

LATIN 102
 REVIEW SHEET FOR MIDTERM 1
 OLC, Chapters 17-22

* = new for this test

VERBS:

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

Irregular verbs: *sum, adsum, possum; eō, exeō, redeō* (irregular in the present and imperfect, but follow rules in other tenses; *volō, nolō, malō, *ferō* (irregular in present only; otherwise like 3rd conjugation) (Ch 15, 23).

Present Infinitive. (present stem + -re).

Verbs complemented by an infinitive: *cupiō, debeō, constituō, iubeō, possum, volō, nolō*

Imperatives (commands): e.g., *iuuā iuuāte; sedē sedēte; pone ponite; audī audīte.*

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

	1-2		
Formation: present stem +	∕ bā ∖	-m	-mus
	∖ ēbā ∕	+ -s	-tis
	3-4	-t	-nt

Examples: *amābam, monēbam, ducēbam, audiēbam.*

Translations: “I was ___ing” or “I used to ___”

***Perfect tense:** shows completed action

Perfect Stem: 1 st conjugation: present stem + v	(e.g., <i>amāvī</i> , I loved)
2 nd conjugation: present stem, drop e, + u	(e.g., <i>monuī</i> , I warned)
3 rd conjugation: present stem + s	(e.g., <i>duxī</i> , I led)
keep present stem	(e.g., <i>contendī</i> , I marched)
lengthen stem vowel	(e.g., <i>legī</i> , I read)
reduplicate stem	(e.g., <i>cecidī</i> , I fell)
4 th conjugation: present stem + v	(e.g., <i>audīvī</i> , I heard)

Formation:	perfect stem + -ī	-imus
	-istī	-istis
	-it	-ērunt

Translations: “I ___ed” or “I have ___ed”

***Pluperfect Tense:** shows action completed before some other action in the past

Formation:	perfect stem + -eram	-erāmus
	-erās	-erātis
	-erat	-erant

Examples: *amāveram, monueram, duxeram, audīveram.*

Translation: “I had ___ed”

NOUNS:

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, & 5th declensions.

*Fourth Declension

characteristic vowel –ū

Nom. gradus
Gen. gradūs
Dat. graduī
Acc. gradum
Abl. gradū

*Fifth Declension

characteristic vowel –ē

rēs
reī
reī
rem
rē

Nom. gradūs
Gen. graduū
Dat. gradibus
Acc. gradūs
Abl. gradibus

rēs
rērum
rēbus
rēs
rēbus

Case:

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

Genitive: possessive (*puellae casa* “the girl’s house”)

Partitive (*multi Trōiānōrum* “many of the Trojans”)

Dative: indirect object (*tabulam matrī ostendō.* “I show the tablet to mother.”)

with certain verbs: *accedō, occurrō, succurrō; resistō, persuadeō, credō, imperō, invadeō, placeō, and studeō* (e.g., *hodiē comitibus occurrō.* “Today I am meeting (my) friends.”)

Accusative: direct object (*Dīdō prīncipēs Carthāginis et Trōiānōs ad epulās 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, trāns* (e.g., *ad casam redeunt.* “They return to the house.”)

no prepositions used with the names of cities, towns, and small islands, and *domus* (e.g., *Rōmam redeunt.* “They return to Rome.”)

*Motion forward: temporal (answers the question *quamdiu?* how long?)

No prepositions: *octō horās dormiebat.* “S/he slept for eight hours.”

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

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

Ablative:

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

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

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

Location: spatial (answers the question *ubi?* where?) Meaning: **in, on, at**

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

*Location: temporal (answers the question *quandō?* when? At what time?)

No prepositions: *primā luce ēvigilant*. “They wake up at dawn.”

Instrumental/Associative: Meaning: **by, with**

Accompaniment: (answers the question *cum quō* with whom?)

with preposition: *cum, sine* (*cum comitibus ambulat*. “They are walking with (their) companions.”)

*Locative:

Location: used only with the names of cities, towns, and small islands

For 1st and 2nd declension singular, endings same as genitive singular (e.g., *Romae, Corinthi, Londinii*)

For all others, endings same as the ablative (e.g., *Carthagine, Athenis, Gadibus*)

Gender:

1st declension is feminine (exception: *nauta* –ae M.)

2nd declension is masculine (*colonus* –ī M.) or neuter (*verbum* –ī N.)

3rd declension: masculine, feminine (3rd decl.= -s, -ō, -x, except *civis, custos, flos, ignis, iuvenis, miles, parens, centurio, and senex*), and neuter (-us, -en, -e).

4th declension is masculine (exception: *manus* –ūs F.)

5th declension is feminine (exception: *diēs* –ieī M.)

You still need to know all the cases, but focus on the ablative.

PREPOSITIONS:

Accusative: *ad, in, per, trāns; ante, circum, extra, inter, post, prope;*

Ablative: *ā/ab, de, ē/ex; cum, sine; in, prō, sub*

QUESTION WORDS: *quis, quid; ubi, quō, unde; quandō, quamdiū; quomodō; cūr; quālis, quantus.*

Nom.	Who?	quis	What? quid
Gen.	Whose?	cuius	
Dat.	To/for whom?	cū	
Acc.	Whom?	quem	What? quid
Abl.	With whom?	cum quō	

CULTURE: elections, the City of Rome, esp. the Roman Forum, Roman housing