

Nomen: _____ Datum: _____

Latin 1 Summer 2019 Review Packet

Summer Packet Rubric

- Students are responsible for all of the information in the review packet regardless of attempting/completing the packet or not
- The summer review packet is for **practice ONLY** and not a grade
- Students may use their textbook/notes as needed, but are to work **independently**
- The summer packet is to be completed with a No. 2 pencil ONLY

If you have any issues printing the review packet or any questions / concerns regarding the study guide, please contact me via my e-mail **immediately**: jsmith@classicalprep.org. After the last day of school (Friday, 05/24/19), I will be checking my e-mail periodically throughout the summer.

Here is the completion summer schedule for the Latin review packet. When you have successfully read/completed the exercises on the designated page(s), please put a check mark in the space provided next to the date of completion. I have also included blank charts for additional practice. **N.B.** Some sections are longer than others, so please feel free to work ahead of the schedule given below.

Worksheet Assignment	Page(s)	Date of Completion	Completion Check
English Grammar and Noun Drills	pp. 1 - 6	Week of: <u>05/27/19 - 05/31/19</u>	[]
Latin Noun Declension Practice	pp. 7-9	Week of: <u>06/03/19 - 06/07/19</u>	[]
Latin Adjective/Noun Agreement	pp. 9-13	Week of: <u>06/10/19 - 06/14/19</u>	[]
Latin Verb Practice	pp. 14-20	Week of: <u>06/17/19 - 06/21/19</u>	[]
Latin Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns	pp. 20-24	Week of: <u>06/24/19 - 06/28/19</u>	[]
Roman Numerals	p. 24	Week of: <u>07/02/19 - 07/06/19</u>	[]
Latin Practice Exam	pp. 25-30	Week of: <u>07/09/19 - 07/13/19</u>	[]

English/Latin Grammar Review: (Nouns); *Ecce Romani I*

Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech	Definition	Examples
Nouns	Persons, Places, Things, Ideas	“John, Jane, Roman, food, water”
Pronouns	Used to take the place of nouns	<i>Personal</i> : “I, you, he/she/it // we, you all, they” <i>Possessive</i> : “My, your, his, her, its” <i>Demonstrative</i> : “this, that, the same, such” <i>Interrogative</i> : “who?, what?, which?” <i>Relative</i> : “who, what, which”
Verbs	Words used to indicate actions or being	“fight, run, play, speak, hide, see, watch, guard, were, will be”
Prepositions	Words used to link other words	“to, for, in, in, at, through”
Adverbs	Words used to modify or specify words in a sentence	“Well, recently, soon, while, quickly, fortunately”
Adjectives	Words used to describe	“beautiful, big, small, rich, poor”

Sentence Structure

Cicero walks slowly to the large building.

Noun (Subject): “Cicero”
 Verb: “walks”
 Adverb: “slowly”
 Preposition: “to”
 Adjective: “large”
 Noun (Object): “building”

Latin Grammar

Latin is an inflected language, meaning that word endings are important in determining a given word’s function within a given context. When Latin nouns are inflected, it is called **declension**. When Latin verbs are inflected, it is called **conjugation**.

Six (6) Latin Cases:

Case	Case Function	Examples (Latin forms in parentheses)
Nominative	Subject	Horatia (Horatia) goes to school.
Genitive	Limits Noun	Quintus carries Horatia’s (Horatiae) book.
Dative	Indirect Object	Give the book to Horatia! (Horatiae)
Accusative	Direct Object	Quintus sees Horatia. (Horatiam)
Ablative	Utility Case	Scintilla sees Quintus with Horatia. (cum Horatiā)
Vocative	Direct Address	“ Horatia, go away!” (Horatia)

Noun Declension: First, Second, Third Declension

Latin utilizes six (6) cases with their own word endings to determine a noun’s role in a given context.

Latin Noun Declension Practice

Directions: Identify the declension of the noun (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th) by the genitive singular* ending and then circle the correct gender of the adjective (1st and 2nd declension) to agree with the noun. Remember the noun essentials for nouns: nominative singular, genitive singular, gender, and meaning. For example: puella, *puellae* f. “girl.” The word in italics (*puellae*) is the genitive singular. Adjectives agree with nouns in gender, number and case.

LATIN NOUNS	DECLENSION	LATIN ADJECTIVE (Circle One)		
Example: lanista, lanistae m. “gladiator trainer”	First (1 st)	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
1. aqua, aquae f. “water”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
2. pirus, piri f. “pear tree”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
3. auriga, aurigae m. “charioteer”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
4. abyssus, abyssi f. “abyss, deep pit”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
5. luna, lunae f. “moon”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
6. vinum, vini n. “wine”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
7. decus, decoris n. “ornament”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
8. trabs, trabis f. “tree trunk”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
9. rete, retis n. “snare, net” (i-stem)		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
10. sapientia, sapientiae f. “wisdom”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
11. somnus, somni m. “sleep”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
12. prunus, pruni f. “plum tree”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
13. princeps, principis m. “emperor”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
14. flumen, fluminis n. “river”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
15. malus, mali f. “apple tree”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
16. auris, auris f. “ear” (i-stem)		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
17. cornu, cornus n. “horn”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
18. humus, humi f. “earth, ground, soil”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
19. os, oris n. “mouth, face”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
20. ignis, ignis m. “fire” (i-stem)		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
21. vexillum, vexilli n. “flag”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
22. scelus, sceleris n. “crime”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
23. thesaurus, thesauri m. “treasure”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
24. methodus, methodi f. “method”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
25. dryas, dryadis f. “elf”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
26. draco, draconis m. “dragon”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
27. vestigium, vestigii n. “footprint, trace, track”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
28. opus, operis n. “work, labor”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
29. iter, itineris n. “journey”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
30. mare, maris n. “sea” (i-stem)		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
31. miles, militis m. “soldier”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
32. mors, mortis f. “death” (i-stem)		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
33. animal, animalis n. “animal” (i-stem)		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
34. consilium, consilii n. “plan, advice”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
35. dolor, doloris m. “pain, anguish, sorrow”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
36. ars, artis f. “art” (i-stem)		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
37. imperium, imperii n. “order, command, power”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
38. spes, spei f. “hope”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
39. frumentum, frumenti n. “grain”		-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)

Latin nouns are grouped into categories known as declensions because they share the same set of case endings. You cannot mix and match declensions endings. The only way to know what declension a noun is in for declensions 1-4 and to know which endings to use is by the genitive singular ending only. For fifth declension, you have to know that the nominative singular ends in (-es) and the genitive singular ends in (-ei). To decline, go to the genitive singular ending to identify the declension. Next, drop the ending off to get the noun's base and then from there, add the appropriate endings listed below. The case endings on a Latin noun tell us the noun's job in a sentence.

Nominative Case = Subject (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Genitive Case = Possession (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Dative Case = Indirect Object (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Accusative Case = Direct Object (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Ablative Case = Utility Case (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Vocative Case = Direct Address (Example: Quintus, tell me a story about Rome.)

Latin Noun Case Endings

SINGULAR

Declension	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension		3 rd Declension Consonant Stem		3 rd Declension i-stem		4 th Declension		5 th Declension
	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	M / F	Neuter	M / F	Neuter	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nominative	-a	-us, -ius, -r	-um	(any)	(any)	(any)	-e, -al, or -ar	-us	-u	-es
Genitive	-ae	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is	-us	-us	-ei
Dative	-ae	-o	-o	-i	-i	-i	-i	-ui	-u	-ei
Accusative	-am	-um	-um	-em	same as Nom.	-em	-same as Nom.	-um	-u	-em
Ablative	-a	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-i	-u	-u	-e
Vocative	-a	-e, -i, -r	-um	-same as Nom.	-same as Nom.	-same as Nom.	-same as Nom.	-us	-u	-es

PLURAL

Declension	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension		3 rd Declension Consonant Stem		3 rd Declension i-stem		4 th Declension		5 th Declension
	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	M / F	Neuter	M / F	Neuter	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nominative	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
Genitive	-arum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
Dative	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
Accusative	-as	-os	-a	-es	-a	-es/is*	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
Ablative	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
Vocative	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-ia	-us	-us	-es

*Alternate Form

M = Masculine

F = Feminine

N = Neuter

1st (Feminine) and 2nd (Masculine & Neuter) Declension Adjectives

longus (M), longa (F), longum (N) 'long'

miser (M), misera (F), miserum (N) 'wretched'

pulcher (M), pulchra (F), pulchrum (N) 'beautiful, handsome'

Latin Noun Vocabulary Review and Word Lists:

Note: When memorizing Latin nouns, you must memorize them by all four (4) noun essentials:

Nominative Singular, Genitive Singular, Gender, Meaning

First Declension Nouns (-ae):

-Nouns of the first declension are primarily feminine nouns:

casa, *casae* f. 'house, cottage' (1) Dictionary Form: casa, -ae f. 'house, cottage' (1)
familia, *familiae* f. 'family, household' (1) Dictionary Form: familia, -ae f. 'family, household' (1)

casa, -ae f. 'house, cottage' (1)
cēna, -ae f. 'dinner' (1)
fēmina, -ae f. 'woman' (1)
puella, -ae f. 'girl' (1)
terra, -ae f. 'land' (1)
fābula, -ae f. 'story' (1)
pugna, -ae f. 'fight' (1)
īnsula, -ae f. 'island' (1)
nauta, -ae **m.** 'sailor' (1)
patria, -ae f. 'fatherland' (1)
hasta, -ae f. 'spear' (1)
gloria, -ae f. 'glory' (1)
porta, -ae f. 'gate' (1)
via, -ae f. 'way, road' (1)
statua, -ae f. 'statue' (1)
filia, -ae f. 'daughter' (1)

Second Declension Nouns (-i) (Masculine):

-Nouns of the second declension are primarily masculine or neuter in their gender:

cibus, *cibī* m. 'food' (2) Dictionary Form: cibus, -ī m. 'food'
filius, *filiū* m. 'son' (2) Dictionary Form: filius, -ī m. 'son'
ager, *agrī* m. 'field' (2) Dictionary Form: ager, -ī m. 'field'

magister, *magistrī* m. 'master' (2)
colōnus, -ī m. 'farmer' (2)
puer, *puerī* m. 'boy; children' (2)
locus, -ī m. 'place' (2); (loca, locōrum n. pl.)
populus, -ī m. 'people' (2)
hortus, -ī m. 'garden' (2)
mūrus, -ī m. 'wall'
equus, *equī* m. 'horse' (2)
vir, *virī* m. 'man' (2)
amīcus, -ī m. 'friend' (male) (2)
animus, -ī m. 'mind' (2)
sonus, -ī m. 'sound' (2)
marītus, -ī m. 'husband' (2)

Second Declension Nouns (-i) (Neuter):

caelum, *caelī* n. 'sky, heaven' (2) Dictionary Form: caelum, -ī n. 'sky, heaven'
imperium, *imperī* n. 'order' (2) Dictionary Form: imperium, -ī n. 'order'

saxum, -ī n. 'rock' (2)
perīculum, -ī n. 'danger' (2)
verbum, -ī n. 'word' (2)
bellum, -ī n. 'war' (2)
templum, -ī n. 'temple' (2)
vīnum, -ī n. 'wine' (2)
arma, -ōrum n. pl. 'arms, weapons' (2)
proelium, -ī n. 'battle' (2)
auxilium, -ī n. 'help' (2)
praesidium, -ī n. 'garrison' (2)
exemplum, -ī n. 'example' (2)
frūmentum, -ī n. 'grain, corn' (2)

Third Declension Nouns (Masculine and Feminine):

frāter frātris m. 'brother' (3)
pater, patris m. 'father' (3)
mater, matris f. 'mother' (3)
comes, comitis c. 'comrade' (3)
canis, canis c. 'dog' (3)
nāvis, nāvis f. 'ship' (3) (i-stem)
urbs, urbis f. 'city' (3 i-stem)
mors, mortis f. 'death' (3 i-stem)

Third Declension Nouns (Neuter):

nōmen, nōminis 'name' (3)
carmen, carminis n. 'song' (3)
flūmen, flūminis n. 'river' (3)
mare, maris n. 'sea' (3 i-stem)
moenia, moenium n. pl. 'walls' (3 i-stem)

Fourth Declension Nouns:

cursus, cursus m. "course"
exercitus, exercitus m. "army"
acus, acus m. "needle"
manus, manus f. "hand, band (of men)"

Fourth Declension Nouns (Neuter):

cornu, cornus n. "horn"
genu, genus n. "knee"
gelu, gelus n. "frost, chill"

Fifth Declension Nouns:

dies, diei m. "day"
res, rei f. "matter, affair"
spes, spei f. "hope"
fides, fidei f. "faith"

Noun Declension Practice

Noun: <i>aquila</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): aquila, aquilae f. “eagle”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					
Vocative					

Noun: <i>magus</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): magus, magi m. “wizard”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					
Vocative					

Noun: <i>legio</i>					
Noun Essentials: legio, legionis f. “legion”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					
Vocative					

Noun: <i>mens</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): mens, mentis f. "mind" (i-stem)					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					
Vocative					

Noun: <i>pondus</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): pondus, ponderis n. "weight"					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					
Vocative					

Noun: <i>cubile</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): cubile, cubilis n. "bed" (i-stem)					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					
Vocative					

Noun: <i>conatus</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): conatus, conatus m. "attempt"					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					

Noun: <i>genu</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): <i>genu, genus n.</i> “knee”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					
Vocative					

Noun: <i>effigies</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): <i>effigies, effigiei f.</i> “image, likeness”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative					
Genitive					
Dative					
Accusative					
Ablative					
Vocative					

Latin Grammar Review: (Nouns/Adjectives); *Ecce Romani I*

Adjectives are words that accompany nouns and modify them in size, shape, quality, texture and so forth.

Example: Cicero writes a **good** book.

In Latin, adjectives are declined like nouns and agree with the nouns they modify in: gender, number, and case.

First and Second Declension Adjectives:

-Decline like first and second nouns

Three types of First and Second Declension Adjectives:

bonus, bona, bonum

‘good’

Dictionary Form: *bonus, -a, -um*

miser, misera, miserum

‘miserable, wretched’

Dictionary Form: *miser, -a, -um*

sacer, sacra, sacrum

‘sacred’

Dictionary Form: *sacer, -a, -um*

Third Declension Adjectives:

-Most third declension adjectives decline like third declension (-i) stem nouns

-They keep an (-i) in the ablative singular, genitive plural, and in neuter nominative and accusative plural.

Three types of Third Declension Adjectives:

Three Terminations in the Nominative Singular: *ācer* (M), *ācris* (F), *ācre* (N) 'sharp'
 Two Terminations in the Nominative Singular: *fortis* (M/F), *forte* (N) 'brave'
 One Termination in the Nominative Singular: *ingēns*, *ingentis* (M/F/N) 'huge'

Latin Adjective Case Endings

SINGULAR

Declension	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension	3 rd Declension (i-stem)
Gender	F.	M/F (N)	M / F / (N)
Nominative	-a	-us, -er, -ir / (-um)	*any (Nominative Singular Varies)
Genitive	-ae	-i	-is
Dative	-ae	-o	-i
Accusative	-am	-um	-em / (same as nom.)
Ablative	-ā	-o	-i
Vocative	-a	-e, -er, ir / (um)	same as nom.

PLURAL

Declension	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension	3 rd Declension (i-stem)
Gender	F	M/F (N)	M / F / (N)
Nominative	-ae	-i / (-a)	-es, -es, (-ia)
Genitive	-arum	-orum	-ium
Dative	-is	-is	-ibus
Accusative	-as	-os / (-a)	-es, -es, (-ia)
Ablative	-is	-is	-ibus
Vocative	-ae	-i / (-a)	-es, -es, (-ia)

M = Masculine F = Feminine N = Neuter

1st (Feminine) and 2nd (Masculine & Neuter) Declension Adjectives

longus (M), *longa* (F), *longum* (N) 'long'
miser (M), *misera* (F), *miserum* (N) 'wretched'
pulcher (M), *pulchra* (F), *pulchrum* (N) 'beautiful, handsome'

3rd Declension Adjectives

3-endings *celer* (M), *celeris* (F), *celere* (N) 'quick, swift'

2-endings *omnis* (M/F), *omne* (N) 'all, every'

1-ending *felix* (nom. sing.), *felicis* (gen. sing.) 'lucky'

*3rd Declension Adjectives Decline like i-stem 3rd Declension Nouns EXCEPT the ablative singular ends in an -i and NOT an -e

Adjective / Noun Agreement Practice

Noun: <i>palus</i>					
Noun Essentials: <i>palus, paludis</i> f. “swamp”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective: <i>sordida</i>					
Adjective Essentials: <i>sordidus</i> (M), <i>sordida</i> (F), <i>sordidum</i> (N) “dirty”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Singular Meaning	Adjective / Noun Plural	English Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Utility Case				
Vocative	Direct Address				

Noun: <i>faber</i>					
Noun Essentials: <i>faber, fabri</i> m. “worker”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective: <i>turpis</i>					
Adjective Essentials: <i>turpis</i> (M/F), <i>turpe</i> (N) “disgraceful, shameful”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Singular Meaning	Adjective / Noun Plural	English Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Utility Case				
Vocative	Direct Address				

Noun: <i>dignitas</i>					
Noun Essentials: <i>dignitas, dignitatis</i> f. “worth”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective: <i>optima</i>					
Adjective Essentials: <i>optimus</i> (M), <i>optima</i> (F), <i>optimum</i> (N) “best”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Singular Meaning	Adjective / Noun Plural	English Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Utility Case				
Vocative	Direct Address				

Adjective / Noun Agreement Tables:

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Adjective	Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Adjective / Noun Meaning
<i>incolumis nauta</i>	genitive/plural				
<i>mea fides</i>	accusative/singular				
<i>pulchrum lumen</i>	nominative/plural				
<i>ingēns ager</i>	dative/singular				
<i>fortis legatus</i>	ablative/plural				

First and Second Declension Adjectives:

bonus, bona bonum ‘good’

Dictionary Form: bonus, -a, -um

miser, misera, miserum ‘wretched, miserable’

Dictionary Form: miser, -a, -um

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum ‘beautiful’

Dictionary Form: pulcher, -a, -um

laetus, -a, -um ‘happy’

magnus, -a, -um ‘great, big’

multus, -a, -um ‘much, many’

malus, -a, -um ‘bad’

meus, -a, -um ‘my’

tuus, -a, -um ‘your’ (sg)

noster, nostra, nostrum ‘our’

vester, vestra, vestrum ‘your’ (pl)

Third Declension Adjectives:

acer, acris, acre ‘sharp, bitter’

fortis, forte ‘brave’

omnis, omne ‘all’

incolumis, incolume ‘safe, unharmed’

ingēns, ingentis ‘huge’

Irregular Adjectives: (U.N.U.S. N.A.U.T.A.)

There are nine Latin adjectives that decline like first and second declension adjectives EXCEPT in their genitive singular and dative singular forms. Unlike regular first and second declension adjectives, their genitive singular is (-īus) and their dative singular is (-ī). Apart from this difference, they decline like first and second declension adjectives in their other cases. These adjectives can be remembered by the acronym U.N.U.S. N.A.U.T.A.

UNUS

Ūnus, -a, -um

‘one’

Nūllus, -a, -um

‘no, none’

Ūllus, -a, -um

‘any’

Sōlus, -a, -um

‘alone, only’

NAUTA

Neuter, neutra, neutrum

‘neither’

Alius, -a, -ud

‘another, other’

Uter, utra, utrum

‘either, which (of two)’

Tōtus, -a, -um

‘whole, entire’

Alter, altera, alterum

‘the other (of two)’

Adjective/Noun Agreement Practice

Noun:					
Noun Essentials:					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective:					
Adjective Essentials:					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Meaning (S)	Adjective / Noun (P)	English Meaning (P)
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Utility Case				
Vocative	Direct Address				

Noun:					
Noun Essentials:					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective:					
Adjective Essentials:					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Meaning (S)	Adjective / Noun Plural	English Meaning (P)
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Utility Case				
Vocative	Direct Address				

Latin Grammar Review: *Ecce Romani I* (Verbs)

Verbs are words used in Latin, as in English, to express action or a state of being.

Like nouns, Latin verbs are inflected. When Latin verbs are inflected, it is known as *conjugation*.

Latin Verbs have the following traits:

Person: First, Second, Third (Singular: ‘I, You, He/She/It’ Plural: ‘We, You (all), They’)
 Number: Singular, Plural
 Tense: Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, Future Perfect
 Voice: Active, *Passive*
 Mood: Indicative, Imperative, *Subjunctive*

Most Regular Verbs have four (4) Principal Parts:

Example: *habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum* ‘to have’ (2)

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) First Person Singular, Present Active Indicative | (<i>habeo</i>) |
| (2) Present Active Infinitive | (<i>habere</i>) |
| (3) First Person Singular, Perfect Active Indicative | (<i>habui</i>) |
| (4) Supine | (<i>habitum</i>) |
| (5) Conjugation: (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 3 rd -io, 4 th) and irregular verbs (i.e. ‘ <i>esse, ire, velle,</i> ’ etc.) | |

Verb Active Personal Endings

Singular	Present Tense	Imperfect Tense	Future Tense	Perfect Tense	Pluperfect Tense	Future Perfect Tense
Principal Part Used + Ending	1 st – 2 nd	1 st – 2 nd	1 st – 2 nd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd
<i>First</i>	-o	-bam	-bo / -am	-i	-eram	-ero
<i>Second</i>	-s	-bas	-bis / -es	-isti	-eras	-eris
<i>Third</i>	-t	-bat	-bit / -et	-it	-erat	-erit
Plural						
<i>First</i>	-mus	-bamus	-bimus / -emus	-imus	-eramus	-erimus
<i>Second</i>	-tis	-batis	-bitis / -etis	-istis	-eratis	-eritis
<i>Third</i>	-nt	-bant	-bunt / -ent	-erunt	-erant	-erint

Example: *habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum* ‘to have’ (2)

- Part 1: For 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs, take the present active infinitive (*habēre*) and drop the (-re) ending to get the stem: *habē* for the present, imperfect and future perfect tenses.
- Part 2: From here, add your personal endings. For 3rd, 3rd-io and 4th conjugation verbs, go to the first principal part, drop the (-o) and then add the endings. Remember, for 3rd, 3rd -io and 4th conjugation, you will have to add a vowel to some of the endings (i.e. *audi+u+nt = audiunt* ‘they hear’) 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs use the first set of future endings (‘*bo, bis, bit...*’) while 3rd, 3rd-io, and 4th use the second set of endings (‘*am, es, et...*’). The principal parts of the verb tells you the conjugation of the verb.

Part 3: To form the perfect, pluperfect or future perfect active of a Latin verb, go the verb's third principal part (which must be memorized like the other principal parts), drop the (-i) ending and add the necessary endings.

The **Imperative** form of the verb is used in giving orders. Example: ad agrum festina! "Hurry (you sg.) to the field!"

Present Infinitive	1st (parare)	2nd (monere)	3rd (regere)	3rd-io (capere)	4th (audire)
2nd person Imperative Sing.	para	mone	rege	cape	audi
2nd person Imperative Pl.	parate	monete	regite	capite	audite

For prohibitions or negative commands (don't), use noli (singular) and nolite (plural) + infinitive

Example: noli manere, Horatia – Don't stay, Horatia.

Example: nolite clamare, pueri – Don't shout, boys.

Verb Conjugation Practice 1:

Verb: <i>erro</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): erro, errare, erravi "to wander, to err"				
Tense: <i>Imperfect</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb: <i>lugeo</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): lugeo, lugere, luxi "to mourn"				
Tense: <i>Present</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb: <i>cano</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): cano, canere, cecini “to sing”				
Tense: <i>Perfect</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb: <i>cupio</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): cupio, cupere, cupivi “to desire”				
Tense: <i>Future</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb: <i>aestimo</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): aestimo, aestimare, aestimavi “to value”				
Tense: <i>Future</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb: <i>perdo</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): perdo, perdere, perdidi “to destroy”				
Tense: <i>Pluperfect</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb: <i>pono</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): pono, ponere, posui “to place”				
Tense: <i>Future Perfect</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb Conjugation Tables:

Conjugated Verb	First Person Present (S)	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>eramus</i>				
<i>eris</i>				
<i>fuerat</i>				
<i>fueris</i>				
<i>sumus</i>				

Conjugated Verb	First Person Singular	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>parāte</i>				
<i>sede</i>				
<i>currite</i>				
<i>tempta</i>				
<i>mitte</i>				

Conjugated Verb	First Person Present (S)	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>manseris</i>				
<i>miserant</i>				
<i>dicebat</i>				
<i>narrabitis</i>				
<i>necabis</i>				

Conjugated Verb	First Person Singular	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>surgunt</i>				
<i>puniebamus</i>				
<i>adiuvabunt</i>				
<i>coniecisti</i>				
<i>cogitaveritis</i>				

Conjugated Verb	First Person Present (S)	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>potuerat</i>				
<i>vis</i>				
<i>ibatis</i>				
<i>erit</i>				
<i>fuisti</i>				

Conjugated Verb	First Person Singular	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>vocabant</i>				
<i>obsidebo</i>				
<i>tradidit</i>				
<i>steteratis</i>				
<i>cecideris</i>				

Conjugated Verb	First Person Present (S)	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>tulit</i>				
<i>feram</i>				
<i>egeram</i>				
<i>conduxero</i>				
<i>descendes</i>				

Conjugated Verb	First Person Singular	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>considebat</i>				
<i>colueritis</i>				
<i>legeras</i>				
<i>redibitis</i>				
<i>aedificavistis</i>				

First Conjugation (-ā) Verbs:

ambulō, ambulāre, ambulavi ‘to walk’ (1)
nārrō, nārrāre, narravi ‘to tell’ (1)
parō, parāre, paravi ‘to prepare’ (1)
vocō, vocāre, vocavi ‘to call’ (1)
dō, dare, dedi ‘to give’ (1)
sto, stare, steti ‘to stand’ (1)
tempto, temptare, temptavi “to try” (1)

Second Conjugation (-ē) Verbs:

maneō, manēre, mansi ‘to wait’ (2)
videō, vidēre, vidi ‘to see’ (2)
sedeō, sedēre, sedi ‘to sit’ (2)
timeō, timēre, timui ‘to fear’ (2)
habeō, habēre, habui ‘to have’ (2)
moneō, monēre, monui ‘to warn, advise’ (2)
taceō, tacēre, tacui ‘to be silent’ (2)
teneō, tenēre, tenui ‘to hold’ (2)

Third Conjugation (short -e) Verbs:

dīcō, dīcere, dixi ‘to say’ (3)
emō, emere, emi ‘to buy’ (3)
pōnō, pōnere, posui ‘to put, place’ (3)
dedo, dedere, dedidi “to surrender” (3)

Third Conjugation (-io) Verbs:

faciō, facere, feci ‘to do, make’ (3-io)
cupiō, cupere, cupivi ‘to desire, want’ (3-io)
capiō, capere, cepi ‘to take’ (3-io)
fugiō, fugere, fugi ‘to flee’ (3-io)
iaciō, iacere, ieci ‘to throw’ (3-io)
accipiō, accipere, accepi ‘to receive’ (3-io)

Fourth Conjugation (-ī) Verbs:

audiō, audīre, audivi ‘to hear’ (4)
dormiō, dormīre, dormivi ‘to sleep’ (4)
veniō, venire, veni ‘to come’ (4)
circumvenio, circumvenire, circumveni “to come around” (4)

Irregular Verbs:

sum, esse, fui ‘to be’ (irreg.)
ferro, ferre, tuli “to carry, bear”
possum, posse, potui “to be able”
nolo, nolle, nolui “to be unwilling, to not want”
volo, velle, volui “to want, to be willing”

Verb Conjugation Practice

Verb:				
Verb Principal Parts (3):				
Tense:				
Voice:				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb:				
Verb Principal Parts (3):				
Tense:				
Voice:				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb:				
Verb Principal Parts (3):				
Tense:				
Voice:				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Demonstrative Pronouns (Chapters 26-27):

In Latin, demonstratives serve as pronouns or adjectives which are equivalent to *this/these* and *that/those* in English. ***Note:** The genitive and dative singular of these demonstratives are irregular like the irregular adjectives; the genitive singular ends in (-**ius**) and the dative singular ends in (-**ī**); otherwise, they decline like first and second declension adjectives. (i.e. *bonus, bona, bonum* “good”)

- **is, ea, id** “he, she, it, this, that” [the one spoken of]
- **ille, illa, illud** “that (singular) *over there*, those (plural)” More emphatic than *is, ea, id* and can be used to indicate a subject change
- **hic, haec, hoc** “this (singular), these (plural)” [here]

Personal Pronouns

Case	Case Function	1 st Person (Singular)	2 nd Person (Singular)	3 rd Person / Reflexive (Singular)
Nominative	Subject	ego “I”	tu “you”	-- “himself, herself”
Genitive	Limits Noun	mei (objective*)	tui (objective*)	sui (objective*)
Dative	Indirect Object	mihi	tibi	sibi
Accusative	Direct Object	me	te	se
Ablative	Limits Verb	me	te	se
Case	Case Function	1 st Person (Plural)	2 nd Person (Plural)	3 rd Person / Reflexive (Plural)
Nominative	Subject	nos “we”	vos “you”	-- “themselves”
Genitive	Limits Noun	nostri (objective*)	vestri (objective*)	sui (objective*)
Dative	Indirect Object	nobis	vobis	sibi
Accusative	Direct Object	nos	vos	se
Ablative	Limits Verb	nobis	vobis	se

Part V: Adjective / Noun Agreement Instructions: Please decline and translate each pronoun/noun pair.

Noun: <i>mater</i>					
Noun Essentials: <i>mater, matris</i> f. “mother”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective: <i>is</i> (M), <i>ea</i> (F), <i>id</i> (N)					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Noun Job	Adjective Singular	Noun Singular	Adjective Plural	Noun Plural
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Limits Verb				

Noun: <i>dens</i>					
Noun Essentials: dens, dentis m. “tooth”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective: <i>hic (M), haec (F), hoc (N)</i>					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Noun Job	Adjective Singular	Noun Singular	Adjective Plural	Noun Plural
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Limits Verb				

Noun: <i>tempus</i>					
Noun Essentials: tempus, temporis n. “time”					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective: <i>ille (M), illa (F), illud (N)</i>					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Noun Job	Adjective Singular	Noun Singular	Adjective Plural	Noun Plural
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Limits Verb				

Part VI: Pronoun / Noun Agreement Tables: Please provide the declined Latin forms, gender and declined English meaning for each requested case/number adjective/noun pair using the vocabulary from the word lists in this packet.

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Adjective	Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Adjective / Noun Meaning
<i>haec soror</i>	genitive/plural				
<i>ille rēx</i>	accusative/singular				
<i>id nōmen</i>	nominative/plural				
<i>hic exercitus</i>	dative/singular				
<i>illa spes</i>	ablative/plural				

Personal Pronouns

The pronouns for the first person **ego** “I (sg.),” **nos** “We (pl.)” and second person **tu** “you (sg.)” and **vos** “you (pl.)” For third person personal pronouns, Latin uses the pronouns: **ille**, **is**, and **hic**. Like nouns, Latin personal pronouns decline in all cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative).

Examples: Will you walk **with us** to the field? *ambulabisne **nobiscum** ad agrum?*

Are you (singular) telling stories **to me**? *narrasne **mihi** fabulas?*

Part XII Instructions: Please Translate into English in the space provided.

1. videbamus illos. _____
2. illi nos videbant. _____
3. videbatisne me? _____
4. is te videbatne? _____
5. ea me videtne? _____
6. videbimus eum. _____
7. videbimusne eam? _____
8. videtis hunc regem. _____
9. ille rex vos videtne? _____
10. tu videbasne illum regem? _____

Roman Numerals

Cardinal show **value** = ('one, two, three, etc.')

Ordinal show **order** = ('first, second, third, etc.')

Numeral (Cardinal) – Shows Value	Declension
<i>ūnus</i> (masculine), <i>ūna</i> (feminine), <i>ūnum</i> (neuter)	Declines like 'ille' in genitive (-ius) and dative (-ī) singular
<i>duo</i> (masculine), <i>duae</i> (feminine), <i>duo</i> (neuter)	Irregular (similar to 2 nd and 3 rd Declension Adjectives)
<i>trēs</i> (masculine), <i>trēs</i> (feminine), <i>tria</i> (neuter)	Declines like plural of 'omnis, omne'

For the declension of the numerals I, II, and III, see Chapter 15

Example: *trium casārum* = 'of three houses'

Numerals *quattor* (4) to *centum* (100) do not decline

Ordinal numbers all decline like *bonus*, -a, -um

Example: *tertius, tertia, tertium* 'third' Dictionary Form: *tertius*, -a, -um

Roman Numeral Exercise

Part VII Directions: Translate the Arabic numerals in the table below into Latin. Provide the gender, number, case and meaning for the numerals (when applicable) and nouns in the table. **N.B.** Please provide only one answer for each problem, even for the problems that have more than one answer.

1. Example: (3) virī M/P/Nom. tres viri = "three men" (Subject)	5. (2) rebus ___/___/___	9. (1) sonitui ___/___/___
2. (1) uxoris ___/___/___	6. (2) matrum ___/___/___	10. (3) lecticae ___/___/___
3. (2) noctium ___/___/___	7. (1) voce ___/___/___	11. (1 st) luci ___/___/___
4. (1) miles ___/___/___	8. (1) lapidem ___/___/___	12. (2) montibus ___/___/___

Summer Exam Review

The following is a practice exam for your summer review packet. Each section is similar to sections of what you will encounter on the exam. The exam packet is for practice ONLY and not for a grade. Here is the structure of the practice exam:

Part I: One Adjective/Noun Agreement Table

Part II: One Verb Table

Part III: Composition (English to Latin) – Five Sentences

Part IV: Grammar/Comprehension Questions about underlined words in Part V of the exam – Five Questions

Part V: Translation of a section of the passage “Cincinnatus” // Five Lines

Part VI: Extra Credit

To prepare for your upcoming practice exam be sure to do the following:

- Complete this practice exam and then immediately check your answers with the answer key
- Study any returned graded assignments for this unit (i.e. “bell work, in-class assessments, review quiz, notes, translations,” etc.)
- Study your vocabulary using your flashcards
- Review using the online Latin labs: <http://www.umsl.edu/~phillipsm/oldrills/index.html>

Framer Flashcards on White/Notebook Paper (Additional Vocabulary Practice)

Directions:

Step 1: Trace a circle in the center of the paper.

Step 2: Use the ruler to draw the center lines – vertically & horizontally.

Note: Do **NOT** draw the outside lines – your entire sheet of paper is the box.

Step 3: Copy the bold words.

Step 4: Turn in the lid and the ruler.

<p>Definition</p> <p>Example: hortus, horti m. “garden”</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Illustration</p> <p>[Student draws a picture of a <i>hortus</i> “garden”]</p>
<p>Latin word used in an English sentence</p> <p>Many vegetables grow in the <u>hortus</u>. (garden)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">English Derivative</p> <p><i>Horticulture</i> is the art or practice of garden cultivation and management.</p>

**Latin
English**

Part I Instructions: Put each of the following adjective/noun pairs into their requested case/number and provide the meaning for each adjective/noun **pair** in the table below. When giving the meaning, be sure to provide the appropriate prepositions(s) when necessary. Please write clearly and legibly.

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Declined Adjective	Declined Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Declined Adjective / Noun Meaning
Ex. bonus vir	ablative/singular	bono	viro	M	by, with, from a good man
<i>hic poeta</i>	accusative/plural				
<i>ea toga</i>	genitive/singular				
<i>ille consul</i>	dative/plural				
<i>hoc proelium</i>	nominative/plural				
<i>ille senatus</i>	genitive/plural				

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Declined Adjective	Declined Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Declined Adjective / Noun Meaning
<i>id auxilium</i>	accusative/plural				
<i>hic mercator</i>	ablative/singular				
<i>illa toga</i>	dative/singular				
<i>hic senatus</i>	accusative/singular				
<i>haec fides</i>	nominative/plural				

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Declined Adjective	Declined Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Declined Adjective / Noun Meaning
<i>hic praedo</i>	accusative/plural				
<i>illud proelium</i>	dative/singular				
<i>id tempus</i>	genitive/plural				
<i>haec toga</i>	accusative/singular				
<i>ille civis</i>	nominative/plural				

Part II Instructions: Give the person (1, 2, 3), number (S, P), tense (Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, or Future Perfect) and conjugated meaning of each verb listed below based on how each verb is conjugated. Be sure to use the appropriate pronoun when giving the verb definition. Please write clearly and legibly.

Verb	Person (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	Number (S/P)	Tense (Pr, I, F, Plup., Perf., or FP)	Conjugated Meaning
Ex. amatis	2 nd	P	Pr	You all love
<i>tempta</i>				
<i>dedite</i>				
<i>repelle</i>				
<i>circumveni</i>				
<i>noli</i>				

Verb	Person (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	Number (S/P)	Tense (Pr, I, F, Plup., Perf., or FP)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>volebant</i>				
<i>non vis</i>				
<i>voluerat</i>				
<i>nolueris</i>				
<i>volemus</i>				

Verb	Person (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	Number (S/P)	Tense (Pr, I, F, Perf., Plup., or FP)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>dedetis</i>				
<i>repellit</i>				
<i>circumveniemus</i>				
<i>temptavisti</i>				
<i>non vult</i>				

Part III Instructions: Put the following English sentences into grammatically correct Latin. Please write clearly and legibly.

1. The consul himself is unwilling to surrender to the enemies. _____

2. The enemy will drive back aid from the city. _____

3. Do not (sg.) wage war with the comrades of Rome. _____

4. How will the general surround the enemy? _____

5. The envoy runs across the field to the general. _____

6. The brave man is both consul and dictator. _____

7. The consuls drive the enemies back from the city's walls. _____

8. Are the citizens willing to fight? _____

9. The citizens want to hear stories about the brave consul. _____

10. The father tells his children these stories. _____

11. Those very children always want to hear stories about wars and soldiers. _____

12. Horatia listens to these stories happily. _____

13. Scintilla tells these stories about brave women. _____

14. Is the enemy far from the city or across the river? _____

15. The dictator trains the legions and march to battle. _____

Part IV Instructions (15 points): The following questions are connected with the underlined words in the passage in Part V. Please print your answers clearly and legibly.

1. In line 1, what is the case of *castra*? What is the gender of *castra*? What is the noun job of *castra*?
2. In line 2, what is the case of *consulis*? What is the gender of *consulis*? What is the noun job of *consulis*?
3. In line 3, what is the person of the verb *oppugnant*? What is the number of *oppugnant*? What is the subject of *oppugnant*?
4. In line 5, what is the case of *hostes*? What is the gender of *hostes*? What is the noun job of *hostes*?
5. In line 6, what is the case of *fines*? What is the gender of *fines*? What is the noun job of *fines*?
6. In line 7, what is the case of *milites*? What is the gender of *milites*? What is the noun job of *milites*?
7. In line 7, what is the person of the verb *ducunt*? What is the number of *ducunt*? What is the subject of *ducunt*?
8. In line 8, what is the case of *agro*? What is the gender of *agro*? What is the noun job of *agro*?

Part V Instructions (30 points): Translate the following Latin passage into clear, idiomatic English. Please write clearly and legibly. .

Cincinnatus Romam servat (Cincinnatus Saves Rome)

postridie Cincinnatus exercitum in hostes ducit. media nocte ad castra hostium accedit. deinde milites iubet

hostes circumvenire magnosque clamores tollere. et hostes et consulis exercitus clamores audiunt. consul

‘audite, milites,’ inquit, ‘illos clamores. Romani auxilium ferunt hostesque iam oppugnant. erumpite et hostes

ipsi oppugnite.’ sic dicit militesque in proelium ducit.

iam Romani hostes extra utraque parte oppugnant. illi territi sunt. desperant et mox se dedunt. arma deponunt

et ad fines suos abeunt.

Cincinnatus milites Romanos ad urbem reducit. patres eum in urbem ducunt triumphantem. omnes cives

gaudent et epulas faciunt. sic Cincinnatus urbem servat. sed mox domum redit, togam deponit, in agro rursus

laborat.

Nomen: _____ Datum: _____

Latin 1 Summer 2019 Review Packet – Answer Key

Summer Packet Rubric

- Students are responsible for all of the information in the review packet regardless of attempting/completing the packet or not
- The summer review packet is for **practice ONLY** and not a grade
- Students may use their textbook/notes as needed, but are to work **independently**
- The summer packet is to be completed with a No. 2 pencil ONLY

If you have any issues printing the review packet or any questions / concerns regarding the study guide, please contact me via my e-mail **immediately**: jsmith@classicalprep.org. After the last day of school (Friday, 05/24/19), I will be checking my e-mail periodically throughout the summer.

Here is the completion summer schedule for the Latin review packet. When you have successfully read/completed the exercises on the designated page(s), please put a check mark in the space provided next to the date of completion. I have also included blank charts for additional practice. **N.B.** Some sections are longer than others, so please feel free to work ahead of the schedule given below.

Worksheet Assignment	Page(s)	Date of Completion	Completion Check
English Grammar and Noun Drills	pp. 1 - 6	Week of: <u>05/27/19 - 05/31/19</u>	[]
Latin Noun Declension Practice	pp. 7-9	Week of: <u>06/03/19 - 06/07/19</u>	[]
Latin Adjective/Noun Agreement	pp. 9-13	Week of: <u>06/10/19 – 06/14/19</u>	[]
Latin Verb Practice	pp. 14-20	Week of: <u>06/17/19 – 06/21/19</u>	[]
Latin Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns	pp. 20-24	Week of: <u>06/24/19 – 06/28/19</u>	[]
Roman Numerals	p. 24	Week of: <u>07/02/19 – 07/06/19</u>	[]
Latin Practice Exam	pp. 25-30	Week of: <u>07/09/19 – 07/13/19</u>	[]

English/Latin Grammar Review: (Nouns); *Ecce Romani I*

Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech	Definition	Examples
Nouns	Persons, Places, Things, Ideas	“John, Jane, Roman, food, water”
Pronouns	Used to take the place of nouns	<i>Personal</i> : “I, you, he/she/it // we, you all, they” <i>Possessive</i> : “My, your, his, her, its” <i>Demonstrative</i> : “this, that, the same, such” <i>Interrogative</i> : “who?, what?, which?” <i>Relative</i> : “who, what, which”
Verbs	Words used to indicate actions or being	“fight, run, play, speak, hide, see, watch, guard, were, will be”
Prepositions	Words used to link other words	“to, for, in, in, at, through”
Adverbs	Words used to modify or specify words in a sentence	“Well, recently, soon, while, quickly, fortunately”
Adjectives	Words used to describe	“beautiful, big, small, rich, poor”

Sentence Structure

Cicero walks slowly to the large building.

Noun (Subject): “Cicero”
 Verb: “walks”
 Adverb: “slowly”
 Preposition: “to”
 Adjective: “large”
 Noun (Object): “building”

Latin Grammar

Latin is an inflected language, meaning that word endings are important in determining a given word’s function within a given context. When Latin nouns are inflected, it is called **declension**. When Latin verbs are inflected, it is called **conjugation**.

Six (6) Latin Cases:

Case	Case Function	Examples (Latin forms in parentheses)
Nominative	Subject	Horatia (Horatia) goes to school.
Genitive	Limits Noun	Quintus carries Horatia’s (Horatiae) book.
Dative	Indirect Object	Give the book to Horatia! (Horatiae)
Accusative	Direct Object	Quintus sees Horatia. (Horatiam)
Ablative	Utility Case	Scintilla sees Quintus with Horatia. (cum Horatiā)
Vocative	Direct Address	“ Horatia, go away!” (Horatia)

Noun Declension: First, Second, Third Declension

Latin utilizes six (6) cases with their own word endings to determine a noun’s role in a given context.

Latin Noun Declension Practice

Directions: Identify the declension of the noun (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th) by the genitive singular* ending and then circle the correct gender of the adjective (1st and 2nd declension) to agree with the noun. Remember the noun essentials for nouns: nominative singular, genitive singular, gender, and meaning. For example: puella, *puellae* f. “girl.” The word in italics (*puellae*) is the genitive singular. Adjectives agree with nouns in gender, number and case.

LATIN NOUNS	DECLENSION	LATIN ADJECTIVE (Circle One)		
Example: lanista, lanistae m. “gladiator trainer”	First (1 st)	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
1. aqua, aquae f. “water”	1	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
2. pirus, piri f. “pear tree”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
3. auriga, aurigae m. “charioteer”	1	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
4. abyssus, abyssi f. “abyss, deep pit”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
5. luna, lunae f. “moon”	1	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
6. vinum, vini n. “wine”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
7. decus, decoris n. “ornament”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
8. trabs, trabis f. “tree trunk”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
9. rete, retis n. “snare, net” (i-stem)	3 i-stem	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
10. sapientia, sapientiae f. “wisdom”	1	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
11. somnus, somni m. “sleep”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
12. prunus, pruni f. “plum tree”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
13. princeps, principis m. “emperor”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
14. flumen, fluminis n. “river”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
15. malus, mali f. “apple tree”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
16. auris, auris f. “ear” (i-stem)	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
17. cornu, cornus n. “horn”	4	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
18. humus, humi f. “earth, ground, soil”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
19. os, oris n. “mouth, face”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
20. ignis, ignis m. “fire” (i-stem)	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
21. vexillum, vexilli n. “flag”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
22. scelus, sceleris n. “crime”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
23. thesaurus, thesauri m. “treasure”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
24. methodus, methodi f. “method”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
25. dryas, dryadis f. “elf”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
26. draco, draconis m. “dragon”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
27. vestigium, vestigii n. “footprint, trace, track”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
28. opus, operis n. “work, labor”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
29. iter, itineris n. “journey”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
30. mare, maris n. “sea” (i-stem)	3 i-stem	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
31. miles, militis m. “soldier”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
32. mors, mortis f. “death” (i-stem)	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
33. animal, animalis n. “animal” (i-stem)	3 i-stem	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
34. consilium, consilii n. “plan, advice”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
35. dolor, doloris m. “pain, anguish, sorrow”	3	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
36. ars, artis f. “art” (i-stem)	3 i-stem	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
37. imperium, imperii n. “order, command, power”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
38. spes, spei f. “hope”	5	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)
39. frumentum, frumenti n. “grain”	2	-us (M)	-a (F)	-um (N)

Latin nouns are grouped into categories known as declensions because they share the same set of case endings. You cannot mix and match declensions endings. The only way to know what declension a noun is in for declensions 1-4 and to know which endings to use is by the genitive singular ending only. For fifth declension, you have to know that the nominative singular ends in (-es) and the genitive singular ends in (-ei). To decline, go to the genitive singular ending to identify the declension. Next, drop the ending off to get the noun's base and then from there, add the appropriate endings listed below. The case endings on a Latin noun tell us the noun's job in a sentence.

Nominative Case = Subject (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Genitive Case = Possession (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Dative Case = Indirect Object (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Accusative Case = Direct Object (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Ablative Case = Utility Case (Example: The author's book tells a story to his audience about Rome.)

Vocative Case = Direct Address (Example: Quintus, tell me a story about Rome.)

Latin Noun Case Endings

SINGULAR

Declension	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension		3 rd Declension Consonant Stem		3 rd Declension i-stem		4 th Declension		5 th Declension
	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	M / F	Neuter	M / F	Neuter	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nominative	-a	-us, -ius, -r	-um	(any)	(any)	(any)	-e, -al, or -ar	-us	-u	-es
Genitive	-ae	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is	-us	-us	-ei
Dative	-ae	-o	-o	-i	-i	-i	-i	-ui	-u	-ei
Accusative	-am	-um	-um	-em	same as Nom.	-em	-same as Nom.	-um	-u	-em
Ablative	-a	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-i	-u	-u	-e
Vocative	-a	-e, -i, -r	-um	-same as Nom.	-same as Nom.	-same as Nom.	-same as Nom.	-us	-u	-es

PLURAL

Declension	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension		3 rd Declension Consonant Stem		3 rd Declension i-stem		4 th Declension		5 th Declension
	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	M / F	Neuter	M / F	Neuter	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nominative	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
Genitive	-arum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
Dative	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
Accusative	-as	-os	-a	-es	-a	-es/is*	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
Ablative	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
Vocative	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-ia	-us	-us	-es

*Alternate Form

M = Masculine

F = Feminine

N = Neuter

1st (Feminine) and 2nd (Masculine & Neuter) Declension Adjectives

longus (M), longa (F), longum (N) 'long'

miser (M), misera (F), miserum (N) 'wretched'

pulcher (M), pulchra (F), pulchrum (N) 'beautiful, handsome'

Latin Noun Vocabulary Review and Word Lists:

Note: When memorizing Latin nouns, you must memorize them by all four (4) noun essentials:

Nominative Singular, Genitive Singular, Gender, Meaning

First Declension Nouns (-ae):

-Nouns of the first declension are primarily feminine nouns:

casa, *casae* f. 'house, cottage' (1) Dictionary Form: casa, -ae f. 'house, cottage' (1)
familia, *familiae* f. 'family, household' (1) Dictionary Form: familia, -ae f. 'family, household' (1)

casa, -ae f. 'house, cottage' (1)
cēna, -ae f. 'dinner' (1)
fēmina, -ae f. 'woman' (1)
puella, -ae f. 'girl' (1)
terra, -ae f. 'land' (1)
fābula, -ae f. 'story' (1)
pugna, -ae f. 'fight' (1)
īnsula, -ae f. 'island' (1)
nauta, -ae **m.** 'sailor' (1)
patria, -ae f. 'fatherland' (1)
hasta, -ae f. 'spear' (1)
gloria, -ae f. 'glory' (1)
porta, -ae f. 'gate' (1)
via, -ae f. 'way, road' (1)
statua, -ae f. 'statue' (1)
filia, -ae f. 'daughter' (1)

Second Declension Nouns (-i) (Masculine):

-Nouns of the second declension are primarily masculine or neuter in their gender:

cibus, *cibī* m. 'food' (2) Dictionary Form: cibus, -ī m. 'food'
filius, *filiū* m. 'son' (2) Dictionary Form: filius, -ī m. 'son'
ager, *agrī* m. 'field' (2) Dictionary Form: ager, -ī m. 'field'

magister, *magistrī* m. 'master' (2)
colōnus, -ī m. 'farmer' (2)
puer, *puerī* m. 'boy; children' (2)
locus, -ī m. 'place' (2); (loca, locōrum n. pl.)
populus, -ī m. 'people' (2)
hortus, -ī m. 'garden' (2)
mūrus, -ī m. 'wall'
equus, *equī* m. 'horse' (2)
vir, *virī* m. 'man' (2)
amīcus, -ī m. 'friend' (male) (2)
animus, -ī m. 'mind' (2)
sonus, -ī m. 'sound' (2)
marītus, -ī m. 'husband' (2)

Second Declension Nouns (-i) (Neuter):

caelum, *caelī* n. 'sky, heaven' (2) Dictionary Form: caelum, -ī n. 'sky, heaven'
imperium, *imperī* n. 'order' (2) Dictionary Form: imperium, -ī n. 'order'

saxum, -ī n. 'rock' (2)
perīculum, -ī n. 'danger' (2)
verbum, -ī n. 'word' (2)
bellum, -ī n. 'war' (2)
templum, -ī n. 'temple' (2)
vīnum, -ī n. 'wine' (2)
arma, -ōrum n. pl. 'arms, weapons' (2)
proelium, -ī n. 'battle' (2)
auxilium, -ī n. 'help' (2)
praesidium, -ī n. 'garrison' (2)
exemplum, -ī n. 'example' (2)
frūmentum, -ī n. 'grain, corn' (2)

Third Declension Nouns (Masculine and Feminine):

frāter frātris m. 'brother' (3)
pater, patris m. 'father' (3)
mater, matris f. 'mother' (3)
comes, comitis c. 'comrade' (3)
canis, canis c. 'dog' (3)
nāvis, nāvis f. 'ship' (3) (i-stem)
urbs, urbis f. 'city' (3 i-stem)
mors, mortis f. 'death' (3 i-stem)

Third Declension Nouns (Neuter):

nōmen, nōminis 'name' (3)
carmen, carminis n. 'song' (3)
flūmen, flūminis n. 'river' (3)
mare, maris n. 'sea' (3 i-stem)
moenia, moenium n. pl. 'walls' (3 i-stem)

Fourth Declension Nouns:

cursus, cursus m. "course"
exercitus, exercitus m. "army"
acus, acus m. "needle"
manus, manus f. "hand, band (of men)"

Fourth Declension Nouns (Neuter):

cornu, cornus n. "horn"
genu, genus n. "knee"
gelu, gelus n. "frost, chill"

Fifth Declension Nouns:

dies, diei m. "day"
res, rei f. "matter, affair"
spes, spei f. "hope"
fides, fidei f. "faith"

Noun Declension Practice

Noun: <i>aquila</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): aquila, aquilae f. “eagle”					
Declension: first					
Meaning: eagle					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	aquila	eagle (Subject)	aquilae	eagles (Subject)
Genitive	Limits Noun	aquilae	of an eagle	aquilarum	of eagles
Dative	Indirect Object	aquilae	to/for an eagle	aquilis	to/for eagles
Accusative	Direct Object	aquilam	eagle (Direct Object)	aquilas	eagles (Direct Object)
Ablative	Utility Case	aquilā	by, with, from an eagle	aquilis	by, with, from eagles
Vocative	Direct Address	aquila	o, eagle	aquilae	o, eagles

Noun: <i>magus</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): magus, magi m. “wizard”					
Declension: second					
Meaning: wizard					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	magus	wizard (SN)	magi	wizards (SN)
Genitive	Limits Noun	magi	of a wizard	magorum	of wizards
Dative	Indirect Object	mago	to/for a wizard	magis	t/f wizards
Accusative	Direct Object	magum	wizard (DO)	magos	wizards (DO)
Ablative	Utility Case	mago	b/w/f a wizard	magis	b/w/f wizards
Vocative	Direct Address	mage	o, wizard	magi	o, wizards

Noun: <i>legio</i>					
Noun Essentials: legio, legionis f. “legion”					
Declension: third					
Meaning: legion					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	legio	legion (SN)	legiones	legions (SN)
Genitive	Limits Noun	legionis	of a legion	legionum	of legions
Dative	Indirect Object	legioni	to/for a legion	legionibus	to/for legions
Accusative	Direct Object	legionem	legion (DO)	legiones	legions (DO)
Ablative	Utility Case	legione	b/w/f a legion	legionibus	b/w/f legions
Vocative	Direct Address	legio	o, legion	legiones	o, legions

Noun: mens					
Noun Essentials (4): mens, mentis f. "mind" (i-stem)					
Declension: third (i-stem)					
Meaning: mind					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	mens	mind (SN)	mentes	minds (SN)
Genitive	Limits Noun	mentis	of a mind	mentium	of minds
Dative	Indirect Object	menti	to/for a mind	mentibus	t/f minds
Accusative	Direct Object	mentem	mind (DO)	mentes	minds (DO)
Ablative	Utility Case	mente	b/w/f a mind	mentibus	b/w/f minds
Vocative	Direct Address	mens	o, mind	mentes	o, minds

Noun: pondus					
Noun Essentials (4): pondus, ponderis n. "weight"					
Declension: third					
Meaning: weight					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	pondus	weight (SN)	pondera	weights (SN)
Genitive	Limits Noun	ponderis	of a weight	ponderum	of weights
Dative	Indirect Object	ponderi	to/for a weight	ponderibus	t/f weights
Accusative	Direct Object	pondus	weight (DO)	pondera	weights (DO)
Ablative	Utility Case	pondere	b/w/f a weight	ponderibus	b/w/f weights
Vocative	Direct Address	pondus	o, weight	pondera	o, weights

Noun: cubile					
Noun Essentials (4): cubile, cubilis n. "bed" (i-stem)					
Declension: third (i-stem)					
Meaning: bed					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	cubile	bed (SN)	cubilia	beds (SN)
Genitive	Limits Noun	cubilis	of a bed	cubilium	of beds
Dative	Indirect Object	cubili	to/for a bed	cubilibus	to/for beds
Accusative	Direct Object	cubile	bed (DO)	cubilia	beds (DO)
Ablative	Utility Case	cubili	b/w/f a bed	cubilibus	b/w/f beds
Vocative	Direct Address	cubile	o, bed	cubilia	o, beds

Noun: conatus					
Noun Essentials (4): conatus, conatus m. "attempt"					
Declension: fourth					
Meaning: attempt					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	conatus	attempt (SN)	conatus	attempts (SN)
Genitive	Limits Noun	conatus	of an attempt	conatum	of attempts
Dative	Indirect Object	conatui	t/f an attempt	conatibus	t/f attempts
Accusative	Direct Object	conatum	attempt (DO)	conatus	attempts (DO)
Ablative	Utility Case	conatu	b/w/f an attempt	conatibus	b/w/f attempts

Noun: <i>genu</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): <i>genu, genus</i> n. “knee”					
Declension: fourth					
Meaning: knee					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	<i>genu</i>	knee (SN)	<i>genua</i>	knees (Subject)
Genitive	Limits Noun	<i>genus</i>	of a knee	<i>genuum</i>	of knees
Dative	Indirect Object	<i>genu</i>	to/for a knee	<i>genibus</i>	to/for knees
Accusative	Direct Object	<i>genu</i>	knee (DO)	<i>genua</i>	knees (Direct Object)
Ablative	Utility Case	<i>genu</i>	by, with, from a knee	<i>genibus</i>	by, with, from knees
Vocative	Direct Address	<i>genu</i>	o, knee	<i>genua</i>	o, knees

Noun: <i>effigies</i>					
Noun Essentials (4): <i>effigies, effigiei</i> f. “image, likeness”					
Declension: fifth					
Meaning: image, likeness					
Case	Case Function	Noun Singular Form	Noun Singular Meaning	Noun Plural Form	Noun Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	<i>effigies</i>	image (SN)	<i>effigies</i>	images (SN)
Genitive	Limits Noun	<i>effigiei</i>	of an image	<i>effigierum</i>	of images
Dative	Indirect Object	<i>effigiei</i>	to/for an image	<i>effigiebus</i>	to/for images
Accusative	Direct Object	<i>effigiem</i>	an image (DO)	<i>effigies</i>	images (DO)
Ablative	Utility Case	<i>effigie</i>	b/w/f an image	<i>effigiebus</i>	b/w/f images
Vocative	Direct Address	<i>effigies</i>	o, image	<i>effigies</i>	o, images

Latin Grammar Review: (Nouns/Adjectives); *Ecce Romani I*

Adjectives are words that accompany nouns and modify them in size, shape, quality, texture and so forth.

Example: Cicero writes a **good** book.

In Latin, adjectives are declined like nouns and agree with the nouns they modify in: gender, number, and case.

First and Second Declension Adjectives:

-Decline like first and second nouns

Three types of First and Second Declension Adjectives:

bonus, bona, bonum

‘good’

Dictionary Form: *bonus, -a, -um*

miser, misera, miserum

‘miserable, wretched’

Dictionary Form: *miser, -a, -um*

sacer, sacra, sacrum

‘sacred’

Dictionary Form: *sacer, -a, -um*

Third Declension Adjectives:

-Most third declension adjectives decline like third declension (-i) stem nouns

-They keep an (-i) in the ablative singular, genitive plural, and in neuter nominative and accusative plural.

Three types of Third Declension Adjectives:

Three Terminations in the Nominative Singular: *ācer* (M), *ācris* (F), *ācre* (N) 'sharp'
 Two Terminations in the Nominative Singular: *fortis* (M/F), *forte* (N) 'brave'
 One Termination in the Nominative Singular: *ingēns*, *ingentis* (M/F/N) 'huge'

Latin Adjective Case Endings

SINGULAR

Declension	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension	3 rd Declension (i-stem)
Gender	F.	M/F (N)	M / F / (N)
Nominative	-a	-us, -er, -ir / (-um)	*any (Nominative Singular Varies)
Genitive	-ae	-i	-is
Dative	-ae	-o	-i
Accusative	-am	-um	-em / (same as nom.)
Ablative	-ā	-o	-i
Vocative	-a	-e, -er, ir / (um)	same as nom.

PLURAL

Declension	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension	3 rd Declension (i-stem)
Gender	F	M/F (N)	M / F / (N)
Nominative	-ae	-i / (-a)	-es, -es, (-ia)
Genitive	-arum	-orum	-ium
Dative	-is	-is	-ibus
Accusative	-as	-os / (-a)	-es, -es, (-ia)
Ablative	-is	-is	-ibus
Vocative	-ae	-i / (-a)	-es, -es, (-ia)

M = Masculine F = Feminine N = Neuter

1st (Feminine) and 2nd (Masculine & Neuter) Declension Adjectives

longus (M), longa (F), longum (N) 'long'
 miser (M), misera (F), miserum (N) 'wretched'
 pulcher (M), pulchra (F), pulchrum (N) 'beautiful, handsome'

3rd Declension Adjectives

3-endings celer (M), celeris (F), celere (N) 'quick, swift'

2-endings omnis (M/F), omne (N) 'all, every'

1-ending felix(nom. sing.), felicitas (gen. sing.) 'lucky'

*3rd Declension Adjectives Decline like i-stem 3rd Declension Nouns EXCEPT the ablative singular ends in an -i and NOT an -e

Adjective / Noun Agreement Practice

Noun: <i>palus</i>					
Noun Essentials: <i>palus, paludis</i> f. “swamp”					
Declension: third					
Meaning: swamp					
Adjective: <i>sordida</i>					
Adjective Essentials: <i>sordidus</i> (M), <i>sordida</i> (F), <i>sordidum</i> (N) “dirty”					
Declension: first					
Meaning: dirty					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Singular Meaning	Adjective / Noun Plural	English Plural Meaning
Nominative	Subject	<i>sordida palus</i>	a dirty swamp	<i>sordidae paludes</i>	dirty swamps
Genitive	Limits Noun	<i>sordidae paludis</i>	of a dirty swamp	<i>sordidarum paludum</i>	of dirty swamps
Dative	Indirect Object	<i>sordidae paludi</i>	t/f a dirty swamp	<i>sordidis paludibus</i>	t/f dirty swamps
Accusative	Direct Object	<i>sordidam palude</i>	a dirty swamp	<i>sordidas paludes</i>	dirty swamps
Ablative	Utility Case	<i>sordidā palude</i>	b/w/f/ a dirty swamp	<i>sordidis paludibus</i>	b/w/f dirty swamps
Vocative	Direct Address	<i>sordida palus</i>	dirty swamp	<i>sordidae paludes</i>	o, dirty swamps

Noun: <i>faber</i>					
Noun Essentials: <i>faber, fabri</i> m. “worker”					
Declension: second					
Meaning: worker					
Adjective: <i>turpis</i>					
Adjective Essentials: <i>turpis</i> (M/F), <i>turpe</i> (N) “disgraceful, shameful”					
Declension: third (i-stem)					
Meaning: “disgraceful, shameful”					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Singular Meaning	Adjective / Noun Plural	English Plural Meaning
Nominative	SN	<i>turpis faber</i>	shameful worker	<i>turpes fabri</i>	shameful workers
Genitive	LN	<i>turpis fabri</i>	of a shameful worker	<i>turpium fabrorum</i>	of shameful workers
Dative	IO	<i>turpi fabro</i>	t/f a shameful worker	<i>turpibus fabris</i>	t/f shameful workers
Accusative	DO	<i>turpem fabrum</i>	shameful woker	<i>turpes fabros</i>	shameful workers
Ablative	Utility Case	<i>turpi fabro</i>	b/w/f a shameful worker	<i>turpibus fabris</i>	b/w/f shameful workers
Vocative	DA	<i>turpis faber</i>	o, shameful worker	<i>turpes fabri</i>	o, shameful workers

Noun: <i>dignitas</i>					
Noun Essentials: <i>dignitas, dignitatis</i> f. “worth, merit”					
Declension: third					
Meaning: worth					
Adjective: <i>optima</i>					
Adjective Essentials: <i>optimus</i> (M), <i>optima</i> (F), <i>optimum</i> (N) “best”					
Declension: first					
Meaning: best					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Singular Meaning	Adjective / Noun Plural	English Plural Meaning
Nom.	SN	<i>optima dignitas</i>	best worth	<i>optimae dignitates</i>	best merits
Gen.	LN	<i>optimae dignitatis</i>	of the best worth	<i>optimarum dignitatum</i>	of best merits
Dat.	IO	<i>optimae dignitati</i>	t/f the best worth	<i>optimis dignitatibus</i>	to/for best merits
Acc.	DO	<i>optimam dignitatem</i>	best worth	<i>optimas dignitates</i>	best merits
Abl.	Utility	<i>optima dignitate</i>	b/w/f the best worth	<i>optimis dignitatibus</i>	b/w/f best merits
Voc.	DA	<i>optima dignitas</i>	o, best worth	<i>optimae dignitates</i>	o, best merits

Adjective / Noun Agreement Tables:

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Adjective	Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Adjective / Noun Meaning
<i>incolumis nauta</i>	genitive/plural	incolumium	nautarum	M	of safe sailors
<i>mea fides</i>	accusative/singular	meam	fidem	F	my faith (Direct Object)
<i>pulchrum lumen</i>	nominative/plural	pulchra	lumina	N	beautiful lights (Subject)
<i>ingēns ager</i>	dative/singular	ingenti	agro	M	to/for a huge field
<i>fortis legatus</i>	ablative/plural	fortibus	legatis	M	by, with, from brave envoys

First and Second Declension Adjectives:

bonus, bona bonum ‘good’
 miser, misera, miserum ‘wretched, miserable’
 pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum ‘beautiful’

Dictionary Form: bonus, -a, -um
 Dictionary Form: miser, -a, -um
 Dictionary Form: pulcher, -a, -um

laetus, -a, -um ‘happy’
 magnus, -a, -um ‘great, big’
 multus, -a, -um ‘much, many’
 malus, -a, -um ‘bad’
 meus, -a, -um ‘my’
 tuus, -a, -um ‘your’ (sg)
 noster, nostra, nostrum ‘our’
 vester, vestra, vestrum ‘your’ (pl)

Third Declension Adjectives:

acer, acris, acre ‘sharp, bitter’
 fortis, forte ‘brave’
 omnis, omne ‘all’
 incolumis, incolume ‘safe, unharmed’
 ingēns, ingentis ‘huge’

Irregular Adjectives: (U.N.U.S. N.A.U.T.A.)

There are nine Latin adjectives that decline like first and second declension adjectives EXCEPT in their genitive singular and dative singular forms. Unlike regular first and second declension adjectives, their genitive singular is (-īus) and their dative singular is (-ī). Apart from this difference, they decline like first and second declension adjectives in their other cases. These adjectives can be remembered by the acronym U.N.U.S. N.A.U.T.A.

UNUS

Ūnus, -a, -um	‘one’
Nūllus, -a, -um	‘no, none’
Ūllus, -a, -um	‘any’
Sōlus, -a, -um	‘alone, only’

NAUTA

Neuter, neutra, neutrum	‘neither’
Alius, -a, -ud	‘another, other’
Uter, utra, utrum	‘either, which (of two)’
Tōtus, -a, -um	‘whole, entire’
Alter, altera, alterum	‘the other (of two)’

Adjective/Noun Agreement Practice

Noun:					
Noun Essentials:					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective:					
Adjective Essentials:					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Meaning (S)	Adjective / Noun (P)	English Meaning (P)
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Utility Case				
Vocative	Direct Address				

Noun:					
Noun Essentials:					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Adjective:					
Adjective Essentials:					
Declension:					
Meaning:					
Case	Case Function	Adjective / Noun Singular	English Meaning (S)	Adjective / Noun Plural	English Meaning (P)
Nominative	Subject				
Genitive	Limits Noun				
Dative	Indirect Object				
Accusative	Direct Object				
Ablative	Utility Case				
Vocative	Direct Address				

Latin Grammar Review: *Ecce Romani I* (Verbs)

Verbs are words used in Latin, as in English, to express action or a state of being.

Like nouns, Latin verbs are inflected. When Latin verbs are inflected, it is known as *conjugation*.

Latin Verbs have the following traits:

Person: First, Second, Third (Singular: ‘I, You, He/She/It’ Plural: ‘We, You (all), They’)
 Number: Singular, Plural
 Tense: Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, Future Perfect
 Voice: Active, *Passive*
 Mood: Indicative, Imperative, *Subjunctive*

Most Regular Verbs have four (4) Principal Parts:

Example: *habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum* ‘to have’ (2)

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) First Person Singular, Present Active Indicative | (<i>habeo</i>) |
| (2) Present Active Infinitive | (<i>habere</i>) |
| (3) First Person Singular, Perfect Active Indicative | (<i>habui</i>) |
| (4) Supine | (<i>habitum</i>) |
| (5) Conjugation: (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 3 rd -io, 4 th) and irregular verbs (i.e. ‘esse, ire, velle,’ etc.) | |

Verb Active Personal Endings

Singular	Present Tense	Imperfect Tense	Future Tense	Perfect Tense	Pluperfect Tense	Future Perfect Tense
Principal Part Used + Ending	1 st – 2 nd	1 st – 2 nd	1 st – 2 nd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd
<i>First</i>	-o	-bam	-bo / -am	-i	-eram	-ero
<i>Second</i>	-s	-bas	-bis / -es	-isti	-eras	-eris
<i>Third</i>	-t	-bat	-bit / -et	-it	-erat	-erit
Plural						
<i>First</i>	-mus	-bamus	-bimus / -emus	-imus	-eramus	-erimus
<i>Second</i>	-tis	-batis	-bitis / -etis	-istis	-eratis	-eritis
<i>Third</i>	-nt	-bant	-bunt / -ent	-erunt	-erant	-erint

Example: *habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum* ‘to have’ (2)

- Part 1: For 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs, take the present active infinitive (*habēre*) and drop the (-re) ending to get the stem: *habē* for the present, imperfect and future perfect tenses.
- Part 2: From here, add your personal endings. For 3rd, 3rd-io and 4th conjugation verbs, go to the first principal part, drop the (-o) and then add the endings. Remember, for 3rd, 3rd -io and 4th conjugation, you will have to add a vowel to some of the endings (i.e. *audi+u+nt = audiunt* ‘they hear’) 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs use the first set of future endings (‘bo, bis, bit...’) while 3rd, 3rd-io, and 4th use the second set of endings (‘am, es, et...’). The principal parts of the verb tells you the conjugation of the verb.

Part 3: To form the perfect, pluperfect or future perfect active of a Latin verb, go the verb's third principal part (which must be memorized like the other principal parts), drop the (-i) ending and add the necessary endings.

The **Imperative** form of the verb is used in giving orders. Example: ad agrum festina! "Hurry (you sg.) to the field!"

Present Infinitive	1st (parare)	2nd (monere)	3rd (regere)	3rd-io (capere)	4th (audire)
2nd person Imperative Sing.	para	mone	rege	cape	audi
2nd person Imperative Pl.	parate	monete	regite	capite	audite

For prohibitions or negative commands (don't), use noli (singular) and nolite (plural) + infinitive

Example: noli manere, Horatia – Don't stay, Horatia.

Example: nolite clamare, pueri – Don't shout, boys.

Verb Conjugation Practice 1:

Verb: <i>erro</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): erro, errare, erravi "to wander, to err"				
Tense: <i>Imperfect</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First	errabam	I was wandering	errabamus	We were wandering
Second	errabas	You were wandering	errabatis	You (pl.) were wandering
Third	errabat	He/She was wandering	errabant	They were wandering
Present Infinitive: errare				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	
erra	Wander! (You sg.)	errate	Wander! (You pl.)	

Verb: <i>lugeo</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): lugeo, lugere, luxi "to mourn"				
Tense: <i>Present</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First	lugeo	I mourn	lugemus	We mourn
Second	luges	You mourn	lugetis	You (pl.) mourn
Third	luget	He/She mourns	luget	They mourn
Present Infinitive: lugere				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	
luge	Mourn! (You sg.)	lugete	Mourn! (You pl.)	

Verb: <i>cano</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): cano, canere, cecini “to sing”				
Tense: <i>Perfect</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First	cecini	I sang	cecimus	We sang
Second	cecinisti	You (sg.) sang	cecinistis	You (pl.) sang
Third	cecinit	He/She sang	cecinerunt	They sang
Present Infinitive: canere				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	
canere	Sing! (You sg.)	canite	Sing! (You pl.)	

Verb: <i>cupio</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): cupio, cupere, cupivi “to desire”				
Tense: <i>Future</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First	cupiam	I will desire	cupiemus	We will desire
Second	cupies	You will desire	cupietis	You all will desire
Third	cupiet	He/She will desire	cupient	They will desire
Present Infinitive: cupere				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	
cupere	Desire! (You sg.)	cupite	Desire! (You pl.)	

Verb: <i>aestimo</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): aestimo, aestimare, aestimavi “to value”				
Tense: <i>Future</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First	aestimabo	I will value	aestimabimus	We will value
Second	aestimabis	You will value	aestimabitis	You all will value
Third	aestimabit	He/She will value	aestimabunt	They will value
Present Infinitive: aestimare				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	
aestima	Value! (You sg.)	aestimate	Value! (You pl.)	

Verb: <i>perdo</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): perdo, perdere, perdidi “to destroy”				
Tense: <i>Pluperfect</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First	perdideram	I had destroyed	perdideramus	We had destroyed
Second	perdideras	You had destroyed	perdideratis	You (pl.) had destroyed
Third	perdiderat	He/She had destroyed	perdiderant	They had destroyed
Present Infinitive: <i>perdere</i>				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	
perde	Destroy! (You sg.)	perdite	Destroy! (You pl.)	

Verb: <i>pono</i>				
Verb Principal Parts (3): pono, ponere, posui “to place”				
Tense: <i>Future Perfect</i>				
Voice: <i>Active</i>				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First	posuero	I will have placed	posuerimus	We will have placed
Second	posueris	You will have placed	posueritis	You (pl.) will have placed
Third	posuerit	He/She will have placed	posuerint	They will have placed
Present Infinitive: <i>ponere</i>				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	
pone	Place! (You sg.)	ponite	Place! (You pl.)	

Verb Conjugation Tables:

Conjugated Verb	First Person Present (S)	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>eramus</i>	sum	esse	fui	We were
<i>eris</i>	sum	esse	fui	You will be
<i> fuerat</i>	sum	esse	fui	He/She had been
<i> fueris</i>	sum	esse	fui	You will have been
<i>sumus</i>	sum	esse	fui	We are

Conjugated Verb	First Person Singular	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>parāte</i>	paro	parare	paravi	Prepare! (You pl.)
<i>sede</i>	sedeo	sedere	sedi	Sit! (You sg.)
<i>currite</i>	curro	currere	cucurri	Run! (You pl.)
<i>tempta</i>	tempto	temptare	temptavi	Try! (You sg.)
<i>mitte</i>	mitto	mittere	misi	Send! (You sg.)

Conjugated Verb	First Person Present (S)	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>manseris</i>	maneo	manere	manui	You will have waited
<i>miserant</i>	mitto	mittere	misi	They had sent
<i>dicebat</i>	dico	dicere	dixi	He/she was speaking
<i>narrabitis</i>	narro	narrare	narravi	You (pl.) will tell
<i>necabis</i>	neco	necare	necavi	You (sg.) will kill

Conjugated Verb	First Person Singular	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>surgunt</i>	surgo	surgere	surrexi	They rise
<i>puniebamus</i>	punio	punire	punivi	We were punishing
<i>adiuvabunt</i>	adiuvo	adiuvare	adiuvi	They will help
<i>coniecisti</i>	conicio	conicere	conieci	You (sg.) finished
<i>cogitaveritis</i>	cogito	cogitare	cogitavi	You (pl.) will have thought

Conjugated Verb	First Person Present (S)	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>potuerat</i>	possum	posse	potui	He/She had been able
<i>vis</i>	volo	velle	volui	You (sg.) are willing
<i>ibatis</i>	eo	ire	ii	You (pl.) were going
<i>erit</i>	sum	esse	fui	He/She will be
<i>fuisti</i>	sum	esse	fui	You (sg.) have been

Conjugated Verb	First Person Singular	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>vocabant</i>	voco	vocare	vocavi	They were calling
<i>obsidebo</i>	obsideo	obsidere	obsedi	I will besiege
<i>tradidit</i>	trado	tradere	tradidi	He/She handed over
<i>steteratis</i>	sto	stare	steti	You (pl.) had stood
<i>cecideris</i>	cado	cadere	ceci	You (sg.) will have fallen

Conjugated Verb	First Person Present (S)	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>tulit</i>	fero	ferre	tuli	He/She carried
<i>feram</i>	fero	ferre	tuli	I will carry
<i>egeram</i>	ago	agere	egi	I had done, driven
<i>conduxero</i>	conduco	conducere	conduxi	I will have hired
<i>descendes</i>	descendo	descendere	descendi	You (sg.) will climb down

Conjugated Verb	First Person Singular	Present Infinitive	First Person Perfect (S)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>considebat</i>	consido	considerere	consedidi	He/She was sitting down
<i>colueritis</i>	colo	colere	colui	You (pl.) will have worshipped
<i>legeras</i>	lego	legere	legi	You (sg.) had read
<i>redibitis</i>	redeo	redire	redii	You (pl.) will return
<i>aedificavistis</i>	aedifico	aedificare	aedificavi	You (pl.) built [once]

First Conjugation (-ā) Verbs:

ambulō, ambulāre, ambulavi ‘to walk’ (1)
nārrō, nārrāre, narravi ‘to tell’ (1)
parō, parāre, paravi ‘to prepare’ (1)
vocō, vocāre, vocavi ‘to call’ (1)
dō, dare, dedi ‘to give’ (1)
sto, stare, steti ‘to stand’ (1)

Second Conjugation (-ē) Verbs:

maneō, manēre, mansi ‘to wait’ (2)
videō, vidēre, vidi ‘to see’ (2)
sedeō, sedēre, sedi ‘to sit’ (2)
timeō, timēre, timui ‘to fear’ (2)
habeō, habēre, habui ‘to have’ (2)
moneō, monēre, monui ‘to warn, advise’ (2)
taceō, tacēre, tacui ‘to be silent’ (2)
teneō, tenēre, tenui ‘to hold’ (2)

Third Conjugation (short -e) Verbs:

dīcō, dīcere, dixi ‘to say’ (3)
emō, emere, emi ‘to buy’ (3)
pōnō, pōnere, posui ‘to put, place’ (3)

Third Conjugation (-io) Verbs:

faciō, facere, feci ‘to do, make’ (3-io)
cupiō, cupere, cupivi ‘to desire, want’ (3-io)
capiō, capere, cepi ‘to take’ (3-io)
fugiō, fugere, fugi ‘to flee’ (3-io)
iaciō, iacere, ieci ‘to throw’ (3-io)
accipiō, accipere, accepi ‘to receive’ (3-io)

Fourth Conjugation (-ī) Verbs:

audiō, audīre, audivi ‘to hear’ (4)
dormiō, dormīre, dormivi ‘to sleep’ (4)
veniō, venire, veni ‘to come’ (4)

Irregular Verbs:

sum, esse, fui ‘to be’ (irreg.)
ferro, ferre, tuli “to carry, bear”
possum, posse, potui “to be able”
nolo, nolle, nolui “to be unwilling, to not want”
volo, velle, volui “to want, to be willing”

Verb Conjugation Practice

Verb:				
Verb Principal Parts (3):				
Tense:				
Voice:				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb:				
Verb Principal Parts (3):				
Tense:				
Voice:				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Verb:				
Verb Principal Parts (3):				
Tense:				
Voice:				
Person	Verb Singular Form	Verb Singular Meaning	Verb Plural Form	Verb Plural Meaning
First				
Second				
Third				
Present Infinitive:				
Present Imperative Singular Form	Present Imperative Singular Meaning	Present Imperative Plural Form	Present Imperative Plural Meaning	

Demonstrative Pronouns (Chapters 26-27):

In Latin, demonstratives serve as pronouns or adjectives which are equivalent to *this/these* and *that/those* in English. ***Note:** The genitive and dative singular of these demonstratives are irregular like the irregular adjectives; the genitive singular ends in (-**ius**) and the dative singular ends in (-**ī**); otherwise, they decline like first and second declension adjectives. (i.e. *bonus, bona, bonum* “good”)

- **is, ea, id** “he, she, it, this, that” [the one spoken of]
- **ille, illa, illud** “that (singular) *over there*, those (plural)” More emphatic than *is, ea, id* and can be used to indicate a subject change
- **hic, haec, hoc** “this (singular), these (plural)” [here]

Personal Pronouns

Case	Case Function	1 st Person (Singular)	2 nd Person (Singular)	3 rd Person / Reflexive (Singular)
Nominative	Subject	ego “I”	tu “you”	-- “himself, herself”
Genitive	Limits Noun	mei (objective*)	tui (objective*)	sui (objective*)
Dative	Indirect Object	mihi	tibi	sibi
Accusative	Direct Object	me	te	se
Ablative	Limits Verb	me	te	se
Case	Case Function	1 st Person (Plural)	2 nd Person (Plural)	3 rd Person / Reflexive (Plural)
Nominative	Subject	nos “we”	vos “you”	-- “themselves”
Genitive	Limits Noun	nostri (objective*)	vestri (objective*)	sui (objective*)
Dative	Indirect Object	nobis	vobis	sibi
Accusative	Direct Object	nos	vos	se
Ablative	Limits Verb	nobis	vobis	se

Part V: Adjective / Noun Agreement Instructions: Please decline and translate each pronoun/noun pair.

Noun: <i>mater</i>					
Noun Essentials: <i>mater, matris</i> f. “mother”					
Declension: third					
Meaning:					
Adjective: <i>is (M), ea (F), id (N)</i> “ <i>this (sg.) // “these” (pl.)</i> ”					
Declension: pronoun					
Meaning: mother					
Case	Noun Job	Adjective Singular	Noun Singular	Adjective Plural	Noun Plural
Nominative	Subject	ea mater	this mother (Subject)	eae matres	these mothers
Genitive	Limits Noun	eius matris	of this mother	earum matrum	of these mothers
Dative	Indirect Object	ei matri	to/for this mother	eis matribus	to/for these mothers
Accusative	Direct Object	eam matrem	this mother (Direct Object)	eas matres	these mothers
Ablative	Limits Verb	eā matre	by, with, from this mother	eis matribus	by, with, from these mothers

Noun: <i>dens</i>					
Noun Essentials: dens, dentis m. “tooth”					
Declension: third (i-stem)					
Meaning: tooth					
Adjective: <i>hic (M), haec (F), hoc (N)</i> “this (sg.) // “these” (pl.) [here]					
Declension: pronoun					
Meaning: this (sg.) [here] // these (pl.) [here]					
Case	Noun Job	Adjective Singular	Noun Singular	Adjective Plural	Noun Plural
Nominative	Subject	hic dens	this tooth	hi dentes	these teeth
Genitive	Limits Noun	huius dentis	of this tooth	horum dentium	of these teeth
Dative	Indirect Object	huic denti	t/f this tooth	his dentibus	t/f these teeth
Accusative	Direct Object	hunc dentem	this tooth	hos dentes	these teeth
Ablative	Limits Verb	hoc dente	b/w/f this tooth	his dentibus	b/w/f these teeth

Noun: <i>tempus</i>					
Noun Essentials: tempus, temporis n. “time”					
Declension: third					
Meaning: time					
Adjective: <i>ille (M), illa (F), illud (N)</i>					
Declension: pronoun					
Meaning: that (sg.) [over there] // those (pl.) [over there]					
Case	Noun Job	Adjective Singular	Noun Singular	Adjective Plural	Noun Plural
Nominative	Subject	illud tempus	that time	illa tempora	those times
Genitive	Limits Noun	illius temporis	of that time	illorum temporum	of those times
Dative	Indirect Object	illi tempori	t/f that time	illis temporibus	t/f those times
Accusative	Direct Object	illud tempus	that time	illa tempora	those times
Ablative	Limits Verb	illo tempore	b/w/f that time	illis temporibus	b/w/f those times

Part VI: Pronoun / Noun Agreement Tables: Please provide the declined Latin forms, gender and declined English meaning for each requested case/number adjective/noun pair using the vocabulary from the word lists in this packet.

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Adjective	Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Adjective / Noun Meaning
<i>haec soror</i>	genitive/plural	harum	sorum	F	of these sisters [here]
<i>ille rēx</i>	accusative/singular	illum	regem	M	that king (DO) [over there]
<i>id nōmen</i>	nominative/plural	ea	nomina	N	these names (Subject) [spoken of]
<i>hic exercitus</i>	dative/singular	huic	exercitui	M	to/for this army [here]
<i>illa spes</i>	ablative/plural	illis	spebus	F	by, with, from those hopes [over there]

Personal Pronouns

The pronouns for the first person **ego** “I (sg.),” **nos** “We (pl.)” and second person **tu** “you (sg.)” and **vos** “you (pl.)” For third person personal pronouns, Latin uses the pronouns: **ille**, **is**, and **hic**. Like nouns, Latin personal pronouns decline in all cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative).

Examples: Will you walk **with us** to the field? *ambulabisne **nobiscum** ad agrum?*

Are you (singular) telling stories **to me**? *narrasne **mihi** fabulas?*

Part XII Instructions: Please Translate into English in the space provided.

1. videbamus illos. **We were seeing them [over there].**
2. illi nos videbant. **They were seeing us.**
3. videbatisne me? **Were you (pl.) seeing me?**
4. is te videbatne? **Was he seeing you (sg.)?**
5. ea me videtne? **Does she see me?**
6. videbimus eum. **We will see him.**
7. videbimusne eam? **Will we see her?**
8. videtis hunc regem. **You (pl.) see this king [here].**
9. ille rex vos videtne? **Does that king [over there] see you (pl.)?**
10. tu videbasne illum regem? **Were you (sg.) see that king [over there]?**

Roman Numerals

Cardinal show **value** = ('one, two, three, etc.')

Ordinal show **order** = ('first, second, third, etc.')

Numeral (Cardinal) – Shows Value	Declension
<i>ūnus</i> (masculine), <i>ūna</i> (feminine), <i>ūnum</i> (neuter)	Declines like 'ille' in genitive (-ius) and dative (-ī) singular
<i>duo</i> (masculine), <i>duae</i> (feminine), <i>duo</i> (neuter)	Irregular (similar to 2 nd and 3 rd Declension Adjectives)
<i>trēs</i> (masculine), <i>trēs</i> (feminine), <i>tria</i> (neuter)	Declines like plural of 'omnis, omne'

For the declension of the numerals I, II, and III, see Chapter 15

Example: *trium casārum* = 'of three houses'

Numerals *quattor* (4) to *centum* (100) do not decline

Ordinal numbers all decline like *bonus*, -a, -um

Example: *tertius, tertia, tertium* 'third' Dictionary Form: *tertius*, -a, -um

Roman Numeral Exercise

Part VII Directions: Translate the Arabic numerals in the table below into Latin. Provide the gender, number, case and meaning for the numerals (when applicable) and nouns in the table. **N.B.** Please provide only one answer for each problem, even for the problems that have more than one answer.

1. Example: (3) virī <u>M/P/Nom.</u> tres viri = "three men" (Subject)	5. (2) rebus F/P/Dat. or Abl. duabus rebus to/for two matters (Dat.) by, with, from two matters	9. (1) sonitui M/S/Dat. uni sonitui to/for one sound
2. (1) uxoris F/S/Gen. unius uxoris of one wife	6. (2) matrum F/P/Gen. duarum matrum of two mothers	10. (3) lecticae F/P/Nom. tres lectica three litters (Subject)
3. (2) noctium F/P/Gen. duarum noctium of two nights	7. (1) voce F/S/Abl. unā voce by, with, from one voice	11. (1 st) luci F/S/Dat. primae luci to/for the first light
4. (1) miles M/S/Nom. unus miles one soldier (Subject)	8. (1) lapidem M/S/Acc. unum lapidem one stone (Direct Object)	12. (2) montibus M/P/Dat/Abl duobus montibus to/for two mountains by, with, from two mountains

Summer Exam Review

The following is a practice exam for your summer review packet. Each section is similar to sections of what you will encounter on the exam. The exam packet is for practice ONLY and not for a grade. Here is the structure of the practice exam:

Part I: One Adjective/Noun Agreement Table

Part II: One Verb Table

Part III: Composition (English to Latin) – Five Sentences

Part IV: Grammar/Comprehension Questions about underlined words in Part V of the exam – Five Questions

Part V: Translation of a section of the passage “Cincinnatus” // Five Lines

Part VI: Extra Credit

To prepare for your upcoming practice exam be sure to do the following:

- Complete this practice exam and then immediately check your answers with the answer key
- Study any returned graded assignments for this unit (i.e. “bell work, in-class assessments, review quiz, notes, translations,” etc.)
- Study your vocabulary using your flashcards
- Review using the online Latin labs: <http://www.umsl.edu/~phillipsm/oldrills/index.html>

Frayer Flashcards on White/Notebook Paper (Additional Vocabulary Practice)

Directions:

Step 1: Trace a circle in the center of the paper.

Step 2: Use the ruler to draw the center lines – vertically & horizontally.

Note: Do **NOT** draw the outside lines – your entire sheet of paper is the box.

Step 3: Copy the bold words.

Step 4: Turn in the lid and the ruler.

<p>Definition</p> <p>Example: hortus, horti m. “garden”</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Illustration</p> <p>[Student draws a picture of a <i>hortus</i> “garden”]</p>
<p>Latin word used in an English sentence</p> <p>Many vegetables grow in the <u>hortus</u>. (garden)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">English Derivative</p> <p><i>Horticulture</i> is the art or practice of garden cultivation and management.</p>

Part I Instructions: Put each of the following adjective/noun pairs into their requested case/number and provide the meaning for each adjective/noun **pair** in the table below. When giving the meaning, be sure to provide the appropriate prepositions(s) when necessary. Please write clearly and legibly.

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Declined Adjective	Declined Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Declined Adjective / Noun Meaning
Ex. bonus vir	ablative/singular	bono	viro	M	by, with, from a good man
<i>hic poeta</i>	accusative/plural	hos	poetas	M	these poets (Direct Object) [here]
<i>ea toga</i>	genitive/singular	eius	togae	F	of this toga [spoken of]
<i>ille consul</i>	dative/plural	illis	consulibus	M	to/for these consuls [over there]
<i>hoc proelium</i>	nominative/plural	haec	proelia	N	these battles (Subject) [here]
<i>ille senatus</i>	genitive/plural	illorum	senatum	M	of those senates [over there]

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Declined Adjective	Declined Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Declined Adjective / Noun Meaning
<i>id auxilium</i>	accusative/plural	ea	auxilia	N	these remedies (Direct Object) [spoken of]
<i>hic mercator</i>	ablative/singular	hoc	mercator	M	by, with, from this merchant [here]
<i>illa toga</i>	dative/singular	illi	togae	F	to/for that toga [over there]
<i>hic senatus</i>	accusative/singular	hos	senatus	M	these senates (Direct Object) [here]
<i>haec fides</i>	nominative/plural	hae	fides	F	these hopes (Subject) [here]

Adjective/ Noun	Requested Case/Number	Declined Adjective	Declined Noun	Gender (M, F, N)	Declined Adjective / Noun Meaning
<i>hic praedo</i>	accusative/plural	hos	praedones	M	these robbers (Direct Object) [here]
<i>illud proelium</i>	dative/singular	illi	proelio	N	to/for that battle [over there]
<i>id tempus</i>	genitive/plural	eorum	temporum	N	of these times [spoken of]
<i>haec toga</i>	accusative/singular	hanc	togam	F	this toga (Direct Object) [here]
<i>ille civis</i>	nominative/plural	illi	cives	M	those citizens (Subject) [over there]

Part II Instructions: Give the person (1, 2, 3), number (S, P), tense (Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, or Future Perfect) and conjugated meaning of each verb listed below based on how each verb is conjugated. Be sure to use the appropriate pronoun when giving the verb definition. Please write clearly and legibly.

Verb	Person (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	Number (S/P)	Tense (Pr, I, F)	Conjugated Meaning
Ex. amatis	2nd	P	Pr	You all love
<i>tempta</i>	2	S	Pr	Try! (You sg.)
<i>dedite</i>	2	P	Pr	Surrender! (You pl.)
<i>repelle</i>	2	S	Pr	Drive back! (You sg.)
<i>circumveni</i>	2	S	Pr	Surround! (You sg.)
<i>noli</i>	2	S	Pr	Do not! (You sg.)

Verb	Person (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	Number (S/P)	Tense (Pr, I, F, Perf., Plup., FP)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>volebant</i>	3	P	I	They were willing
<i>non vis</i>	2	S	Pr	You (sg.) are not willing
<i>voluerat</i>	3	S	Pr	He/She/It had wanted
<i>nolueris</i>	2	S	FP	You (sg.) will have refused
<i>volemus</i>	1	P	F	We will be willing

Verb	Person (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	Number (S/P)	Tense (Pr, I, F, Perf., Plup., FP)	Conjugated Meaning
<i>dedetis</i>	2	P	F	You all will surrender
<i>repellit</i>	3	S	Pr	He/She/It drives back
<i>circumveniemus</i>	1	P	F	We will surround
<i>temptavisti</i>	2	S	Perf.	You (sg.) tried
<i>non vult</i>	3	S	Pr	He/She/It does not want

Part III Instructions: Put the following English sentences into grammatically correct Latin. Please write clearly and legibly.

1. The consul himself is unwilling to surrender to the enemies. **consul ipse dedere hostibus non vult.**
2. The enemy will drive back aid from the city. **hostis auxilium ex urbe repellet.**
3. Do not (sg.) wage war with the comrades of Rome. **noli bellum gerere cum comitibus Romae.**
4. How will the general surround the enemy? **quomodo imperator hostem circumveniet?**
5. The envoy runs across the field to the general. **legatus trans agrum ad imperatorem currit.**
6. The brave man is both consul and dictator. **fortis vir est et consul et dictator.**
7. The consuls drive the enemies back from the city's walls. **consules hostes ab moenibus urbis repellunt.**
8. Are the citizens willing to fight? **cives pugnare voluntne?**
9. The citizens want to hear stories about the brave consul. **cives audire fabulas de forti consule volunt.**
10. The father tells his children these stories. **pater has fabulas pueris narrat.**
11. Those very children always want to hear stories about wars and soldiers. **ipsi pueri audire fabulas de bellis et militibus semper volunt.**
12. Horatia listens to these stories happily. **Horatia laeta has fabulas audit.**
13. Scintilla tells these stories about brave women. **Scintilla has fabulas de fortibus feminis narrat.**
14. Is the enemy far from the city or across the river? **estne hostis procul ab urbe aut trans fluvium?**
15. The dictator trains the legions and marches to battle. **dictator legiones exercet et ad proelium contendit.**

Part IV Instructions (15 points): The following questions are connected with the underlined words in the passage in Part V. Please print your answers clearly and legibly.

1. In line 1, what is the case of *castra*? What is the gender of *castra*? What is the noun job of *castra*?
Accusative
Neuter
Motion Toward
2. In line 2, what is the case of *consulis*? What is the gender of *consulis*? What is the noun job of *consulis*?
Genitive
Masculine
Possession
3. In line 3, what is the person of the verb *oppugnant*? What is the number of *oppugnant*? What is the subject of *oppugnant*?
Third
Plural
Romans
4. In line 5, what is the case of *hostes*? What is the gender of *hostes*? What is the noun job of *hostes*?
Accusative
Masculine
Direct Object
5. In line 6, what is the case of *fines*? What is the gender of *fines*? What is the noun job of *fines*?
Accusative
Masculine
Motion Toward
6. In line 7, what is the case of *milites*? What is the gender of *milites*? What is the noun job of *milites*?
Accusative
Masculine
Direct Object
7. In line 7, what is the person of the verb *ducunt*? What is the number of *ducunt*? What is the subject of *ducunt*?
Third
Plural
Fathers "Senators"
8. In line 8, what is the case of *agro*? What is the gender of *agro*? What is the noun job of *agro*?
Ablative
Masculine
Place Where

Part V Instructions (30 points): Translate the following Latin passage into clear, idiomatic English. Please write clearly and legibly.

Cincinnatus Romam servat (Cincinnatus Saves Rome)

postridie Cincinnatus exercitum in hostes ducit. media nocte ad castra hostium accedit. deinde milites iubet

The next day, Cincinnatus leads his army against the enemies. In the middle of the night, he approaches

hostes circumvenire magnosque clamores tollere. et hostes et consulis exercitus clamores audiunt. consul

toward the camp of the enemies. Then, he orders his soldiers to surround the enemies and to lift up great

‘audite, milites,’ inquit, ‘illos clamores. Romani auxilium ferunt hostesque iam oppugnant. erumpite et hostes

shouts. Both the enemies and army of the consul hear the shouts. The consul says, ‘Listen to those

ipsi oppugnat.’ sic dicit militesque in proelium ducit.

shouts. The Romans are bringing aid and are already attacking the enemies. Break out and attack the

iam Romani hostes extra utraque parte oppugnant. illi territi sunt. desperant et mox se dedunt. arma deponunt

enemies yourselves.’ Thus, he says and leads his soldiers into battle. Already, the Romans are attacking

et ad fines suos abeunt.

the enemies from both sides. They are terrified. They despair and soon surrender themselves.

Cincinnatus milites Romanos ad urbem reducit. patres eum in urbem ducunt triumphantem. omnes cives

They cast off their weapons and go away to their own borders. Cincinnatus leads the Roman soldiers

gaudent et epulas faciunt. sic Cincinnatus urbem servat. sed mox domum redit, togam deponit, in agro rursus

back to the city. The fathers (senators) lead him into the city in triumph. All of the citizens rejoice

laborat.

and make feasts. Thus, Cincinnatus saves the city. But soon, he returns home, takes off his toga, and again labors in his field.