

1) How do you determine the declension and the stem or base of any Latin noun? Give an example using the word *lux, lucis* (f). How do you determine the gender of any Latin noun?

2) How many declensions exist for Latin nouns? Give an example of a noun in each declension in both the nominative and genitive singular and circle the termination (ending) that defines each declension.

3) What general observations may help mortal men and women guess the gender of Latin nouns? List the words captured by the acronym **APPIANS**. What observations can we make about the nouns *pīnus, -ūs* and *laurus, laurī* and like animals? What is gender of 2nd declension noun *humus, humī*? What is the dominate gender of the 4th declension and what exceptions exist? Almost all words of the 5th declension are what gender? Give one exception?

4) What is special about a 3rd declension i-stem nouns and into what 3 categories do they fall? The words monosyllabic and parisyllabic may be useful. Give one example from each category. See Wheelock, pages 114-5.

5) How many declensions exist for adjectives in Latin? Give an example a 1st/2nd declension adjective in all genders of the nominative case. Give two possible variations on this pattern in the nominative case.

6) What flavours of 3rd declension adjectives exist in Latin? Audacious and grave rabbits with great celerity must give both the nominative and genitive cases a one termination, a two terminations, and a three terminations third declension adjective.

7) What is the grammatical relationship between a noun and a modifying adjective?
Translate the following English sentence into Latin:

At this very time our leader, a man of highest courage, will give the heavier booty to the bravest soldiers with his own strong hands. *praeda, -ae* (f) booty *animal, -is* (n)
virtus, virtutis (f) miles, militis (m) summus, a, um tempus, temporis (n)

8) How or where do the adjectives with -ius in their genitive singular differ from regular 1st and 2nd declension adjectives, such as *magnus, a, um*? List the -ius paradigm words captured by the acronym UNUS NAUTA and give the English meanings of each. See *Wheelock*, pages 73-4.

9) How do the demonstrative adjectives decline *is, hic, ille, iste, ipse* and *idem* decline? See *Wheelock*, pages 71-3. What does the word demonstrative mean? Give all three nominative terminations and the English meaning(s) of each of these demonstrative adjectives. Which word above is an intensive or stress adjective? How does it function in relation to the noun that it modifies? Give five possible English translations for it.

10) How are comparative adjectives formed. Give an example for *gravis, grave*? How does the Latin comparative decline. List six irregular comparative adjectives (m/f and n) and give their English meaning.



11) How are Latin superlative adjectives formed? Give an example for **gravis, grave** and **similis, -e** and **acer, acris, acre**? How does the Latin superlative adjective decline. List six irregular superlatives adjectives and give their English meaning.

12) What part of speech is a participle? What four participles exist in Latin? Compose and literally translate examples of each using the verb: *agō, agere, ēgī, actus* - to do

Translate into English and give the tense and voice of each participle used. There are four.

When those enemies had been seen, our king, praising his soldiers, gave the best swords to the men (who were) intending to fight in the first battle line. All were preparing themselves to kill many enemies. *acies, aciei* (f) battle line



13) What is a gerundive and with which participle does it share its morphology?

14) A few may remember what a substantive is. What is a substantive? Compose an example with the words, *multus*, *pauci*, *hic*, *noster* and translate into English. Vary the gender from example to example.

15) On what two occasions does the vocative case differ morphologically from the nominative case. Give an example of each.

VOCATIVE	Used for direct addresses. Morphological identical to nominative case, expect in 2nd decl. masc. singular nouns with nominative in -us or -ius. Marcus>>Marce; Caelius>>Caeli.	<i>Et tu, Brute</i> <i>Marce, curre.</i> <i>Corneli, fer id.</i> <i>Iuppiter tē, Europa, amat.</i>
NOMINATIVE	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th -ae, -us/-r/-um many -us/-ū -ēs -ārum, -ī/a -ēs/-a, -ia -ūs/ua -ēs	No special translation
Subject of the Finite form of the verb	The nominative cases denotes the subjunctive of a finite verb. The finite verb must agree in person and number with its subjective.	<i>Virgo currit.</i> <i>Nos currimus.</i> <i>Ego curram.</i> <i>Tu currēs.</i>
Predicate nominative or predicate adjective	1) A predicate nominative occurs after a copulative verbs (<i>sum, esse; fio, fieri, factus sum</i>). 2) A predicate adjectives occurs after copulative verbs (<i>sum, esse; fio, fieri, factus sum</i>) and will agree with the subject in gender, #, and case.	<i>Minerva est dea.</i> <i>Minerva est dux</i> <i>Tu es deus.</i> <i>Ego fiam rex.</i> <i>Minerva est pulchra.</i> <i>Minerva est fortis.</i> <i>Nos sumus pulchrae.</i> <i>Nos fiēmus laetī</i>
GENITIVE	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th -ae -ī -is -ūs, -ēī -ārum -ōrum -(i)um -uum -ērum meī, tuī, nostrī, nostrum, vestrī, vestrum	Generally limits another another noun in some way. Default English translation: “of”
Possessive Genitive	The genitive denotes the possessor of another noun. Translate: “-s” or “of”	<i>Oculī virginis pulchrae sunt caeruleī.</i> Eyes of the beautiful malden are blue.
Genitive of Description/ Quality	Denotes a quality or characteristic of another noun. Translate “of”	<i>Cato erat vir summae virtūtis.</i> <i>Haec matrona est mulier magnae pudicitiae.</i>
Objective Genitive	Signifies the objective of another noun with an implied verbal action Translate “of” or “for”	Est magnum odium nostrī . - There is great hatred for us . amor pecuniae nōn est bonus. Love for money is not good. Est magnus amor vestrī .
Partitive Genitive or Genitive of the Whole	Denotes the whole of which the noun represents a part. Translate: “of” Use genitives nostrum and vestrum of plural personal pronouns. Hic poeta numerum pulchrōrum versuum magnum scripsit.	<i>magna pars vestrum fugit.</i> <i>plūs vīnī</i> - more of wine <i>minus agrī</i> - less of farmland <i>quid novī?</i> -what of new? <i>nihil speī</i> - nothing of hope <i>aliquid fideī</i> - something of trust <i>multī mīlitum</i> - many of the soldiers <i>aliquid vīrium</i> - something of strength <i>quem nostrum</i> - whom of you
Genitive with Special Adjectives	avidus, a, um - eager cupidus, a, um - desirous fessus, a, um - weary ignarus, a, um - unaware, ignorant memor, memoris - mindful peritus, a, um - skilled at plenus, a, um - full of obliviosus, a, um - forgetful of	<i>Venus est perita hārum artium.</i> - Venius is skilled at these arts <i>Iuno erat memor veteris belli</i> - Juno was mindful of the old wa <i>Rex erat ignarus nostrī consiliī.</i>

DATIVE

1st	2nd	-ius	3rd	4th	5th
-ae,	-ō,	-ī	-ī	-uī	-ēī
-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus

mihi, tibi, sibi, nōbīs, vōbīs

Indirect Object

with verbs of giving, telling, showing such as *dare, narrāre, ostendere*.

Default English translation:

to/ for

Venus tibi basia dabit.
Venus will give kisses to you.
Mater vōbīs fabulam narrābit.
Dī viam veram tibi ostendent.

Dative of the Possessor

with *sum, esse, fuī, futūrus*
denotes the person to whom something belongs.
Note translations *mihi est rana* = For me there is a frog = I have a frog

Mihi est uxor pulchra.
For me there is beautiful wife.
I have a beautiful wife.
Erat consulibus consilium.
The Consul had a plan.

Dative with Special/ Intransitive verb

appropinquō (1) to approach
faveō, favēre - to favour
pareō, parēre, parūī - to obey
noceō, nocēre, nocuī - to harm
parcō, parcere, pepercī - to spare
imperō (1) to command
persuadeō, persuadēre, persuasī - to persuade
credō, credere, credidi, creditus - to believe, to trust

Nolite nocēre huic animālī.
Do not harm this animal.
Caesar bonīs cīvibus parcat.
Caesar will spare good citizens.
Crede mihi - believe me.
Caesar nōbīs imperat. Caesar commands us.

Dative with Special Adjectives

amīcus, a, um -friendly
inimīcus, a, um -hostile
gratus, a, um - pleasing
carus, a, um - dear
similis, simile - similar to
aptus, a, um - suited to
idoneus, a, um - suited to

Alyssa est mihi inimīca.
Dhru est nōbīs carus.
Tua soror est similis tibi.
Latus campus est aptus proeliō

Dative of Interest/ Advantage

Denotes in whose interest or to whom or for whom the action is done

proelium erat grave nostrīs militibus
The battle was serious for our soldiers

ACCUSATIVE

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
<i>m/f:</i>	-am,	-um,	-em,	-um, -u,	-em
<i>m/f:</i>	-ās,	-ōs,	-ēs,	-ūs	-ēs
<i>neuter:</i>	-a		-(i)a	-ua	

mē, tē, nōs, vōs, sē, eum, eam, id eōs, eās, ea, hunc, hanc, hoc, hōs, hās, haec, illum, illam, illud, illōs, illās, illa,

Direct Object

An accusative forms the direct objective of a transitive verb

Rex hanc urbem vīcit.
The king conquered this city.

Duration of Time & Extent of Space

Denotes the duration length of time of an action to the extent or distance of space

trēs horās
unum diem
duōs mēnsēs
multōs annōs
tōtam noctem
tria milia passuum

Certain Prepositions

ad, apud, sub, in, trans, contra, ob, propter, prope, ante, post, praeter, circum, intrā, inter, per

Ad urbem veniō. I will come to the city.
post hoc ergo propter hoc
ad hominem - toward/against the man

Double Accusative

The accusative is used to double direct objective - one of person and another of thing with:

doceo, docere, docui, doctus - to teach
oro, orare, oravi - to pledge, to beg, to pray

Hic magister nōs multa docēbit.
 This teacher will teach us many things.
Orāmus deōs auxiliū
 We beg the gods for help.

ABLATIVE

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
 Singular: *-ā, -ō, -e/ī, -ū, -ē*
 Plural: *-īs, -īs, -ibus, -ibus, -ēbus*
 Personal Pronouns: *mē, tē, nōbīs, vōbīs*

Generally adverbial in nature and governs certain prepositions:
“by, with, from, etc.”

Certain Prepositions:

sub & *in* denote place where at

sub aquā (place where at)
in arbore (place where at)

Sub, In, Dē, Sine, Prō, Ab (ā), Cum, Ex (ē)

cum is used for ablative of accompaniment
mēcum, tēcum, nōbīscum, vōbīscum, sēcum, quibuscum

dē arbore -from the tree;
dē rē publicā - on/concerning the state
dē bellō cīvili - about the civil war
sine causā, sine mora, sine quā non prō patriā, prō pietāte, prō bonō ab marī - from the sea
ab Caesare ipsō - by Caesar himself (personal agent)
cum amīcīs - with friends
ex librīs - from the books; *ex oppidō* - out of the town

cum is used for ablative of manner

sub & *in* denote ablative of place where at
de, ab, ex denote place from which

de also means **“about”** or **“concerning”**

Ablative of Place Where

Place where is often (especially in poetry) expressed without a preposition

terrā marīque - on land and sea

Means/Instrument

Denotes with what or by what the action is done.
No preposition

Id manū fecimus.
Navis tempestāte fracta est.
Hic miles gladiō acutō pugnat.

Ablative of Manner

Denotes how the action is done. *Cum* is optional with a modifying adjective.

cum celeritāte
magnā celeritāte
magnā cum celeritāte
summā cum laude

Ablative of Respect

Serves to limit or further specify a noun, adjective or verb
No preposition

Venus est formā pulcherrima.
Meus pater est Marcus, nomine.
Nōs omnibus virtūte praestamus.
 We excel all with respect to courage.
Virgo omnēs celeritāte superat.

Ablative of Time When

Denotes the point in time when an action happens.
No Preposition
 Translate with **“at”** or **“on”**

tertiō annō ā urbe conditā in the 3rd year from the founded city
diē tertio - on the third day
eō ipsō tempore - at that very moment
eōdem tempore - at the same time
nocte - at night
annō dominī - in the year of the lord

Ablative of Time Within Which

Denotes the limited timeframe within which an action occurs
 translate with “in” or “within”
No Preposition

diēbus paucīs - in/within a few days
tribus mensibus - in within three months
brevī tempore - in a short time

Ablative of Exemption

With verbs of freeing, lacking, depriving..
 Translate “from”
 Generally **no preposition**

Princeps ipse omnēs cīvēs metū et periculō liberābit.
Ego mē suppliciō liberō. I free myself from punishment

Ablative of Cause

Denotes the cause or reason for a quality or verbal action
 Translate “at” or “because of”
 No Preposition

Adventū Caesaris hostēs fūgerunt.
Magnō odiō hī mīlitēs fortius pugnābant.
 Because of great hatred these soldiers fought more bravely.
Meus amor illius puellae cuplā cecidit.
 My love fell because of the fault of that girl.