LATIN 101
REVIEW SHEET FOR FINAL
OLC, Chapters 15-19

* = new for this test

VERBS:
Present Tense: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 3rd -io, 4th conjugations, all persons.
Irregular verbs: *sum, adsum, possum; eo, exeo, redeo* (irregular in the present and
      imperfect, but follow rules in other tenses; *volo, nolo* (irregular in present only;
      otherwise like 3rd conjugation) (Ch 15).
Present Infinitive. (present stem + -re).
      Verbs complemented by an infinitive: *cupio, debeo, constituo, iubeo, possum,*
      volo, nolo
Imperatives (commands): e.g., *iuva iuvate; sede sedete; pone ponite; audi audite.*

*Imperfect Tense: shows continuous action in the past.

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

Examples: *amabam, monebam, ducebam, audiebam.*
Translations: "I was ___ing" or "I used to ___"

*Perfect tense: shows completed action
Perfect Stem: 1st conjugation: present stem + v   (e.g., *amavi,* I loved)
           2nd conjugation: present stem, drop e, + u (e.g., *monui,* I warned)
           3rd conjugation: present stem + s   (e.g., *duxi,* I led)
                   keep present stem   (e.g., *contendi,* I marched)
                   lengthen stem vowel   (e.g., *legi,* I read)
                   reduplicate stem   (e.g., *cecidi,* I fell)
           4th conjugation: present stem + v   (e.g., *audivi,* I heard)

Formation:	perfect stem + -i	-imus
	-isti	-istis
	-it	-erunt

Translations: "I ___ed" or "I have ___ed"

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

Formation:	perfect stem + -eram	-eramus
	-eras	-eratis
	-erat	-erant

Examples: *amaveram, monueram, duxeram, audiveram.*
Translation: "I had ___ed"

NOUNS:

1st, 2nd & 3rd declensions.

Case:

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

Genitive: possessive (*puellae casa* "the girl's house")
   Partitive (*multi Troianorum* "many of the Trojans")

Dative: indirect object (*tabulam matri ostendo.* "I show the tablet to mother.")
   with certain verbs: *accedo, occurro, succurro; resisto, persuadeo, credo, impero,*
   invideo, placeo, and *studeo* (e.g., *hodie comitibus occurro.* "Today I am meeting
   (my) friends.")

Accusative: direct object (*Dido principes Carthaginis et Troianos ad epulas vocat.*
     "Dido calls the leaders of Carthage and the Trojans to the feast.")
   Motion toward: spatial (answers the question *quo*? where to?)
     with prepositions: *ad, in, per, trans* (e.g., *ad casam redeunt.* "They return
     to the house.")
     *no prepositions used with the names of cities, towns, and small islands,
     and *domus* (e.g., *Romam redeunt.* "They return to Rome.")
   *Motion forward: temporal (answers the question *quamdiu*? how long?")
     No prepositions: *octo horas dormiebat.* "S/he slept for eight hours."
   With prepositions (in relation to a fixed point): *ante, circum, inter, post, prope*
     (e.g., *ter circum muros urbis fugit Hector.* "Three times around the walls
     of the city flees Hector.")

Ablative:
   Motion away: (answers the question *unde*? where from?)
     with prepositions: *a/ab, de, e/ex* (e.g., *e casa exeunt.* "They are going from
     the house.")
     *No prepositions used with the names of cities, towns, and small islands,
     and *domus* (e.g., *Roma exeunt.* "They are going from Rome.")
   Location: spatial (answers the question *ubi*? where?)
     With prepositions*: in, sub* (e.g., *puellae in agro sedent* = The girls are
     sitting in the field)
   *Location: temporal (answers the question *quando*? when?)
     No prepositions: *prima luce evigilant.* "They wake up at dawn."

*Locative:
   Location: used only with the names of cities, towns, and small islands
   For 1st and 2nd declension singular, endings same as genitive singular (e.g.,
   Romae, Corinthi, Londinii)
   For all others, endings same as the ablative (e.g., *Carthagine, Athenis, Gadibus*)

Gender: masculine, feminine (3rd decl.= -s, -o, -x, except *civis, custos, flos, ignis, iuvenis,
miles, parens, centurio, and senex*), and neuter (2nd decl = -um; 3rd decl = -us, -en, -e).

You still need to know all the cases, but focus on expressions of time and place.

PRONOUNS:

Personal pronouns: *ego, tu, nos, vos* -- focus on nom, acc, & dat, sing. & pl) (Ch 14)

Relative pronouns: *qui, quae, quod* -- just nominative (who, which) (Ch 13)

Reflexive pronouns (*me, te, se, nos, vos, se* -- these are accusative, but focus on dative as well as singular & plural). (Ch 14)

Demonstrative pronouns: *is, ea, id*; *ille, illa, illud*; **hic haec hoc* (Ch. 15)

Intensive pronoun: **ipse ipsa ipsum* (e.g., he himself) (Ch. 15)

ADJECTIVES: all cases and genders; noun/adjective agreement (adjectives must agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case).

ADVERBS: formed from adjectives: e.g., 1st & 2nd decl: *lente*; 3rd decl: *fortiter* (Ch 9)

PREPOSITIONS: *ad, in, per, trans; circum, extra, inter, prope; a/ab, e/ex; cum, sine; in, sub*

OTHER GRAMMAR: SV, SOV, & SCV word order.

-que (just need to recognize it). (Ch 8)

Subordinate clauses (introduced by subordinating conjunctions *dum, quod, si, ubi*).

Relative clauses (introduced by a relative pronoun *qui, quae, quod* - you only need the nominative singular and plural of these for now). (Ch 13)

CULTURE: Roman religion; Outline of Roman history; Stories of Cincinnatus and Cloelia; Roman elections; monuments in the Roman forum

VOCABULARY FOR FINAL

NOUNS:

1st fem: aqua, aura, casa, cena, dea, divitiae (pl. only), domina, fabula, fama, familia, femina, filia, forma, gloria, hasta, hora, ianua, insula, ira, lacrima, littera, patria, pecunia, porta, puella, pugna, regina, silva, statua, terra, toga, unda, via
1ˢᵗ masc: nauta

2nd masc: ager, amicus, animus, annus, candidatus, cibus, colonus, deus, equus, filius, locus, ludus, magister, maritus, murus, numerus, nuntius, oculus, populus, puer, somnus, sonus, ventus, vir
2ⁿᵈ neut: aedificium, arma (n. pl.), auxilium, bellum, caelum, castra (n. pl.), consilium, exemplum, frumentum, imperium, moenia (n. pl.), periculum, praesidium, proelium, saxum, templum, verbum, vestimenta (n. pl.), vinum

3rd masc: amor, centurio, clamor, consul, custos, dictator, dies, flos, frater, Iuppiter, iuvenis, imperator, iuvenis, labor, miles, oratio, pater, princeps, rex, senex
fem: arbor, hiems, legio, lux, mater, pax, uxor, virgo, virtus, vox
common: canis, comes, homo, obses, parens
neut: carmen, flumen, foedus, iter, litus, nomen, tempus, ver, vulnus
3rd i-stem masc: (gen pl = -ium) civis, collis, hostis, ignis, mons
fem: (gen pl = -ium) mors, navis, nox, urbs
neut: (abl sg = -i; nom & acc pl = -ia; gen pl = -ium) mare

ADJECTIVES:

1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ decl: alius, altus, anxius, bonus, candidus, carus, ceteri (pl. only), confectus, dignus, divinus, fessus, (hic, haec, hoc), ignotus, (ille illa illud), invitus, (ipse, ipsa, ipsum), iratus, (is ea id), laetus, liber, longus, magnus, malus, medius, meus, miser, mortuus, multus, noster, notus, novus, nullus, optimus, paratus, parvus, pauci (pl. only), pessimus, primus, pulcher, sacer, solus, summus, suus, tacitus, territus, tantus, totus, tuus, vacuus, vester, verus

3ʳᵈ decl i-stem: (abl sg = -i; gen pl = -ium; nom & acc neut pl = -ia) difficilis, fortis, gravis, incolumis, omnis, tristis

3ʳᵈ decl: (1 ending) felix, infelix, ingens (i.e. ingens unda, ingens equus, ingens saxum vs misera puella, miser puer, miserum verbum), pauper, sacer

PRONOUNS: ego & tu (focus on nom, acc, & dat, sing. & pl); hic haec hoc, ille illa illud, is ea id; nemo; qui quae quod (nom. sg. and pl.); quidam quaedam quoddam; se (acc)

VERBS: (plus compound verbs)
1st: aedifico, ambulo, amo, ceno, clamo, curo, despero, do, erro, evigilo, excito, expecto, festino, habito, impero, intro, iuvo, laboro, laudo, lavo, libero, narro, navigo, oppugno, oro, paro, porto, pugno, rogo, saluto, servo, specto, sto, supero, tempto, voco

2nd: debeo, doceo, exerceo, fleo, gaudeo, habeo, iaceo, invideo, iubeo, maneo, moneo, placeo, respondeo, sedeo, taceo, teneo, timeo, studeo, video,

3rd: accedo, ago, ascendo, bibo, cado, cano, claudo, cognosco, colo, constituo, contendo, credo, curro, dedo, defendo, depono, dico, discedo, disco, duco, emo, evado, gero, lego, ludo, mitto, occido, occurro, ostendo, peto, pono, posco, procedo, promitto, quaero, quiesco, reddo, repello, resisto, relinquo, rumpo, scribo, succurro, surgo, tollo, trado, verto, vinco, vivo, vendo

3rd -io: accipio, capio, conicio, conspicio, cupio, efficio, facio, fugio, iacio

4th: advenio, aperio, audio, convenio, circumvenio, custodio, dormio, invenio, venio

irregular: eo, (fero), inquit (just 3rd sing & pl), nolo, possum, sum, volo (plus compounds of eo [Part 2, p. 14]; compounds of sum: absum, adsum, possum)

ADVERBS:
Spatial: eo, hic, huc, ibi, illuc, procul, ubique

Temporal: adhuc, continuo, diu, heri, hodie, iam, interea, iterum, lente, mox, nunc, postea, postridie, saepe, semper, statim, subito

Logical: deinde, enim, igitur, itaque, primum, quoque, tandem

Contrast: tamen

Manner: etiam, ita, paene, sic, tam

Negation: haud, non, numquam, vix

PREPOSITIONS: (accusative) ad, in, per, trans; ante, circum, extra, inter, post, prope

PREPOSITIONS: (ablative) a/ab, cum de, e/ex; in, sub; cum, sine

CONJUNCTIONS: (coordinating) aut...aut, et, et…et, nam, nec…nec/neque…neque -que, non solum…sed etiam, sed

CONJUNCTIONS: (subordinating) cum, dum, quod, si, ubi

INTERROGATIVES: cur, qualis, quantus, quomodo, ubi, nonne, -ne

Nom.	quis (who?)	quid (what?)
Gen.	cuius (whose?)	
Dat.	cui (to/for whom?)	
Acc.	quem (whom?)	quid (what?)