LATIN 102
REVIEW SHEET FOR FINAL
OLC, Chapters 28-33

VERBS:

*Voice determines if the subject is acting or being acted upon.
Active voice: *I love you*. ("I," the subject, is the person doing the action.)
Passive Voice: *You are loved by me*. ("You," the subject, is not doing the action, but being acted upon.)

Present Tense

	Active endings		*Passive endings	
Formation: present stem +	-ō	-mus	-or	-mur
	-s	-tis	-ris	-minī
	-t	-unt	-tur	-untur
Examples:	amō, moneō, dūcō, audiō		amor, moneor, dūcor, audior	
Translation	I _____, am ____-ing		I am ___-ed, am being ___-ed	

Imperfect Tense

		Active endings		*Passive endings	
present stem +	-bā- / -ēbā-	-m	-mus	-r	-mur
		-s	-tis	-ris	-minī
		-t	-unt	-tur	-untur
Examples:		amābam, monēbam, dūcēbam, audiēbam		amābar, monēbar, dūcēbar, audiēbar	
Translation		I was ____-ing		I was being ___-ed	

Future Tense

		Active endings		*Passive endings	
present stem +	-b- / -ē-	-ō/m	-mus	-or/r	-mur
		-s	-tis	-ris	-minī
		-t	-unt	-tur	-untur
Examples:		amābō, monēbō, dūcam, audiam		amābor, monēbor, dūcar, audiar	
Translation		I will ____		I will be ___-ed	

Perfect Tense

Active			*Passive		
Perfect stem + (3rd principal part)	-ī	-imus	Perfect passive participle + (4th principal part)	sum	sumus
	-istī	-istis		es	estis
	-it	-ērunt		est	sunt
Examples:	amāvī, monuī, duxī, audīvī		Amātus sum, monitus sum, ductus sum, audītus sum		
Translation	I ____-ed, have ___-ed			I was ____-ed, have been ___-ed	

Pluperfect Tense

Active			*Passive		
Perfect stem + (3rd principal part)	-eram -erās -erat	-erāmus -erātis -erant	Perfect passive participle + (4th principal part)	eram erās erat	erāmus erātis erant
Examples:	amāveram, monueram, duxeram, audīveram		amātus eram, monitus eram, ductus eram, audītus eram		
Translation	I had ___-ed		I had been ___-ed		

Future Perfect Tense

Active			*Passive		
Perfect stem + (3rd principal part)	-erō -eris -erit	-erimus -eritis -erint	Perfect passive participle + (4th principal part)	erō eris erit	erimus eritis erunt
Examples:	amāverō, monuerō, duxerō, audīverō		amātus erō, monitus erō, ductus erō, audītus erō		
Translation	I will have ___-ed		I will have been ___-ed		

PARTICIPLES

Participle is a verbal adjective.
It is formed by combining a verb stem and an adjective ending.
Like a verb, it may have a direct object or prepositional phrase.
Like an adjective, it modifies a noun. Therefore, the participle must agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case.

Present Active Participle

                                              1-2
                                    -ns -ntis
    Formation: Present stem +
                                    -ens –entis
                                              3-4
Endings: 3rd declension endings
Examples: amāns (nominative singular), amantis (genitive singular)
              monēns, monentis
              ducēns, ducentis
              audiēns, audientis
Translation: _____-ing

*Perfect Passive Participle
Formation: present stem + -tus
Endings: 1st and 2nd declension endings
Examples: amātus –a –um, monitus –a –um, ductus –a –um, audītus –a –um

When the stem ends in a dental (d, t, r), -tus → -sus
Examples: video → vīsus –a –um, mitto → missus –a –um, occīdo → occīsus
Translation: ____-ed, having been ____-ed

PRONOUNS
Relative Pronouns
Endings: follows the endings of *is ea id* or *ille illa illud*. In other words,
      genitive singular ends in –īus and
      dative singular ends in –ī
      the rest are first and second declension endings.
Exceptions: dative and ablative plural end in –ibus

Relative pronouns get their number and case from the antecedent, but case from their function within the relative clause.

Examples:
   S   O   o   s   io v   V
Marcus epistolam, (*quam* pater ei misit,) legit. (*quam* is the object of *misit*; it refers to the letter)
Marcus read the letter which his father sent him.

   S   io   s   o   v   V
Puella (*cui* magister laudem dederat) gaudebat. (*cui* is the indirect object in the relative clause; its antecedent is *puella*)
The girl to whom the master had given praise was happy.

    S   O   V   abl   o   v + s
Quintus templum intravit (in *quo* statuam ingentem vidit). (*quo* is the object of the preposition *in*; it refers to the temple)
Quintus entered a temple in which he saw a huge statue.

*Adjectives and Pronouns referring to pairs
alter altera alterum one of two
uter utra utrum which of two?
uterque utraque utrumque each of two, both
neuter neutra neutrum neither of two

Adjectives and Pronouns referring to more than two
alius –a –um some
aliquis aliquid someone, something
quīdam quaedam quoddam a certain, a
ūllus –a –um any
nūllus –a –um not any, no

Culture: Roman philosophy; Roman marriage; Antony, Octavian, and the 2nd Triumvirate