

LATIN 101  
 REVIEW SHEET FOR FINAL  
 OLC, Chapters 13-17

\* = new for this test

VERBS:

**Present Tense:** 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 3rd -io, 4th conjugations, all persons.

Irregular verbs: *sum, adsum, possum; eo, exeo, redeo* (irregular in the present and imperfect, but follow rules in other tenses; \**volo, nolo* (irregular in present only; otherwise like 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation) (Ch 15).

Present Infinitive. (present stem + -re).

Verbs complemented by an infinitive: *cupio, debeo, constituo, iubeo, possum, volo, nolo*

Imperatives (commands): e.g., *iuva iuvate; sede sedete; pone ponite; audi audite.*

\***Imperfect Tense:** shows continuous action in the past.

		1-2		
		/  ba  \ \ /	-m	-mus
Formation: present stem +		\ /	+ -s	-tis
		/  eba  \ \ /	+ -t	-nt
		3-4		

Examples: *amabam, monebam, ducebam, audiebam.*

Translations: "I was \_\_\_ing" or "I used to \_\_\_"

\***Perfect tense:** shows completed action

Perfect Stem: 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation: present stem + v (e.g., *amavi*, I loved)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation: present stem, drop e, + u (e.g., *monui*, I warned)  
 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation: present stem + s (e.g., *dux*, I led)  
 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation: present stem + v (e.g., *audivi*, I heard)

Formation:	perfect stem + -i	-imus
	-isti	-istis
	-it	-erunt

Translations: "I \_\_\_ed" or "I have \_\_\_ed"

NOUNS:

1st, 2nd & 3rd declensions.

Case:

**Nominative:** subject, complement (*Scintilla fessa est.* "Scintilla is tired.")

**Genitive:** possessive (*puellae casa* "the girl's house")

Partitive (*multi Troianorum* "many of the Trojans")

**Dative:** indirect object (*tabulam matri ostendo.* "I show the tablet to mother.")

with certain verbs: *accedo, occurro, succurro; resisto, persuadeo, credo, impero, invideo, placeo, and studeo* (e.g., *hodie comitibus occurro.* "Today I am meeting (my) friends.")

**Accusative:** direct object (*Dido principes Carthaginis et Troianos ad epulas vocat.*

“Dido calls the leaders of Carthage and the Trojans to the feast.”)

Motion toward: spatial (answers the question *quo?* where to?)

with prepositions: *ad, in, per, trans* (e.g., *ad casam redeunt.* “They return to the house.”)

With prepositions (in relation to a fixed point): *ante, circum, inter, post, prope*

(e.g., *ter circum muros urbis fugit Hector.* “Three times around the walls of the city flees Hector.”)

**Ablative:**

Motion away: (answers the question *unde?* where from?)

with prepositions: *a/ab, de, e/ex* (e.g., *e casa exeunt.* “They are going from the house.”)

\*No prepositions used with the names of cities, towns, and small islands, and *domus* (e.g., *Roma exeunt.* “They are going from Rome.”)

Location: spatial (answers the question *ubi?* where?)

With prepositions: *in, sub* (e.g., *puellae in agro sedent* = The girls are sitting in the field)

Gender: masculine, feminine (3<sup>rd</sup> decl.= -s, -o, -x, except *civis, custos, flos, ignis, iuvenis, miles, parens, centurio, and senex*), and neuter (2<sup>nd</sup> decl = -um; 3<sup>rd</sup> decl = -us, -en, -e).

**\*PRONOUNS:**

Personal pronouns: *ego, tu, nos, vos* -- focus on nom, acc, & dat, sing. & pl) (Ch 14)

Relative pronouns: *qui, quae, quod* -- just nominative (who, which) (Ch 13)

Reflexive pronouns (*me, te, se; nos, vos, se* -- these are accusative, but focus on dative as well as singular & plural). (Ch 14)

Demonstrative pronouns: *is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud; hic haec hoc* (Ch. 15)

Intensive pronoun: *ipse ipsa ipsum* (e.g., he himself) (Ch. 15)

**ADJECTIVES:** all cases and genders; noun/adjective agreement (adjectives must agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case).

**ADVERBS:** formed from adjectives: e.g., 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> decl: *lente*; 3<sup>rd</sup> decl: *fortiter* (Ch 9)

**PREPOSITIONS:** *ad, in, per, trans; circum, extra, inter, prope; a/ab, e/ex; cum, sine; in, sub*

**OTHER GRAMMAR:** SV, SOV, & SCV word order.

-que (just need to recognize it). (Ch 8)

\*Subordinate clauses (introduced by subordinating conjunctions *dum, quod, si, ubi*).

\*Relative clauses (introduced by a relative pronoun *qui, quae, quod* - you only need the nominative singular and plural of these for now). (Ch 13)

**CULTURE:** Roman religion; Outline of Roman history; Stories of Cincinnatus and Cloelia; Roman elections

## VOCABULARY FOR FINAL (Chapters 1-17)

### NOUNS:

**1st fem:** aqua, aura, casa, cena, dea, divitiae (pl. only), domina, fabula, fama, familia, femina, filia, forma, gloria, hasta, hora, ianua, insula, ira, littera, patria, pecunia, porta, puella, pugna, regina, statua, terra, toga, unda, via

**1<sup>st</sup> masc:** nauta

**2nd masc:** ager, amicus, animus, candidatus, cibus, colonus, deus, equus, filius, locus, ludus, magister, maritus, murus, numerus, nuntius, oculus, populus, puer, somnus, sonus, ventus, vir

**2<sup>nd</sup> neut:** arma (n. pl.), auxilium, bellum, caelum, castra (n. pl.), consilium, exemplum, frumentum, imperium, moenia (n. pl.), periculum, praesidium, proelium, saxum, templum, verbum, vinum

**3rd masc:** amor, centurio, clamor, consul, custos, dictator, flos, frater, iuvenis, imperator, iuvenis, labor, miles, pater, princeps, rex, senex

**fem:** arbor, hiems, legio, lux, mater, oratio, pax, uxor, virgo, virtus, vox

**common:** canis, comes, homo, obses, parens

**neut:** carmen, flumen, foedus, litus, nomen, vulnus

**3rd i-stem masc:** (gen pl = -ium) civis, collis, hostis, mons

**fem:** (gen pl = -ium) mors, navis, nox, urbs

**neut:** (abl sg = -i; nom & acc pl = -ia; gen pl = -ium) mare

### ADJECTIVES:

**1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> decl:** alius, anxius, bonus, candidus, carus, ceteri (pl. only), dignus, divinus, fessus, (hic, haec, hoc), ignotus, (ille illa illud), (ipse, ipsa, ipsum), iratus, (is ea id), laetus, liber, magnus, malus, meus, miser, mortuus, multus, noster, notus, novus, nullus, optimus, paratus, parvus, pauci (pl. only), pessimus, primus, pulcher, solus, summus, suus, tacitus, territus, tantus, totus, tuus, vester, verus

**3<sup>rd</sup> decl i-stem:** (abl sg = -i; gen pl = -ium; nom & acc neut pl = -ia) fortis, gravis, incolumis, omnis, tristis

**3<sup>rd</sup> decl: (1 ending)** felix, infelix, ingens (i.e. ingens unda, ingens equus, ingens saxum vs misera puella, miser puer, miserum verbum), pauper

**PRONOUNS:** ego & tu (focus on nom, acc, & dat, sing. & pl); hic haec hoc, ille illa illud, is ea id; nemo; qui quae quod (nom. sg. and pl.); quidam quaedam quoddam; se (acc)

**VERBS:** (plus compound verbs)

**1st:** aedifico, ambulo, amo, ceno, clamo, curo, despero, do, erro, evigilo, excito, expecto, festino, habito, impero, intro, iuvo, laboro, laudo, lavo, libero, narro, navigo, oppugno, oro, paro, porto, pugno, rogo, saluto, servo, specto, sto, supero, tempto, voco

**2nd:** debeo, doceo, exerceo, gaudeo, habeo, iaceo, invideo, iubeo, maneo, moneo, placeo, respondeo, sedeo, taceo, teneo, timeo, video,

**3rd:** accedo, ago, ascendo, bibo, cado, cano, cognosco, colo, constituo, contendo, credo, curro, dedo, defendo, depono, dico, discedo, duco, emo, evado, gero, lego, ludo, mitto, occido, occurro, ostendo, peto, pono, posco, procedo, promitto, quaero, quiesco, reddo, repello, resisto, relinquo, rumpo, scribo, succurro, surgo, tollo, trado, verto, vinco, vivo, vendo

**3rd -io:** accipio, capio, conicio, cupio, efficio, facio, fugio, iacio

**4th:** advenio, audio, convenio, circumvenio, custodio, dormio, invenio, venio

**irregular:** eo, (fero), inquit (just 3rd sing & pl), nolo, possum, sum, volo (plus compounds of eo [Part 2, p. 14]; compounds of sum: adsum, possum)

#### ADVERBS:

Spatial: eo, hic, huc, ibi, illuc, procul

Temporal: diu, heri, hodie, iam, interea, iterum, lente, mox, nunc, postea, postridie, saepe, semper, statim, subito

Logical: deinde, enim, igitur, itaque, primum, quoque, tandem

Contrast: tamen

Manner: etiam, ita, sic

Negation: haud, non, numquam, vix

PREPOSITIONS: (accusative) ad, in, per, trans; ante, circum, inter, post, prope

PREPOSITIONS: (ablative) a/ab, cum de, e/ex; in, sub; cum

CONJUNCTIONS: (coordinating) aut...aut, et, et...et, nam, nec...nec/neque...neque - que, non solum...sed etiam, sed

CONJUNCTIONS: (subordinating) cum, dum, quod, si, ubi

INTERROGATIVES: cur, qualis, quantus, quomodo, ubi, nonne, -ne

Nom.	quis (who?)	quid (what?)
Gen.	cuius (whose?)	
Dat.	cui (to/for whom?)	
Acc.	quem (whom?)	quid (what?)