)
- FROM a town (NO prep) (“ABLative”)
- how much something costs

Vocative:

- call someone by name, always set off by comma from rest of sentence

COMMON THIRD DECLENSION STEMS

-is words usually change to -ēs. (Except sanguis, genitive *sanguINis*)

-or words usually change to -orēs.

-er nouns usually change to --rēs.

-es nouns usually change to -itēs.

-ns nouns usually change to -ntēs.

-ō nouns usually change to -inēs (*hominēs*) or -ōnēs (*pulmōnēs, leōnēs*)

-rs nouns usually change to -rtēs.

-x nouns usually change to -cēs.

-e nouns and adjectives always change to -ia.

Some nouns are “one-of-a-kind”:

ōs, ōra; animal, animalia; caput, capita; cor, corda; pēs, pedēs.

Fourth declension plural ALWAYS ends -ŪS.

WHAT SHOULD I REMEMBER ABOUT LATIN *ADJECTIVES* and *PRONOUNS*?

Answer from memory as many of the blanks on these pages as you possibly can **withOUT** studying first! (If you don't remember, or ask someone, or get hints, or have to look it up, put a **STAR** beside that question and study it extra-hard!)

1. An adjective has to change its ending to agree with the noun it modifies (describes) in _____, _____, and _____.
2. Words which end **-us-a-um** use _____ declension endings.
3. The ending **-us-a-um** tells you that the wrd is a/an _____.
4. Words which end in **-is-e** are called _____ declension _____.
5. Consider the word *gravis-grave*: what is the difference between *gravis* and *grave*?
6. A third decl. adjective is so-called because it has the ending -____ in the Abl. Sing. and -____ in the Gen. Pl.
7. How do you make an adjective neuter singular? Ending -____
8. How do you make an adjective neuter plural? Ending -____
9. The comparative of **longus-a-um** is long-_____ (in the neuter: *long*_____). In English this comparative form means "long_____."
10. Comparative have to change endings too. The M-F form (see #9 above) forms its endings like the noun _____. The Neut. form (see #9 above) forms its endings like the noun _____.
11. The English word which logically follows "longer" to show some comparison is "_____." In Latin that word is _____.

Give the FEMININE and NEUTER of the following:

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 12. hic | _____ | _____ |
| 13. ille | _____ | _____ |
| 14. is | _____ | _____ |
| 15. quī | _____ | _____ |
| 16. duo | _____ | _____ |

17. If you have to go back to the Grammatica Latina of Chapter Eight to review all the Forms of *hic, ille, is*, and *quī-quae-quod*, DO SO. Note that in these words the Genitive Singular ALWAYS ends -_____ and the Dative Singular ends -_____ (except for *hic*'s dative, which adds -c).
18. **HIS:** *Eius* and *suus-a-um* both mean "_____", but *SUus-a-um* specifically means "_____", so it can never be in the nominative case.
19. Use *eius* and *suus-a-um* correctly in these:
- lūlius pecūniam _____ numerat.
- Ubi est pecūnia lūlī? Pecūnia _____ in sacculō Mēdī est.
- Mēdus nōn pecūniam _____, sed pecūniam _____ (=lūlī) habet.

NOUN/ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT EXERCISE

To make an adjective agree with the noun it modifies, you have to figure out the noun's Gender, Number & Case.

	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Put answers here:
				1-2 decl. 3rd decl.
virum magn__ et fort__	_____	_____	_____	magn__, fort__
cum cane magn__ et fort__	_____	_____	_____	magn__, fort__
rosārum parv__ et lev__	_____	_____	_____	parv__, lev__
pāstor bon__ et fort__	_____	_____	_____	bon__, fort__
in fluviō long__ et tenu__	_____	_____	_____	long__, tenu__
gladius long__ et grav__	_____	_____	_____	long__, grav__
ovium alb__ et brev__	_____	_____	_____	alb__, brev__
puerīs magn__ et fort__	_____	_____	_____	magn__, fort__
virōs magn__ et fort__	_____	_____	_____	magn__, fort__
ovibus alb__ et brev__	_____	_____	_____	alb__, brev__
caput magn__ et grav__	_____	_____	_____	magn__, grav__
pāstōris bon__ et fort__	_____	_____	_____	bon__, fort__

DISTINGUISH AMONG THESE THREE

puella parv__ et fort__	_____	_____	_____	parv__, fort__
pīla long__ et grav__ sunt.	_____	_____	_____	long__, grav__

GENDER NUMBER CASE Put answers here:

DON'T put answers HERE

1-2 decl. 3rd decl.

cum puellā parv__ et fort__ _____ parv__, fort__

DISTINGUISH AMONG THESE THREE

virum magn__ et fort__ _____ magn__, fort__

baculum long__ et grav__ est _____ long__, grav__

pāstōrum bon__ et fort__ _____ bon__, fort__

DISTINGUISH AMONG THESE THREE

puellae sunt parv__ et fort__ _____ parv__, fort__

amīcus puellae parv__ et fort__ _____ parv__, fort__

puellae parv__ et fort__ dat. _____ parv__, fort__

DISTINGUISH AMONG THESE THREE

puerī sunt magn__ et fort__ _____ magn__, fort__

Pater puerī magn__ et fort__ _____ magn__, fort__

pāstōrī bon__ et fort__ _____ bon__, fort__

USE FORMS OF HIC AND ILLE:

H__ vir Lȳdiam amat, nōn ill__ _____ h____, ill____

Lȳdia h__ virum amat, nōn ill__. _____ h____, ill____

Lȳdia cum h__ virō est, nōn cum ill__. _____ h____, ill____

Mēdus h__ fēminae anulum dat, nōn ill__. _____ h____, ill____

Lȳdia amīca h__ virī est, nōn ill__. _____ h____, ill____

USE COMPARATIVES:

Quīntus fort__ quam Iūlia est. _____ fort____

Pīlum long__ quam gladius est. _____ long____

Puerī fort__ quam puellae sunt. _____ fort____

Pīla long__ quam gladīi sunt. _____ long____

WHAT DO I HAVE TO KNOW ABOUT ADJECTIVES?

through capitulum XII

If you know your noun endings, you can handle adjectives.

There are TWO kinds of adjectives: *-us-a-um* and *-is-e*.

-us-a-um adjectives use 1st and 2nd decl. endings charts.

-is -e adjectives use 3rd decl. endings, EXCEPT that.....

The Gen. Plur. is always **-IUM**

The Abl. Sing. is always **-Ī**

The Neuter Nom-Acc goes (sing) **-E** and (pl) **-IA** (like *mare*)

-us and *-is* charts modify Masc. nouns

-a and *-is* charts modify Fem. nouns

-um and *-e* charts modify Neuter nouns.

An adjective has to change its endings to agree with the noun it modifies in CASE, NUMBER & GENDER.

Irregular Adjectives include *hic-haec-hoc* and *ille-illa-illud*. These have basically 1-2 decl. endings except in the Gen. Sing. (huius and illius) and Dat. Sing. (huic and illi). Refer to Grammatica Latina-Ch. VIII to view the whole chart.

Comparative Adjectives

(My pencil is longER than yours; my sister is MORE beautiful than yours.)

Change the *-us-a-um* or the *-is-e* to **-IOR** (M-F) AND **-IUS** (N).

They take THIRD declension endings, that is, *-ior* is declined like *pāstor*, and *-ius* is declined like *corpus*. (*-ior*, *-iōrēs*; Acc. *-iōrem*, *-iōrēs*, etc. *-ius*, *-iōra*, Acc. *-ius*, *-iōra*, etc.)

The Latin word for “than” that clues you that you need a comparative is **QUAM**.

ALWAYS TAKE THE TIME TO FIGURE OUT THE CASE, NUMBER & GENDER OF THE NOUN BEFORE YOU START TO PUT AN ENDING ON THE ADJECTIVE!!!!!!!!!!!! If you have not successfully completed the “Basic Info on Latin Nouns” worksheet, you will have troubles.

YOU MUST BE ABLE TO DO 78% (“C-”) OR BETTER ON PART ONE (NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND PRONOUNS) OF THE REVIEW OF LATIN ONE TEST IF YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH LATIN.

WHAT DO I REMEMBER ABOUT LATIN VERBS?

Answer from memory as many of the blanks on these pages as you possibly can with**OUT** studying first!

(Put a **STAR** beside any item that you don't remember, ask someone about, get hints for, or have to look it up. Study those items extra hard.)

1. The punctuation “_____.” means that someone is _____.
2. The punctuation “_____!” means that someone is _____.
3. The punctuation “_____?” means that someone is _____.
4. **-re** is the ending on the _____ of a Latin verb. In English we say “_____ do something.”
5. First conjugation: -___re; 2nd conj: -___re; 3rd conj: -___re; 3rd-I conj: -___re;
4th conj: -___re
6. Latin verbs use the same vowel you just listed above before the verb endings in the present tense UNLESS the verb is THIRD (or 3rd-I) conjugation, when that vowel changes to -___- before most endings.
7. The ending **-re** is used on a verb ONLY when you have _____.
8. Otherwise you have to look at the _____ of the sentence to decide what ending to put on a verb.
9. Use the ending **-t** when the subject is _____.
10. Use the ending **-nt** when the subject is _____.
11. The plural of 3rd conj. verbs like **pōnit** is pōn_____.
12. The pl. of 3rd-I verbs such as **aspicit** and of 4th conj. verbs like **dormit** is -_____.
13. The **-t** and **-nt** verb endings can be made PASSIVE by adding the letters -_____.
14. If **portat** means “he is carrying,” what does **portātur** mean?
15. Seeing (or being able to say and make sense) “by someone” or “by something” (which is always in the _____ case) means that the verb must be _____.
16. To form an order to one person, just drop the _____ off the _____.
17. To form an order to 2 or more people, just add -_____ to the singular order, EXCEPT in the good old 3rd conjugation, where the plural of **discēde!** is discēd_____!
18. Since there is no subject when one gives an order, you must look at the _____ to decide whether to use a singular or plural order.
19. The Latin verb “to be” is _____ (give the infinitive). “He is” = _____, “they are” = _____.
20. The plural of the verb **it** (“go”) is _____. The plural of **fert** (“carry”) is _____.
21. What do **poTest**, **possunt**, **necesse est**, and **iubet** have in common? They all need to

have _____ with them.

22. What do **dīcit**, **videt**, **audit**, **putat**, **sentit**, and **gaudet** have in common? They are all “_____” verbs which need an indirect statement.

23. An Indirect Statement has to have three parts: (1) a head verb, plus (2) _____ case, plus (3) an _____.

24. Change this sentence from a DIRECT statement to an INdirect statement:

Medicus: “Quīntus dormit.”

Medicus _____ .

25. The passive of **-re** is -_____ in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations.

26. The passsive of SHORT **-ere** is -_____.

27. You know to use a PASSIVE when you see the _____ case meaning _____ in the sentence.

28. You know to use an INFINITIVE when you see _____ in the same clause.

29. You know to use a PASSIVE INFINITIVE when you see BOTH an _____ case meaning _____ AND _____ in the same clause.

30. The four BASIC 3rd-I verbs are _____, _____, _____, and
-_____.

31. The four BASIC 4th conj. verbs are _____, _____, _____, and
-_____.

32. All other **-it** verbs are _____ conjugation.

33. In Latin any self-respecting verb usually goes WHERE in its clause or sentence?

WHAT DO I HAVE TO KNOW ABOUT VERBS after capitulum XII

THE INFINITIVE

From Chapter Ten on, verbs are presented to you with the ending **-re**.

The ending is called the **INFINITIVE** of the verb and is usually translated “**TO verb**.”

First conjugation	-āre	Third and Third-”I”	-ere
Second conjugation	-ē*re	Fourth conjugation	-īre

Basic third-I verbs are *facere, fugere, -cipere, -spicere*. (Rarer: *iacere, parere*)

Basic fourth conj. verbs are *dormīre, audīre, venīre, -perīre*. (Rarer: *sentīre*)

Latin uses this infinitive ending **ONLY** when there is **another verb** in the same clause:

Homō ambulĀRE potest. A person is able TO walk (can walk). (Infinitive w/form of possum)

Hominēs ambulĀRE possunt. People are able TO walk (can walk). (Infinitive w/form of possum)

Hominī spirĀRE necesse est. It’s necessary for a man TO breathe. (Infinitive w/necesse est.)

Māter Quīntum dormĪRE iubet Mom orders Quintus TO sleep. (Infinitive w/form of iubēre.)

Mārcus in arborem ascendERE timet. Marcus is afraid TO climb into the tree.(Infinitive w/form timēre.)

Or with a **HEAD VERB** (an **INDIRECT STATEMENT**): (**NOT** translated “to”)

Medicus Quīntum dormĪRE dīcit. Doc says (that) Q. IS sleeping.

Mārcus Quīntum cadERE videt. M. sees Q. fall.

Puerī Iūliam canERE audiunt. The boys hear J. sing(ing).

Māter Quīntum mortuum ESSE putat. Mom thinks (that) Q. IS dead.

Medicus cor palpitĀRE sentit. Doc feels the heart beat(ing).

Quīntus medicum discēdere gaudet. Q. rejoices (that) the doc is leaving.

IF THERE IS **NO** REASON FOR AN INFINITIVE, you must look at the SUBJECT (Nominative Case, usually at the beginning of the sentence) to decide the ending on the verb.

A singular subject (he, she, it) needs the verb ending -T

A plural subject (they) needs the verb ending -NT

BE CAREFUL :

“They” in the third conjugation is **-Unt**; in 3rd-I & fourth conjugation is **-IUnt**.

Most self-respecting **verbs in Latin go at the END** of their own clause, AFTER direct objects, infinitives, prepositional phrases, and adverbs, but BEFORE a conjunction which begins a new clause. (Mārcus Iūliam pulsāt, quia Iūlia plōrat.)

N.B. a *quī- quae- quod* relative clause **will interrupt** the Nom-Acc-Vb pattern of the main clause.

THE IMPERATIVE (ORDER)

When you see the punctuation “.....!” it probably means that someone is giving an **ORDER**. Latin forms the singular order (to one person) by dropping the **-RE** off the **INFINITIVE**. (This is MUCH easier than getting “T”ed off and remembering 3rd conj. exceptions.) amāre --> amā !

tacēre --> tacē !
discēdere --> discēde !
aspicere --> aspice !
audīre --> audī !

To make an order plural (to more than one person), add **-TE** to the singular order (except in the 3rd and 3rd-I conjugations, where the short e becomes **-I-** before **-TE**).

PASSIVE VERBS: When you see the ending **-UR** on the *-t* or *-nt* of a verb, it means that the subject is not doing the action, rather the subject IS BEING VERBED (by someone/thing). **Latin uses PASSIVE endings when you see (or can say and make sense) an ABLATIVE case meaning “BY.”**

Active		Passive
Servus saccum portat	but	Saccus ā servŌ portātUR.
Equus Cornēlium vehit.	but	Cornēlius equŌ vehitUR.

Even **infinitives** can be **passive** (“TO BE VERBED”) when you see TWO clues:

(1) another verb in the same clause (see above),

AND (2) an Ablative meaning “by.”

The **-RE** of an infinitive simply changes to **-RĪ** after a long mark; 3rd conj. *-ere* --> *-Ī*

amāre --> amārī
habēre --> habērī
pōnere --> pōnī
aspicere --> aspicī
audīre --> audīrī

THE IRREGULAR VERBS:

THE VERB “TO BE”

Infinitive: **esse**
Sg/Pl: **est/sunt**

“TO GO”

īre
it/eunt

“TO CARRY, BEAR”

ferre
fert/ferunt

PRE XIV VOCAB REVIEW

NOUNS

fenestra window

mēnsa	table
filius	son
gladius	sword
lectus	bed
modus	way, manner
baculum	stick, cane
cubiculum	bedroom
poculum	cup
scūtum	shield

frāter	brother
mīles	soldier
stem:	mīlit__
pes	foot
stem:	ped__
panis	bread
venter	stomach
stem:	ventr__

auris	ear
nox	night
vox	voice
stem:	voc__
caput	head
corpus	body
stem:	corpor__

manus (F) hand

dīēs (M) day
merīdiēs noon

mane morning

PRONOUNS

cuius	of which, whose
eī	to him/her
eius	his, her, its
eum	him
eōs	them
sē	him-he-it-SELF

ADJECTIVES

aeger	sick
albus	white
barbarus	barbarian
cēterī	all the other(s)
clārus	bright
frīgidus	cold
ille	that/ those
novus	new
nūllus	no, no any
obscurus	dark
parvus	small
sōlus	alone
tuus	your
vacuus	empty

VERBS

aegrotāre	to be sick
dare	to give
expectāre	to await, expect
intrāre	to enter
interrogāre	to ask
occultāre	to hide
pugnāre	to fight
putāre	to think
salūtāre	to greet
stāre	to stand
vocāre	to call

dētergēre	to wipe
dolēre	to hurt, give pain
iacēre	to lie down
iubēre	to order
movēre	to move
parēre	to obey
rīdēre	to laugh
sedēre	to sit
tacēre	to be quiet
vidēre	to see

bibere	to drink
canere	to sing
claudere	to close
convertere	to turn

dēfendere	to defend
dīcere	to say
discēdere	to leave, go away
edere	to eat
sūmere	to take, pick up

aspicere to look at

aperīre	to open
audīre	to hear
dormīre	to sleep
operīre	to cover

abesse	to be absent
abīre	to go away
adīre	to go to
ferre	to carry, bear
īre	to go
necesse est	it's necessary

ADVS, PREPS, CONJS

atque	and
bene	well
cum	with
ecce	lookie!
etiam	also, even
ex	out of
iam	now
itaque	and so, therefore
male	badly
minimē	no way!!
neque	and...not
neque...neque	neither...nor
Num?	It's not true, is it?
post	after, behind
-que	and
quod	because
quoque	also, too
rūsus	again
salvē(te)	hello
satis	enough
tam	so
ut	as, like

Exercitium XV.1. Use the correct word with the correct endings in blanks in Latin sentences.

- antequam
ac
at
cōnsīdere
discipulus
ego
es
exclāmāre
iānuā
magister
metuere
nōndum
schola
sevērus-a-um
statim
tum
virga
1. Diodōrus, quī _____ habet, **est** _____ Mārcī.
 2. Mārcus _____ Diodōrī **est**.
 3. Diodōrus, quī magister _____ **est**, puerōs improbōs _____ (how?) verberat
 4. Itaque puerī improbī eum _____ (= timent).
 5. Sextus ad scholam advenit _____ Mārcus et Titus adveniunt
 6. Sextus _____ salūtat, deinde in sellā _____.
 7. Diodōrus: “_____ hīc **sum**; **tū** hīc _____, _____ (= sed) et Mārcus et Titus _____ adsunt (= adhūc absunt).
 8. _____ (= Deinde) Titus _____ (= ōstium) pulsat.
 9. Diodōrus _____: “Intrā!” _____.
 10. Titus _____ intrat _____ (= et) magistrum salūtat.
 11. Mārcus _____ adest. **Max 4 X**

Exercitium XV.2. Use the verb forms sum, es, and est correctly to agree with the subject.

- sum
es
est
1. Mārcus fīlius lūlī _____.
 2. Diodōrus: “Cuius fīlius tū _____, Mārce?”
 3. Mārcus: “Fīlius lūlī _____, magister.”
 4. Diodōrus: “Tū-ne quoque fīlius lūlī _____, Sexte?”
 5. Sextus: “Fīlius lūlī nōn _____.” Sextus fīlius Cornēlī _____.
 6. Diodōrus: “Tū-ne fīlius Cornēlī _____, Tite?”
 7. Titus: “Ego fīlius Cornēlī nōn _____.”
 8. Marcus: “Discipulus-ne Diodōrī _____, Tite?”
 9. Titus: “Discipulus Diodōrī _____.”
 10. lūlia fīlia lūlī _____.
 11. lūlia: “Fīlia lūlī et Aemiliae _____.”
 12. Lȳdia: “Amīca Mēdī _____.”
 13. Cornēlius (ad lūlium): “Dominus Dāvī _____.” **Max 3X**

Exercitium XV.3. Use “I” “you” “we” and “you all” endings on all 4 conjugations.

- ō -mus 1. Mārcus lūliam puls____. Aemilia et lūlius Mārcum puls____.
- s -tis
- t -nt 2. Aemilia: “Mārce, cūr tū lūliam puls____?”
3. Mārcus: “Ego lūliam puls____, quia lūlia cantat. Cūr tū et pater mē
puls_____?”
4. Aemilia: “Ego et pater tē puls_____, quia puer improbus es.”
5. Mārcus rīd____. Mārcus et Quīntus rīd_____.
6. Māter: “Cūr vōs rīd_____, puerī?”
7. Puerī: “Nōs rīd_____, quia nāsus lūliae foedus est. Cūr tū nōn rīd_____?”
8. Māter: “Ego nōn rīd____, quia lūlia fīlia mea probissima est.”
9. lūlia ab Aemiliā discēd____. Puerī autem nōn discēd_____.
10. Aemilia: “lūlia! Cūr tū ā mē discēd_____? Puerī, vōs bonī puerī estis neque
discēd_____.”
11. lūlia ex hortō clāmat: “Ego discēd____, quia rosās vid_____.”
12. Puerī: “Nōs nōn discēd_____, quia rosās nōn am_____.”
13. lūlia ex hortō in peristylum ven____, sē interrogāns: “Cūr puerī in hortum
nōn ven_____?”
14. lūlia puerōs videt et interrogat: “Cūr vōs in hortum nōn ven_____? Et tū,
māter, cūr tū nōn in hortum ven_____?”
15. Puerī: “Nōs nōn ven_____, quia rosās nōn am_____.”
16. Aemilia: “Ego ven____, lūlia. In hortum mēcum redī!”

Max 6X

Exercitium XV.6. Use the correct form of the subject pronoun and of the verb est or potest depending on the sense of the sentence.

ego nōs
tū vōs
is eī

1. Dāvus et Ursus, quī dominum vehunt, iam fessī _____.

2. Syrus et Lēander saccōs vehunt: nōndum fessī _____.

3. Dāvus: “Nōs fessī _____. Nōnne vōs fessī _____, Syre et Lēander?”

sum sumus
es estis
est sunt

4. Syrus: “Nōs fessī nōn _____. Cūr _____ fessī _____, Dāve et Urse?”

poSsum poSsumus
poTes poTestis
poTest poSsunt

5. Ursus: “Nōs fessī _____, quia dominus gravis _____.”

6. Dāvus: “St! Dominus dormit: _____ quoque fessus _____!”

7. Ursus: “Quī sellā vehitur fessus esse nōn pot_____!”

8. Servī, quī dominum portāre iam nōn pos_____, sellam in viā pōnunt.

9. Iūlius: “Cūr hīc cōnsistimus? Ubi _____?”

10. Dāvus: “In monte _____. Iam tē portāre nōn pos_____, domine.”

11. Iūlius: “Cūr mē portāre nōn pot_____?”

12. Dāvus: “Tē portāre nōn pos_____ quia nimis gravis _____.”

13. Iūlius: “Ego gravis nōn _____, nec **sella** gravis _____.”

14. Ursus: “Sine tē sella gravis nōn _____. Tū-ne apud sellam ambulāre pot_____?”

15. Iūlius : “Fessus _____: ambulāre nōn pos_____.”

16. Dāvus: “_____ nōn tam fessus **es** quam **nōs** _____.”

17. Iūlius: “Vērum dīcis: ego nōn tam fessus _____ quam vōs _____:
sed ego dominus _____; vōs servī _____.”

Max 7X