LATIN 102
REVIEW SHEET FOR MIDTERM 2
OLC, Chapters 23-27

* = 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., *iuvā iuvāte; sedē sedēte; pone ponite; audī audīte.*

Imperfect Tense: shows continuous action in the past.

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

Examples: *amābam, monēbam, ducēbam, audiēbam.*
Translations: "I was ___ing" or "I used to ___"

*Future Tense: shows an action that will occur in the future

	1-2	1-2/3-4		
	b	-ō/-m	-mus	
Formation: present stem +		+ -s	-tis	
	ē	-t	-unt	
	3-4			

Examples: *amābō, monēbō, dūcam, audiam.*
Translations: "I will ___" or "I will be ___ing"

Perfect tense: shows completed action

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

∗Future Perfect Tense: shows action completed before some other action in the future

Formation:	perfect stem + -erō	-erimus
	-eris	-eritis
	-erit	-erint

Examples: *amāverō, monuerō, duxerō, audīverō*.
Translation: "I (will) have ___ed"

NOUNS:

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

First Declension	**Second**	**Third**	**Fourth**	**Fifth**
Stem vowel ā	vowel o	consonant	vowel –ū	vowel -ē
Nom puella	amīcus	rex	gradus	rēs
Gen. puellae	amīcī	regis	gradūs	reī
Dat. puellae	amīcō	regī	graduī	reī
Acc. puellam	amīcum	regem	gradum	rem
Abl. puellā	amīcō	rege	gradū	rē
Nom. puellae	amīcī	regēs	gradūs	rēs
Gen. puellārum	amīcōrum	regum	graduum	rērum
Dat. puellīs	amīcīs	regibus	gradibus	rēbus
Acc. puellās	amīcōs	regēs	gradūs	rēs
Abl. puellīs	amīcīs	regibus	gradibus	rēbus

Case:
Nominative: subject, complement (*Scintilla <u>fessa</u> est.* "Scintilla is <u>tired</u>.")
Genitive: possessive (*<u>puellae</u> casa* "the <u>girl's</u> house")
     Partitive (*multi <u>Trōiānōrum</u>* "many <u>of the Trojans</u>")
Dative: indirect object (*tabulam <u>matrī</u> ostendō.* "I show the tablet <u>to mother</u>.")
     with certain verbs: *accedō, occurrō, succurrō; resistō, persuadeō, credō, imperō, invideō, placeō,* and *studeō* (e.g., *hodiē <u>comitibus</u> occurrō.* "Today I am meeting (my) <u>friends</u>.")
Accusative: direct object (*Dīdō <u>prīncipēs</u> Carthāginis et <u>Trōiānōs</u> ad epulās vocat.* "Dido calls the <u>leaders</u> of Carthage and the <u>Trojans</u> to the feast.")
     Motion toward: spatial (answers the question *quo*? <u>where to</u>?)

with prepositions: *ad, in, per*, *trāns* (e.g., <u>*ad casam*</u> *redeunt*. "They return
to the house.")
no prepositions used with the names of cities, towns, and small islands,
and *domus* (e.g., <u>*Rōmam*</u> *redeunt*. "They return <u>to Rome</u>.")
Motion forward: temporal (answers the question *quamdiu*? <u>how long</u>?")
No prepositions: <u>*octō horās*</u> *dormiebat*. "S/he slept <u>for eight hours</u>."
With prepositions (in relation to a fixed point): *ante*, *circum*, *inter*, *post*, *prope*
(e.g., *ter circum* <u>*murōs*</u> *urbis fūgit Hector*. "Three times <u>around the walls</u>
of the city flees Hector.")

Ablative:

Motion away: (answers the question *unde*? <u>where from</u>?) Meaning: **from**
with prepositions: *ā/ab, de, ē/ex* (e.g., <u>*ē casā*</u> *exeunt*. "They are going <u>from
the house</u>.")
No prepositions used with the names of cities, towns, and small islands,
and *domus* (e.g., <u>*Romā*</u> *exeunt*. "They are going <u>from Rome</u>.")
Location: spatial (answers the question *ubi*? <u>where</u>?) Meaning: **in, on, at**
With prepositions*: in, prō, sub* (e.g., *puellae* <u>*in agrō*</u> *sedent* = The girls are
sitting <u>in the field</u>)
Location: temporal (answers the question *quandō*? <u>when</u>? <u>At what time?</u>)
No prepositions: <u>*primā luce*</u> *ēvigilant*. "They wake up <u>at dawn</u>."
Instrumental/Associative: Meaning: **by, with**
Accompaniment: (answers the question *cum quō* with whom?)
with preposition: *cum, sine* (<u>*cum comitibus*</u> *ambulant*. "They are
walking <u>with (their) companions</u>."
*Instrumental: (answers the question *quōmodo*? <u>How? By what means?</u>)
No prepositions (<u>*plumbīs*</u> *sē exercent*. "They were exercising with
weights (by means of weights)."
*Manner: (answers the question *quōmodo*? <u>How? In what manner?</u>)
No prepositions (<u>*magnā voce*</u> *clamavit*. "He shouted <u>in (with) a
loud voice</u>.")
*Description: (answers the question *quālis*? <u>What kind of? What quality?</u>)
No prepositions (*puella* <u>*summā prudentiā*</u> "A girl <u>of the greatest
prudence</u>")
*With certain adjectives:
No prepositions (*digna* <u>*laude*</u> "worthy of praise"; *plena* <u>*aquā*</u> "full
of water")

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; e.g., *tempus, flumen, mare*).
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.

ADJECTIVES:
There are three degrees of adjectives:

Positive (what you already know)	*Comparative**	*Superlative**
Either 1st-2nd decl *or* 3rd decl.	always 3rd decl endings	always 1st-2nd decl
laetus -a -um (1st-2nd decl endings)	laetior laetius	laetissimus –a –um
fortis –e (3rd decl endings)	fortior fortius	fortissimus –a –um

Adjectives whose stem ends in –er

celer celeris celere	celerior –ius	cele**rr**imus –a –um

Adjectives whose stem ends with –il

facilis –e	facilior –ius	faci**ll**imus –a –um

Irregular Comparatives

bonus –a –um	melior melius	optimus –a –um
malus –a –um	peior peius	pessimus –a –um
magnus –a –um	maior maius	maximus –a um
parvus –a –um	minor minus	minimus –a –um
multus –a –um	plus (gen. pluris)	plurimus –a –um

Examples:
hae puellae <u>prudentiores</u> sunt quam illi pueri. "These girls are more sensible than those boys."
Numquam puerum <u>celeriorem</u> vidi quam illum. "I have never seen a boy quicker than that one."

ADVERBS
formed from adjectives:

Positive (what you already know)	*Comparative**	*Superlative**
Stem + -ē (1st & 2nd decl)	stem + ius	superlative stem + e
lentus –a –um → lentē (slowly)	lentius (more slowly)	lentissimē (most slowly)
stem + ter (3rd decl)		
fortis –e → fortiter	fortius (more bravely)	fortissimē (most bravely)

PARTICIPLES

A 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

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

Examples:
Horatia calathōs uvārum <u>ferēns</u> ad forum vēnit. "Horatia came to the forum <u>carrying</u> baskets of grapes." (*ferens* is nominative, agreeing with the subject of the sentence Horatia; *calathos* (baskets) is the object of *ferens*)

piscātor Horātiam exspectāvit ad forum <u>venientem</u>. "The fishmonger waited for Horatia <u>coming</u> to the forum." (*Horātiam* is the direct object of *exspectāvit; venientem* is accusative, describing *Horātiam*; *ad forum* is a prepositional phrase with *venientem*)

piscātor et Horātia clamōrēs turbae audīvērunt lignum <u>accendentis</u>. "The fishmonger and Horatia heard the shouts of the crowd <u>setting</u> fire to the wood." (*accendentis* is genitive singular because it is describing *turbae*; *lignum* (wood) is the direct object of *accendentis*)

PREPOSITIONS: *ad, in, per, trāns; ante, circum, extra, inter, post, prope; ā/ab, 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?	cuī		
Acc.	Whom?	quem	What?	quid
Abl.	With whom?	cum quō		

CULTURE: Roman entertainment (esp. baths and circus), the Roman triumph, all about Caesar (OLC, chs 21, 24, 26)