

Directions: Follow the directions below to complete the assignment of each day (note **you may work ahead** but you cannot fall behind). Also for the sections involving declining, you do not need to include the vocative case. **Finally, this is for extra credit and it will be applied to the first quarter.**

Day 1:

Conjugate all the 1st conjugation verbs in the perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 2:

Conjugate all the 2nd conjugation verbs in the perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 3:

Conjugate all the 3rd conjugation verbs in the perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 4:

Conjugate all the 3^{io} conjugation verbs in the perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 5:

Conjugate all the 4th conjugation verbs in the perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 6:

Conjugate all the 1st conjugation verbs in the pluperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 7:

Conjugate all the 2nd conjugation verbs in the pluperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 8:

Conjugate all the 3rd conjugation verbs in the pluperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 9:

Conjugate all the 3^{io} conjugation verbs in the pluperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 10:

Conjugate all the 4th conjugation verbs in the pluperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 11:

Conjugate all the 1st conjugation verbs in the future perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 12:

Conjugate all the 2nd conjugation verbs in the future perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 13:

Conjugate all the 3rd conjugation verbs in the future perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 14:

Conjugate all the 3^{io} conjugation verbs in the future perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 15:

Conjugate all the 4th conjugation verbs in the future perfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 16:

Decline all 1st declension nouns using the possessive noun adjective *meus,a,um-* my

Day 17:

Decline all 2nd declension nouns using the possessive noun adjective *tuus,a,um-* your

Day 18:

Decline all 3rd declension masculine and feminine nouns both consonant and i-stem using the possessive noun adjective *noster, nostra, nostrum-* our

Day 19:

Decline all 3rd declension neuter nouns using the possessive noun adjective *vester, vestra, vestrum-* *your (pl.)*

Day 20:

Decline all 4th declension nouns using the demonstrative pronoun *ille, illa, illud-* *that, that one*

Day 21:

Decline all 5th declension nouns using the demonstrative pronoun *hic, haec, hoc-* *this, this one*

Day 22:

Using all the adjectives and nouns of your choice, decline noun-adjective pairs. (Do not repeat nouns. Nouns must be a variety of different declensions and genders)

Day 23:

Decline the following personal pronouns: *I/me, you, he/she/it, we/us, you all*

Day 24:

Create 3 Latin sentences featuring the reflexive pronoun (hint: *sui, sibi, se, se*) **Include the English translation.**

Day 25:

- Create 2 Latin sentences featuring time when (hint: abl. case). **Include the English translation.**
- Create 2 Latin sentences featuring time within (hint: abl. case) **Include the English translation.**
- Create 2 Latin sentences featuring time during (hint: acc. case) **Include the English translation.**

Day 26:

- Create 2 Latin sentences the featuring locative case. (hint: name of city, small island, “home”) **Include the English translation.**
- Create 2 Latin sentences the featuring accusative of motion towards. (hint: name of city, small island, “home”) **Include the English translation.**
- Create 2 Latin sentences the featuring abATIVE of motion away. (hint: name of city, small island, “home”) **Include the English translation.**

Day 27

Create 3 Latin sentences featuring the partitive genitive. **Include the English translation.**

Day 28: Using all the adverbs, create 5 of your own Latin sentences (use the words given to you in this assignment). **Include the English translation.**

Verbs

1st conjugation

Cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatum- to think
 Satio, satiare, satiavi, satiatum- to satisfy
 Servo, servare, servavi, servatum- to save, keep, guard

2nd conjugation

Doceo, docere, docui, docutum- to teach
 Invideo, invidere, invidi, invisum+ dat.- to envy

3rd conjugation

Ago, agere, egi, actum- to do, drive
 Constituo, constituere, constitui, constitutum- to decide
 Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum- to carry, manage, perform, wage

3^{io} conjugation

Accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptum- to receive
 Conicio, conicere, conieci, coniectum- to hurl

4th conjugation

Advenio, advenire, adveni, adventum- to arrive
 Invenio, invenire, inveni, inventum- to find

1st declension

Fama, famae (f.)- fame, report, reputation
 Pecunia, pecuniae (f.)- money
 Poena, poenae (f.)- punishment
 Roma, Romae (f.)- Rome

2nd declension masculine

Animus, animi (m.)- soul, spirit, mind
 Populus, populi (m.)- the people, nation

2nd declension neuter

Caelum, caeli (n.)- sky
 Londinium, Londinii (n.)- London

3rd declension masculine and feminine consonant stem

Carthago, Cathaginis (f.)- Carthage
 Clamor, clamoris (m.)- shout

3rd declension masculine and feminine i-stem

Nubes, nubis (f.)- cloud

3rd declension neuter consonant stem

Nomen, nominis (n.)- name

Supero, superare, superavi, superatum- to be above, to overcome

Tolero, tolerare, toleravi, toleratum- to tolerate, endure

Peto, petere, petivi, petitum- to seek

Scribo, scribere, scripsi, scripsum- to write
 Traho, trahere, traxi, tractum- to drag, draw
 Vinco, vincere, vici, victum- to conquer

Fugio, fugere, fugi, fugiturum- to flee
 Iacio, iacere, ieci, iactum- to throw

Scio, scire, scivi, scitum- to know
 Venio, venire, veni, ventum- to come

Nouns

Sapientia, sapientiae (f.)- wisdom
 Sententia, sententiae (f.)- feeling, thought, opinion, sentence

Tyrannus, tyranni (m.)- tyrant

Exitium, exitii (n.)- destruction, ruin
 Officium, officii (n.)- duty, service

Labor, laboris (m.)- work, hardship, suffering

Tempus, temporis (n.)- time

4th declension

Intellectus, intellectus (m.)- intellect

Potus, potus (m.)- drink

5th declension

Dies, diei (m.)- day

Fides, fidei (f.)- faith, trust

Risus, risus (m.)- laughter/laugh

Visus, visus (m.)- sight/vision

Glacies, glaciei (f.)- ice

Res, rei (f.)- matter, thing, affair

Adjectives

Difficilis, difficile- difficult

Facilis, facile- easy

Fidelis, fidele- faithful, loyal

Novus, a, um- new

Pauci, paucae, pauca- few (pl. only)

Stultus,a, um foolish

Adverbs

Bene- well

Hic- here

Iam- already

Iterum- again

Semper- always

1st person personal pronouns (I/We)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	Ego (I)	Nos (we)
Gen.	Mei (of me/ mine)	Nostrum, nostri (of us/our)
Dat.	Mihi (to/for me)	Nobis (to/for us)
Acc.	Me (me)	Nos (us)
Abl.	Me (by me)	Nobis (by us)

Note- to say “with me” you would not say “cum me” instead you would say “mecum”

2nd person personal pronouns (You/You all)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	Tu (you)	Vos (you all)
Gen.	Tui (of you/yours)	Vestrum, Vestri (of you all /yours/ you all's)
Dat.	Tibi (to/for you)	Vobis (to/for you all)
Acc.	Te (you)	Vos (you all)
Abl.	Te (by you)	Vobis (by you all)

Note- to say “with you” you would not say “cum te” instead you would say “tecum”

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st		
2 nd		
3 rd		

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st		
2 nd		
3 rd		

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st		
2 nd		
3 rd		

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		

Expressions of Time

Accusative

- Time during
 - Keyword: “for”
 - Ex. We walked for seven days.
 - Septem **dies** ambulavimus.
 - Notice that the word “**dies**” is in the accusative case.
 - Ex. You will eat for four hours.
 - Quattor **horas** edes.
 - Again, notice that the word “**horas**” is in the accusative case.

Ablative

- Time when
 - Keyword: on/at
 - Ex. They had come at first light (dawn).
 - **Prima luce** venerant.
 - Notice that the words “**prima luce**” are in the ablative case.
 - Ex. Why were you all fighting on the fifth day?
 - Cur **quinto die** pugnabatis?
 - Again, notice that the words “**quinto die**” are in the ablative case.
- Time within
 - Keyword: in/within
 - Ex. I will have arrived within six years.
 - **Sex annis** advenero.
 - Notice that the word “**annis**” is in the ablative case.
 - Ex. She had learned to write in ten days.
 - Ea decem diebus scribere didicerat.
 - Again, notice that the word “**diebus**” is in the ablative case.

Locative Case

- The locative case expresses “place where”- location of a place
 - Translation- “at/in” (remember English uses preposition were as Latin uses cases)
- The locative case is used only for names of cities, villages, small islands, and the word “home”
- If the name of the city, village, or small island is in the **1st** or **2nd** declension **singular**, the loc. matches the gen.
- Otherwise the loc. matches the abl.
- Ex.

Roma, Romae (f. sing.)- Rome *notice this noun can only be singular

	Singular
Nom.	Roma
Gen.	Romae
Dat.	Romae
Acc.	Romam
Abl.	Romā
Voc.	Roma
Loc.	Romae (matches gen.)

Athenae, Athenarum (f.)- Athens

	Plural
Nom.	Athenae
Gen.	Athenarum
Dat.	Athenis
Acc.	Athenas
Abl.	Athenis
Voc.	Athenae
Loc.	Athenis (matches abl.)

Londinium, Londinii (n.)- London

	Singular
Nom.	Londinium
Gen.	Londinii
Dat.	Londinio
Acc.	Londinium
Abl.	Londinio
Voc.	Londinium
Loc.	Londinii (matches gen.)

Carthago, Carthaginis (f.)- Carthage *notice it is 3rd declension

	Singular
Nom.	Carthago
Gen.	Carthaginis
Dat.	Carthagini
Acc.	Carthaginem
Abl.	Carthagine
Voc.	Carthago
Loc.	Carthagine (matches abl.)

Cities, small islands, villages, “home” (continued)

Accusative of motion towards- direction towards a place

- Translation- “to/towards”
- Usually the preposition “ad” + acc.- to/towards is used to express motion towards
- Cities, small islands, villages, and “home” do not use the preposition “ad” instead the word is in the acc. case

Ex.

- Romam- to/towards Rome
- Athenas- to/towards Athens
- Londinum- to/towards London
- Carthaginem- to/towards Carthage
- Ad Italianam- to/towards Italy (name of a country)
- Ad Graeciam- to/towards Greece (name of a country)
- Ex. Romam iimus- We went to Rome.

Ablative of motion from/away from- direction of away from a place

- Translation- “to/towards”
- Usually the preposition “a/ab” + abl.- from/away from is used to express motion away from.
- Cities, small islands, villages, and “home” do not use the preposition “a/ ab” instead the word is in the abl. case

Ex.

- Romā- to/towards Rome
- Athenis- to/towards Athens
- Londinō- to/towards London
- Carthaginē- to/towards Carthage
- Ab Italiā- to/towards Italy (name of a country)
- A Graeciā- to/towards Greece (name of a country)
- Ex. Romā iimus- We went away from Rome.

Partitive Genitive

- The function of the genitive describes part of a whole. The word that is the whole is in the genitive case.
- This type of genitive usually features words of quantity such as many, few, the rest, a part, etc.
 - Keyword: “of”
 - Ex. Few *of* the girls work hard.
 - Paucae **puellarum** diligenter laborant.
 - Notice that the word “**puellarum**” is the whole thus it is in the genitive case. In this case the word that is describing a part of the girls (few) is in the nominative case.
 - Ex. The king had sent many *of* the soldiers into the war.
 - Rex multos militum in bellum miserat.
 - Again, notice that the word “**militum**” is the whole thus it is in the genitive case. In this case the word that is describing a part of the soldiers (many) is in the accusative case.

Perfect Tense

Forming the Perfect:

The Perfect tense is used for actions which began in the past and have been completed.

Translation: ____-ed

- Keyword: “**have**”
 - Example. I **have** walked, they **have** sung, you **have** learned.
 - Or verbs can end in -ed. I walked, they sung, you learned.

Step1: Find the **perfect stem**.

- The perfect stem is found by looking at the **third principal part** of the verb and removing the **-i**.
 - Example: amo, amare, **amavi**
 - perfect stem=**amav-**

Step 2: Add the endings

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-i	-imus
2 nd	-isti	-istis
3 rd	-it	-erunt

Example: amo, amare, amavi- to love

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Amavi I loved	Amavimus we loved
2 nd	Amavisti you loved	Amavistis you all loved
3 rd	Amavit he/she/it loved	Amaverunt they loved

Pluperfect Tense

Forming the Pluperfect:

The pluperfect is the past of the past.

This tense is used to describe actions which occurred before other past actions.

Translation: had ____-ed

- Keyword: “**had**”
 - Example. I **had** walked, they **had** sung, you **had** learned.

Step1: Find the **perfect stem**.

- The perfect stem is found by looking at the **third principal part** of the verb and removing the **-i**.
 - Example: amo, amare, **amavi**
 - perfect stem=**amav-**

Step 2: Add the endings

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-eram	-eramus
2 nd	-eras	-eratis
3 rd	-erat	-erant

Example: amo, amare, amavi- to love

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Amaveram I had loved	Amaveramus we had loved
2 nd	Amaveras you had loved	Amaveratis you all had loved
3 rd	Amaverat he/she/it had loved	Amaverant they had loved

Future Perfect Tense

Forming the Future Perfect:

The Future perfect is used for actions that are anticipated to be completed in a future but when there is awareness of its occurrence, the action would have been completed.

Translation: will have _____-ed

- Keyword: “**will have**”
 - Example. I **will have** walked, they **will have** sung, you **will have** learned.

Step1: Find the **perfect stem**.

- The perfect stem is found by looking at the **third principal part** of the verb and removing the **-i**.
 - Example: amo, amare, **amavi**
 - perfect stem=**amav-**

Step 2: Add the endings

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-ero	-erimus
2 nd	-eris	-eritis
3 rd	-erit	-erint

Example: amo, amare, amavi- to love

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Amavero I will have loved	Amaverimus we will have loved
2 nd	Amaveris you will have loved	Amaveritis you all will have loved
3 rd	Amaverit he/she/it will have loved	Amaverint they will have loved

Personal Pronoun (3rd person): Is, Ea, Id (he, she, it)

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nom. <i>subject</i>	Is (he)	Ea (she)	Id (it)	Ei (they)	Eae (they)	Ea (they)
Gen. <i>Possession (of/ 's)</i>	Eius (of him)	Eius (of her)	Eius (of it)	Eorum (of them)	Earum (of them)	Eorum (of them)
Dat. <i>Indirect object (to/for)</i>	Ei (to/for him)	Ei (to/for her)	Ei (to/for it)	Eis (to/for them)	Eis (to/for them)	Eis (to/for them)
Acc. <i>Direct object, object of preposition</i>	Eum (him)	Eam (her)	Id (it)	Eos (them)	Eas (them)	Ea (them)
Abl. <i>Object of preposition</i>	Eo (with/by him)	Ea (with/by her)	Eo (with/by it)	Eis (with/by them)	Eis (with/by them)	Eis (with/by them)

Demonstrative Pronoun: Hic, Haec, Hoc (this one)

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nom. <i>subject</i>	Hic (this one)	Haec (this one)	Hoc (this thing)	Hi (these ones)	Hae (these ones)	Haec (these things)
Gen. <i>Possession (of/ 's)</i>	Huius (of this one)	Huius (of this one)	Huius (of this thing)	Horum (of these ones)	Harum (of these ones)	Horum (of these things)
Dat. <i>Indirect object (to/for)</i>	Huic (to/for this one)	Huic (to/for this one)	Huic (to/for this thing)	His (to/for these ones)	His (to/for these ones)	His (to/for these things)
Acc. <i>Direct object, object of preposition</i>	Hunc (this one)	Hanc (this one)	Hoc (this thing)	Hos (these ones)	Has (these ones)	Haec (these things)
Abl. <i>Object of preposition</i>	Hoc (with/by this one)	Hac (with/by this one)	Hoc (with/by this thing)	His (with/by these ones)	His (with/by these ones)	His (with/by these things)

Demonstrative Pronoun: Ille, illa, illud (that one)

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nom. <i>subject</i>	Ille (that one)	Illa (that one)	Illud (that thing)	Illi (those ones)	Illae (those ones)	Illa (those things)
Gen. <i>Possession (of/ 's)</i>	Illius (of that one)	Illius (of that one)	Illius (of that thing)	Illorum (of those ones)	Illarum (of those ones)	Illorum (of those things)
Dat. <i>Indirect object (to/for)</i>	Illi (to/for that one)	Illi (to/for that one)	Illi (to/for that thing)	Illis (to/for those ones)	Illis (to/for those ones)	Illis (to/for those things)
Acc. <i>Direct object, object of preposition</i>	Illum (that one)	Illam (that one)	Illud (that thing)	Illos (those ones)	Illas (those ones)	Illa (those things)
Abl. <i>Object of preposition</i>	Illo (with/by that one)	Illa (with/by that one)	Illo (with/by that thing)	Illis (with/by those ones)	Illis (with/by those ones)	Illis (with/by those things)

Reflexive Pronoun: _____, Sui (**himself, herself, itself, themselves**)

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular/ Plural</u>
Nom. <i>subject</i>	
Gen. <i>Possession (of/ 's)</i>	Sui (of himself, herself, itself, themselves)
Dat. <i>Indirect object (to/for)</i>	Sibi (to/for himself, herself, itself, themselves)
Acc. <i>Direct object, object of preposition</i>	Se (himself, herself, itself, themselves)
Abl. <i>Object of preposition</i>	Se (with/by himself, herself, itself, themselves)

Example:

Puer **se** ridet.

The boy laughs at **himself**.

Feminae **se** spectabant.

The women were looking at **themselves**.

Is **sibi** de **se** fabulam narravit.

He told a story **to himself** about **himself**.