

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 **withOUT** 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

Exercitium X. 11. Use normal noun and verb endings in simple sentences and the new sentence pattern (NOM + ACC + INFIN + audit-videt) for what you SEE or HEAR happening. Watch ABL = "BY"!!

Exempla: Mārcus lūlium **videt**. lūlius saccum **aperit**. --> Mārcus lūlium saccum **aperire** videt.

Mārcus saccum **videt**. Saccus **ā lūliō** **aperitur**.--> Mārcus saccum **ā lūliō** **aperiri** videt.

1. Puerī lūli _____ audiunt. lūlia can _____.

--> Puerī lūli _____ can _____ audiunt.

2. Mārcus Quīnt _____ videt. Quīnt _____ cad _____.

--> Mārcus Quīnt _____ cad _____ videt.

3. Mārcus Quīnt _____ videt. Quīnt _____ in terrā iac _____.

--> Mārcus Quīnt _____ in terrā iac _____ videt.

4. lūlius Mārc _____ audit. Mārc _____ clām _____.

--> lūlius Mārc _____ clām _____ audit.

5. Pater fili _____ videt. Filius accurr _____.

--> Pater fili _____ accurr _____ videt.

6. lūlius Quīnt _____ videt. Quīnt _____ oculōs aper _____.

--> lūlius Quīnt _____ oculōs aper _____ videt.

7. lūlius Quīnt _____ videt. Quīnt _____ vīvus es _____.

--> lūlius Quīnt _____ vīvum es _____ videt.

8. lūlia Quīnt _____ videt. Quīnt _____ **ā lūliō** port _____.

--> lūlia Quīnt _____ **ā lūliō** port _____ videt.

9. lūlia **quattuor** pull _____ videt. Pull _____ mortuī **sunt**.

--> lūlia pull _____ mortuōs es _____ videt.

10. lūlia Aemili _____ videt et audit. Aemili _____ ven _____ et interrog _____: "Quid est, lūlia?"

--> lūlia Aemili _____ ven _____ videt et interrog _____ audit.

11. Aemilia pull _____ mortu _____ videt. Pull _____ mortu _____ **ā lūliā** ten _____.

--> Aemilia pull _____ mortu _____ **ā lūliā** ten _____ videt.

12. Mēdus Cornēli _____ videt. Cornēli _____ equō veh _____.

--> Mēdus Cornēli _____ equō veh _____ videt.

MAX 12X

X. SECTION V: Grammatica Latina, lines 139-218

New Word: ut (line 192)

X.V Objectives:

1. To review all verbs of each conjugation met in chapters 1-9; 2. To learn the chart of active and passive infinitives; 3. To learn when to use a passive infinitive; 4. To learn the charts of new third declension words met in this chapter. Learn mare and animal NOW: see exercitium 6 and the bottom of page 128 in the textbook.

Exercitium XI.5. Change a DIRECT statement (“subject + verb”) to an INDIRECT statement using dicit and the

Acc-Infin construction. Exemplum: Medicus: “Puer dormit.” Quid dicit medicus?

Medicus puerum dormire dicit.

1. Medicus: “Lingua Mārcī rubra est.”

2. Medicus: “Quīntus dentem nigrum habet.”

3. Medicus: “Quīntus spīrat.”

4. Medicus: “Quīntus vīvus est.”

5. Iūlius: “Leander māla portat.” (Leander works like pulcher)

6. Iūlius: “Saccus Sŷrī pira tenet.”

7. Iūlius: “Nāsus Iūliae formōsus est.”

8. Iūlius: “Puer probus parvam puellam nōn pulsat.”

9. Iūlius: “In sacculō centum nummī insunt.”

10. Iūlius: “Sella ā servīs portātur.”

11. Iūlius: “Dominus irātus ā servō improbō timētur.”

12. Iūlius: “Cornēlius equō vehitur.”

13. Iūlius: “Ovis nigra ā pāstōre et cane reperitur.”

XI. SECTION III: lines 63-139

Nova Vocabula:

dolēre	_____	(condolences)
ergō	_____	
appōnere	_____	
sentīre	_____	(sense)
au!	_____	
culter	_____ PL _____ Gen ____	(cutlery)
horrēre	_____	(horrible)
palpitāre	_____	(palpitate)
putāre	_____	(computer)
admovēre	_____	
gaudēre	_____	

XI.III Objectives:

1. To figure out and learn the meanings of the new words above;
2. To learn three more “head” verbs used with Acc-Infin in an Indirect Statement.

Exercitium XI.6. Use the Acc-Infin construction with **putat**, **sentit**, and **gaudet**.

1. Syra Quīnt_____ mortu_____ es_____ putat.
2. Quīntus brachi_____ ā lūliō ten_____ sentit.
3. Quīntus sanguin_____ ā brachiō flu_____ sentit.
4. Medicus cor Quīntī palpit_____ sentit.
5. Aemilia fili_____ su_____ vīv_____ es_____ gaudet.
6. Quīntus brachi_____ dol_____ sentit.
7. Quīntus medic_____ abes_____ gaudet
8. Syra medic_____ stult_____ es_____ putat.
9. Mārcus et Quīntus lūli_____ bene can_____ putant.
10. Mārcus Quīnt_____ nīdum reper_____ gaudet.
11. lūlia pull_____ mortu_____ es_____ nōn gaudet.

MAX 5X

Exercitium XII.9. Make 3rd decl. adjectives agree with nouns in gender, number, case.

FIRST: complete the chart for *tenuis*, *fortis*, *gravis*, *levis*, and *brevis*.

All OTHER adjectives use us-a-um endings!

	M/F	N
NOM	_____	_____
ACC	_____	_____
GEN	_____	_____
DAT	_____	_____
ABL	_____	_____

1. **Gladius** Germānōrum long_____ et grav_____ est.
2. Peditēs gladiōs long_____ et grav_____ ferunt.
3. Germānī pīla long_____ ferunt.
4. **Saccus** Sŷrī grav_____ est.
5. Virī Rōmānī pecūniōs_____ **sunt**.
6. Ōrnāmenta Albīnī pulchr_____ **sunt**.
7. **Pīlum** Germānōrum grav_____ est.
8. **Pīlum** Rōmānum brev_____ et lev_____ est.
9. Vocābulum “dux” brev_____ est.
10. **Gladius** lev_____ et **pīlum** lev_____ sunt arma Aemiliī.
11. Aemilius **gladium** lev_____ et **pīlum** lev_____ fert.
(These two -um endings are different!!)
12. Aemilius gladiō lev_____ et pīlō lev_____ pugnat.
13. Gladiī lev_____ et pīla lev_____ sunt arma peditum.
14. Peditēs gladiōs lev_____ et pīla lev_____ ferunt.
15. Numerus gladiōrum et pīlorum lev_____ in exercitū Aemillī magnus est.
16. Peditēs gladiīs et pīlīs lev_____ pugnāt. MAX 4X

Exercitium XII.12. Make **comparative** adjectives agree with nouns in gender, number, and case.

FIRST: complete the chart for comparative adjectives. It makes NO difference whether your adjective is 1-2 or 3rd decl.

M/F	N
NOM _____	_____
ACC _____	_____
GEN _____	_____
DAT _____	_____
ABL _____	_____

1. Quīntus grav_____ quam Mārcus est.
2. Gladius Germānōrum long_____ et grav_____ quam Rōmānōrum est.
3. Gladii peditum brev_____ et lev_____ **sunt** quam equitum.
4. Pīla Germānōrum long_____ et grav_____ quam nostra **sunt**.
5. Germāni hominēs barbar_____ quam Gallī **sunt**.
6. Iulia laet_____ quam Mārcus **est**.
7. Saccus Leāndri grav_____ **est** quam Sȳri.
8. Viri Rōmāni pecūniōs_____ **sunt** quam servī.
9. Ōrnāmenta Albinī pulchr_____ sunt quam aliōrum tabernāriōrum.
10. **Leō** fer_____ quam canis **est**; leō **et** lupus fer_____ quam ovēs **sunt**.
11. Pīlum Germānum grav_____ **est** quam Rōmānum.
12. Pīlum Rōmānum brev_____ et lev_____ **est** quam pīlum Germānum.
13. Arma Rōmāna brev_____ et lev_____ **sunt** quam arma hostium.
14. "Ōs" **est** vocābulum brev_____ quam "dux."
15. Gladius Aemiliī lev_____ **est** quam Germānus, et pīlum eius lev_____ **est** quoque.
16. Aemilius gladium lev_____ et pīlum lev_____ fert quam hostis.
17. Aemilius gladiō lev_____ pugnat quam hostis.
18. Rōmāni mīlitēs gladiōs lev_____ et pīla lev_____ ferunt quam Germāni.

MAX 6X

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

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

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

- | | |
|-----|--|
| sum | 1. Mārcus fīlius lūlī _____. |
| es | 2. Diodōrus: “Cuius fīlius tū _____, Mārce?” |
| est | 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

XV. GRAMMATICA LATINA: lines 146-201

Organize and LEARN FOREVER AND EVER the present tense charts for first, second, third, third-I, and fourth conjugation verbs, esse, posse (potest), and īre.

vocĀRE

voc_____ voc_____

voc_____ voc_____

voc_____ voc_____

vidĒRE

vid_____ vid_____

vid_____ vid_____

vid_____ vid_____

pōnERE

pōn_____ pōn_____

pōn_____ pōn_____

pōn_____ pōn_____

accipERE (3-I)

accip_____ accip_____

accip_____ accip_____

accip_____ accip_____

venĪRE

ven_____ ven_____

ven_____ ven_____

ven_____ ven_____

ĪRE

ESSE

POSSE

(include S or T before each form!)

po_____ po_____

po_____ po_____

po_____ po_____

Exercitium XVII.4. Solve these addition problems whose answers end -8 or -9.

- ūndē.... 1. Quot sunt novem et novem?
duodē.... 2. Quot sunt decem et novem?
3. Quot sunt quadrāgintā-quīnque et vīginti-quattuor?
4. Quot sunt trēdecim et vīgintī-quīnque?
5. Quot sunt sexāgintā et octō?
6. Quot sunt septuāgintā-trēs et sēdecim?
7. Quot sunt quīnquāgintā-quattuor et quīnque?
8. Quot sunt nōnāgintā et novem?
9. Quot sunt duodecim et sex?
10. Quot sunt ūndēvīgintī et ūndētrīgintā?

Max 2X

Exercitium XVII.5. Supply the correct verb endings, depending upon (a) the subject and (b) the sentence structure.

Nom + **Acc.** + ACTIVE VERB but Nom. + **Abl ("by")** + PASSIVE VERB

- ō -mus 1. Bonus discipulus magistrum salūta___ cum eum vide___ et ā magistrō
-s -tis salūtā___ cum ab eō vidē___.
-t -nt 2. Sextus: "**Ego** magistrum salūt___ cum eum vide___ et ā magistrō
salūt___ cum ab eō vide___."
-or -mur 3. Marcus: "**Ego** numquam ā magistrō salūt___."
-ris -minī 4. Sextus: **Tū** nōn salūtā___ ā magistrō cum ab eō vidē___, Mārce, quia
-tur -ntur **tū** ipse magistrum nōn salūtā___ cum eum vidē___."
5. Bonī discipulī magistrum salūta___ cum eum vide___ et ā magistrō
salūta___ cum ab eō vide___.
6. Sextus et Titus: "**Nōs** magistrum salūtā___ cum eum vidē___ et ā
magistrō salūtā___ cum ab eō vidē___."
7. Mārcus: "Vērum dīcitis: **Vōs** magistrum salūtā___ cum eum
vidē___ et ā magistrō salūtā___ cum ab eō vidē___, quia
magister amīcus patribus vestrīs est!"

Max 5X

Exercitium XVII. 6. Rewrite active sentences as passive sentences.

Exemplum: Syra lūliam nōn videt = lūlia ā Syrā nōn vidētur.

(1) Acc --> Nom.; (2) Nom --> A(b) + Abl.; (3) Verb --> Passive
(make sure your new verb AGREES WITH THE NEW SUBJECT)

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--|
| 1st | 1. Syra lūliam vocat. = | |
| -or | -āmur | 2. Syra lūliam quaerit nec reperit. = |
| -āris | -āminī | 3. lūlia: "Syra mē nōn videt." = |
| -ātur | -antur | 4. lūlia: "Syra mē vocat." = |
| 2nd | | 5. lūlia: "Syra mē quaerit nec reperit." = |
| -eor | -ēmur | 6. Mārcus: "Syra tē nōn videt, lūlia." = |
| -ēris | -ēminī | 7. Mārcus: "Syra tē vocat." = |
| -ētur | -entur | 8. Mārcus: "Syra tē quaerit nec reperit." = |
| 3rd | | 9. Syra puerōs nōn videt. = |
| -or | -imur | 10. Syra puerōs vocat. = |
| -eris | -iminī | 11. Syra puerōs quaerit nec reperit." = |
| -itur | -untur | 12. Puerī: "Syra nōs nōn videt." = |
| 4th | | 13. Puerī: "Syra nōs vocat." = |
| -ior | -īmur | 14. Puerī: "Syra nōs quaerit nec reperit." = |
| -īris | -īminī | 15. lūlia: "Syra vōs nōn videt." = |
| -ītur | -iuntur | 16. lūlia: "Syra vōs vocat." = |
| | | 17. lūlia: "Syra vōs quaerit nec reperit." = |

Max 7 X

CAPITULUM XVII REVIEW VOCABULARY

1st Declension	
hōra	hour
sella	chair, seat
virga	switch

2nd Dec. masc.	
amīcus	friend
annus	year
digitus	finger
discipulus	student
inimīcus	enemy
magister	teacher
hōc modō	in this way
numerus	number
sēsterius	coin (ca. \$1)

2nd decl. neuter	
exemplum	example
mālum	apple
paulum	a little bit

3rd Decl. masc.	
frāter	brother
homō	man, human
nēmō	no one
pater	father

3rd Neut.	
ōs	mouth
stem:	ōr__
tempus	time
stem:	tempor__

4th decl.	
manus (F)	hand

5th decl.	
rēs	thing

Other	
id quod	that which
nihil	nothing

Pronouns	
ego	I
eōrum	their, of them
eum	him
id	it
is	he
mihi	to me
sē	him-her-its-SELF
tū	you
vōs	you all

1-2 adjectives	
alius	(an)other

bonus	good
decimus	10th
hic-haec-hoc	this, these
ītātus	mad, angry
magnus	big, great, large
meus	my
nūllus	no
sextus	6th
stultus	stupid
tuus	your
vester	y'all's, your

3rd Decl. Adj.	
omnis-e	all, every

Other Adjs.	
decem	10
quattuor	four
quīnque	five
Quot?	How many?
septem	seven

1st conj. verbs	
cōnstāre	to cost
dare	to give
expectāre	to await, expect
interrogāre	to ask
mōnstrāre	to show, point out
putāre	to think
recitāre	to read aloud

2nd conj. verbs	
habēre	to have
iubēre	to order
respondēre	to answer

3rd conj. verbs	
cōnsīdere	to sit down
dēsīnere	to stop, cease
dīcere	to say
edere	to eat
emere	to buy
vēndereto	sell

3rd-i verbs	
aspicere	to look at

4th conj.	
audīre	to hear
convenīre	to fit, be fitting
dormīre	to sleep

Irregular verbs	
abesse	to be absent
es	you are

esse	to be
estis	y'all are
inquit	(s)he says
potest	is able, can
sum	I am
vult	he wants

Adv, Preps, Conjs	
ā	from, by
ad	to
adhūc	still, til now
ante	before, in front of
antequam	before
at	but
atque	and
aut	or
autem	but, however
bene	well
cūr?	why?
deinde	then, next
ecce	lookie!
enim	for, because
ergō	therefore
hodiē	today
igitur	therefore
itaque	therefore, and so
male	badLY
nam	for, because
neque	and ... not
neque..neque	neither...nor
nōndum	not yet, still not
nōn solum...	not only...
sed etiam	but also
praetereā	besides, furthermore
p̄imum	first
Quārē?	Why?
quod	because
quoque	too, also
r̄ursus	again
satis	enough
semper	always
simul	at the same time
statim	immediately
tam...quam	as...as
tantum	only
tum	then
ut	as, like