

Grammar
for the
Advanced Level I
Student

Athena University
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MMVI

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with Appendix

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101 Grammar points for the Elementary Grammar Test

1. Comparisons:

With **quam** the first noun determines the case of the second:

The girl is taller than the boy. **Puella est altior quam puer.**

Without **quam** (the ablative of comparison) the second noun goes into the ablative case:

Puella est altior puerō.

Nōtā bene: When 'quam' is used, the the second term must match the case of the first term:

The teacher likes Julia more than Julius.

Magister **Iuliam** magis quam **Iulium**.

Julia is slower than Julius.

Iulia est tardior quam **Iulius**.

2. Ablative of degree of difference: **paulō/multō**

Māter est multō fortior quam pater. Mother is **much** braver than father.
(braver by much)

Māter est paulō fortior quam pater. Mother is a **little** braver than father.
(braver by a little)

Hic puer est **duobus pedibus** altior quam ille puer.

This boy is **two feet** taller than that boy.
(taller by two feet)

Nōtā Bene: Ablative of degree of difference can also be used without a comparative:

much later: post multō (later by much)

a little earlier: ante paulō (before by a little)

many years later: post multis annis

3. **Ūnus Nauta** adjectives: adjectives that have **-ius** for the genitive and **-ī** for the dative

ūnus: one

nūllus: no, not any

ūllus: any

sōlus: alone, only

neuter: neither

alius: another

ūter: which? (of two) (interrogative)

tōtus: whole, entire

alter: the other (of two)

ūna puella in the genitive singular would be **ūnīus puellae**

ūnus puer in the dative singular would be **ūnī puerō**

Nōtā Bene: these adjectives precede the nouns they modify.

Tricky: petasus alterius pueri = the hat of the other boy

Nōtā Bene: *alius/alius; alii/alii; alter/alter*

Alius est amicus, **alius** est inimicus.

Alii sunt amici, **alii** sunt inimici.

Alter est anicis, **alter** est inimcus.

One is a friend, **another** is an enemy.

Some are friends, **others** are enemies.

The one is a friend, **the other** is an enemy.

4. Other words that have **-ius** for the genitive and **-ī** for the dative:

	Genitive	Dative
ille, illa, illud (that, those)	illius	illi (demonstrative)
is, ea, id (he, she, it; this/that)	eius	ei (demonstrative)
īdem, eadem, idem (the same)	eiusdem	eīdem (demonstrative)
ipse, ipsa, ipsi (himself/themselves)	ipsius	ipsi (intensive)
iste, ista, istud (that . . . of yours)	istius	isti (demonstrative)
qui, quae, quod (who, whom, that)	cuius	cui (relative)
quis, quid (who, what)	cuius	cui (interrogative)
hic, haec, hoc (this, these)	huius	huic (demonstrative)

(-c = ce, an emphatic enclitic)

Notā bene: the macrons, especially on *īdem*

5. Words that end in **-ī** for the ablative singular:

- All third declension adjectives:
 - fortis, fortis, forte (brave, strong)
 - brevis, brevis, breve (short, brief)
 - gravis, gravis, grave (heavy, serious)
 - omnis, omnis, omne (all, every)
 - celer, celeris, celere (swift, fast)
 - acer, acris, acre (sharp, fierce)
 - alacer, alacris, alacre (eager)
 - audāx, audāx, audāx (bold, daring; gen. = audācis)
 - potēns, potēns, potēns (powerful; gen. = potentis)

Notā Bene: the ending **-e** for 3rd declension adjectives indicates nominative or accusative neuter: *breve bellum*: a short war

- 3rd declension neuter i-stem nouns: *mare, animal, exemplar (mari, animali, exemplari)*
- Present participles: *amāns > amanti; vidēns > videnti; dicō > dicenti; capiō > capienti*

N. B. Present participles have **-e** for the ablative when used in ablative absolute:
Puero ridente, . . . When the boy laughs,

N. B. : Comparative adjectives are declined with 3rd declension endings but are not i-stem and so have **-e** for the ablative: *melior > meliore*

6. Partitive Genitive:

Partitive genitive is used with the following

plūs pecuniae: more money	satis cibi: enough food
pars exercitūs: part of the army	fortissimus militum: bravest of the soldiers
nimis pecuniae: too much money	parum sapientiae: too little wisdom
quisque nostrum: each of us	optimus omnium: the best of all
nemo vestrum: no one of you	Quid novī? What's new?

Keys: plus, pars, nimis/nimium, satis, parum

7. Other partitive phrases like 6 of the soldiers that use cardinal numbers are expressed with *ex* or *de* and the ablative case:

sex *ex* militibus

quinque de liberis: five of the children

Nota bene: a few other words also used with *ab* and *de*:

quidam de militibus: a certain one of the soldiers

8. When 'of' is not expressed with the genitive or a preposition:

all of the boys: omnes pueri

the rest of the girls: reliquae puellae, ceterae puellae

In the middle of the night: media nocte

on the top of the mountain: in summo monte

So: with *omnis*, *reliquus*, *medius*, and *summus*, the 'of' is part of the meaning of each:

9. Possessives:

Adjectives: *meus*, *tuus*, *vester*, *noster*, *suus* (his own, her own, their own)

Claudius loves **my**, **your**, **our**, **his own** daughter.

meum, *tuam*, *vestram*, *nostram*, *suam*

(N.B. The meaning of *suam* is determined by the direct object *filiam* but its meaning is determined by the subject *Claudius*.)

Pronouns: *eius* (his, her, its), *eorum* (their)

Claudius loves **his**, **her**, **their** daughter.

eius, *eius*, *eorum*

10. Dative with adjectives:

The girl is _____ to the goddess

puella _____ *deae* est.

pleasing

grata

friendly

amica

unfriendly

inimica

useful

utilis

dear

cara

similar

similis

Also, *idoneus* (suitable) is used with the dative.

Locus est *idoneus* castris. The place is suitable for camp.

11. Locatives:

At Rome: *Romae* --- same as genitive for 1st and 2nd decl. singular noun: *Troiae*, *Capuae*

At Pompeii: *Pompeiiis* -- same as abl. pl. for plural nouns: *Athenis*

Others: at home:

domi

on the ground: *humi*

In the country

ruri

at Carthage: *Carthagini*

12. Dative of possession:

I have three sons. *Mihi* sunt tres filii. (literally: **To me** are three sons.)

I know a man who has three sons: *Scio* virum cui sunt tres filii.
(literally: I know a man **to whom** there are three sons.)

13. Dative with special verbs, impersonals and compounds:

credō:	I will trust you.	Egō tibi credam.
faveō:	I will support/favor you.	Egō tibi favebō.
noceō:	I will hurt you.	Egō tibi nocebō.
studeō:	I am eager for money.	Egō pecuniae studeo.
pareō:	I will obey you.	Egō tibi parebo.
imperō:	I will order you.	Egō tibi imperabō.
respondeō:	I will answer you.	Egō tibi respondebō
occurō:	I will meet you	Egō tibi occurram
resistō:	I will resist you	Egō tibi resistam
invidēō:	I will envy you	Egō tibi invidebō.
praesum:	I am in charge of the army	Egō exercitui praesum
praeficiō:	I put you in charge of the	Egō te exercitui praeficiō.
licet:	It is permitted to me; I may	Licet mihi dicere . . .
placet:	It pleases me	Placet mihi
servio, -īre	I will serve you	Egō tibi serviam.

14. Relative pronouns agree with their antecedents in gender and number; the case of the relative pronoun is determined by its use in its own clause.

Masculine:	The boys, whom you saw	quōs
	The boys, who are	quī
	The boys, whose	quōrum
	The boys, with whom	quibuscum
Feminine:	The girls, whom you saw	quās
	The girl, with whom	quacum
	The girls, who are	quae
	The girls, to whom	quibus
Neuter:	The war, in which	in quō
	The rock, with which	quō (abl. of means)
	The words, which	quae
	The body, which	quod

Some Hard Ones:

Puellae, _____ libros dedisti, (quibus, indirect object)
(the girls, to whom you have the books,)

Vir, _____ credidi, (cui, dative with a special verb)
(the man, whom I trusted,)

Vir, _____ quinque filiae sunt, (cui, dative of possession)
(the man, who has five daughters, -to whom there are five daughters)

Vos, qui _____ mei amici, (estis, because antecedent is 2nd plural)
(you, who are my friends,)

Noster pater, qui _____ in caelo, (es, antecedent is vocative and so 2nd singular)
(Our pater, who art in heaven,)

Nōtā Bene: "that" can be:

Demonstrative: that girl: illa puella

Relative: the road that you : via quam

Nothing that you say: nihil quod dicis

15. Present passive infinitive:

For 1st, 2nd and 4th conjugations take off the -e of the 2nd p.p. and add -i

amāre: to love	>	amārī: to be loved
videre: to see	>	vidērī: to be seen, to seem
audire: to hear	>	audīrī: to be heard

For 3rd and 3rd-io take off the -ere and add -i:

mittere: to send	>	mittī: to be sent
capere: to take	>	capī: to be taken

Others: ferō, ferre, tulī, latus: ferri

facio, facere, feci, factum uses *fio, fieri, factus sum* for the passive.

So *fieri* (to be done, to become) is the passive infinitive of *facere* (to make)

16. Accusative of duration of time: look for the preposition 'for' in English; no preposition in Latin

for many days: multos dies	for three hours: tres horas
for two months: duos menses	for a brief time: breve tempus
for a few years: paucos annos	for several hours: complures horas

Nota Bene: diu = longum tempus; diutius = longius tempus; diutissime = longissimum tempus

17. Ablative of time when and time within which: in, on, at, within

in five years: quinque annis	in summer: aestate
in three months: tribus mensibus	at night: nocte
in the middle of the night: media nocte	at that time: illo tempore
at sunset: solis occasu	at dawn: prima luce
at that time: illo tempore	at this time: hoc tempore
within five years: quinque annis	within one month: uno mense

General Rule: Time expressions are ablative except those that are expressed with 'for' (see #16 above).

18. Differentiate between: Pay attention to macrons

potuī and posuī:	3 rd principal parts of possum and pono respectively
poterunt and potuerunt:	imperfect and perfect of possum
venit and venit:	present and perfect respectively
fugit and fugit:	present and perfect respective
capī and cepī:	present passive infinitive and 3 rd p.p.
redeō and reddō:	redeunt: they go back reddunt: they give back
liber and liber:	book and free
latus and latus:	side and wide
cecidī and cecidī:	I fell and I cut/killed
liber and liber:	free and book
os and os:	mouth and bone
diligō and diligō:	choose and love/esteem (delēxgi and dilēxi)
mitteris and mitteris:	present passive and future passive
iacere and iacere:	to throw and to lie down
vita and vitium:	life and fault
vivo, -ere and vito, -are	live and avoid (vixī and vitavī)

19. Enclitics:

-ne = ? -ve = or -que = and -c(e) = emphasis (huic)

20. Double Dative: dative of reference and purpose

Antōn̄ius erat auxiliō Caesari. Antony was a help to Caesar.
Antōn̄ius erat subsidiō Caesari. Antony was an aid to Caesar.
Antonius erat impedimento Caesari. Caesar was a hindrance to Caesar.

The person is always the dative of reference.

21. Diphthongs:

au (Augustus) oe (poena) ae (laetus) ui (huic)
ei (eius) eu (Europa, euge)

Nota Bene: Diphthongs never have macrons: āeris (no diphthong)

22. Gender Patterns:

All -tās words are feminine: veritas, civitas, celeritas

All -men words are neuter: flumen, nomen, carmen, certamen **except** for flāmen (priest)

-or words of emotion are masculine: amor, timor, dolor (pain, grief)

4th declension nouns are masculine except for domus and manus which are feminine
and cornū and genū which are neuter

2nd declension names of trees, cities and countries are feminine: Corinthus, Aegyptus,
pinus, quercus (oak)

5th declension nouns are feminine except for dies and merides which are masculine

23. Impersonal expressions with dative and infinitive:

Necesse est: it is necessary for you to come Necesse est tibi venire.
Decorum erat: it was fitting for you to know Decorum erat tibi scire.
Optimum erit: it will be best for everyone to tell the truth. Optimum erit omnibus veritatem dicere.

24. Verbs that take a double accusative: rogō and doceō

The teacher asked the boys for money. Magister pueros pecuniam rogavit.
The teacher taught the boys the Latin language. Magister pueros linguam Latinam docuit.

Nota Bene: The predicate accusative looks like a double accusative

Populus Caesarem cōsulem creavit. The people elected Caesar consul.

Parentes filium Iulium appellavit. The parents called their son Julius.

25. Adverbs: regular & irregular

Regular:

1st-2nd declension adjectives: -e late, longe, optime, brevissime
3rd declension: -ter or -iter fortiter, breviter, audacter, diligenter

Irregular:

magnus > magnopere bonus > bene
parvus > parum facilis > facile (note short -e)

26. Comparative adverbs use the neuter comparative form:

bonus > melior (m/f), melius (n.) > melius (adverb)
fortis > fortior, fortius > fortius = more bravely

Exception: the adverb of maior is magis and not maius

Nota Bene: diū and saepe pattern like other adverbs:

diū, diūtius, diūtissime saepe, saepius, saepissime

27. Translation of comparative and superlative adjectives:

fortior: braver, rather brave, too brave, quite brave fortissimus: bravest, very brave

28. Genitive of Description = Ablative of description

Vir magnae virtutis = vir magnā virtute
Vir parvae sapientiae = vir parvā sapientiā

Nota Bene: the genitive or ablative of description requires a modifying adjective

Thus: "a man of wisdom" must be changed to "a wise man": vir sapiens

Nota Bene: Expressing measure: a six-foot wall, a wall of six feet, a wall six feet high

A six-foot wall and a wall of six feet are genitive descriptions: murus sex pedum

A wall six feet high is an accusative of extent of space: murus sex pedes altus

29. Prepositions that take objects in the ablative or accusative:

in: ablative when it means in or on accusative when it means into or against
sub: ablative when there is no motion accusative when there is motion

Cicero in Antonium dixit. Cicero spoke against Antony

Cervi in silvam cucurrerunt. The deer ran into the forest

Navis sub pontem navigavit. The ship sailed under the bridge.

Cicero sub ponte stat. Cicero is standing under the bridge.

30. Possible translations of the imperfect (ongoing or repeated action in the past):

Pueri pugnabant = the boys fought, were fighting, used to fight, kept on fighting

Nota Bene: Though he did fight is often taught as perfect tense only, it is also a possible imperfect tense translation: He did not fight when the odds were against him.

He did fight when he was young.

31. Possible translations of the perfect (complete action):

Pueri pugnaverunt = the boys fought, did fight, have fought

32. Vocatives:

Marcus > Marce

Tiberius > Tiberi

Caesar > Caesar

Marcus Tullius Cicero > Marce Tulli Cicero

carus amicus > care amice

cari amici (nom. pl.) > cari amici

meus filius > mi fili

My dear son > mi care fili

Exception: deus > deus

N.B. The vocative -e is always a short -e.

N.B. The vocative and nominative are the same except for 2nd declension masculine, singular nouns.

Vocatives in real Latin are more complicated especially with respect to Greek names in Latin.

Such names don't usually occur on Level One tests. (Aeneas > Aenea)

33. Verbs that take complementary infinitives:

possum, posse, potuī	I can speak = dīcere possum
volō, velle, voluī	I want to speak = dīcere volō
nōlō, nolle, noluī	I don't want to speak = dīcere nōlō.
mālō, malle, maluī	I prefer to speak: dīcere malō.
dēbeo, -ere, -ui	I ought to speak: dīcere dēbeo.
cōstitutō, -ere, -ui	he decided to speak: dīcere constituit
cupiō, -ere, cupivī, -itum	he desired to speak: cupivī dīcere
dubito, dubitare:	he hesitates to speak: dubitat dīcere
audeo, audere, ausus sum	he dares to speak: audet dīcere

34. The conjugation of eō, ire, ivī (ii), itum: to go

eō	īmus	eunt	imperatives = ī, īte
īs	ītis	ībant	
it	eunt	ībunt	
		īverunt, ierunt	
		īverant, ierant	
		īverint, ierint	

There are many compounds of eō such as pereō, perire, perivī/perii: to perish

pereunt, perībant, perībunt, perierunt/periverunt

Nota Bene: Be sure to distinguish redeo from reddo

redeo, redire, redivī, redii: to return > redeunt, redībant, redībunt, rediverunt/redierunt
reddo, -ere, reddidī, redditum: give back > reddunt, reddēbant, reddent, reddiderunt

Nota Bene: eō is the only irregular verb that has -bō, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt for the future. volō, nōlō, mālō, ferō, fiō all use -am, -ēs, -et, -emus, -ētis, -ent

35. Summary of Place Constructions

Accusative of Place to which:

to Rome, to Athens, to Italy, (to) home, to the country, to Carthage

Romam, Athēnās, ad Ītaliā, domum, rūm, Carthaginem

to Pompeii, to Capua, to Sicily, to Troy, to Greece, to Brundisium

Pomepeios, Capuam, ad Siciliā, Troiam, ad Graecam, Brundisium

Ablative of Place from which:

from Rome, from Athens, from Italy, (from) home, from the country, from Carthage

Romā, Athēnīs, ab Ītaliā, domo, rūre, Carthagine

from Pompeii, from Capua, from Sicily, from Troy, from Greece, from Brundisium

Pomepeis, gCapuā, ā Siciliā, Troiā, ā Graeciā, Brundisiō

Ablative of Place where and Locative:

In Rome, in Athens, in Italy, at home, in the country, in Carthage, on the ground

Romae, Athēnīs, in Ītaliā, domī, rūrī, Carthaginī, humī

In Pompeii, in Capua, in Sicily, at Troy, in Greece, in Brundisium

Pomepeis, Capuae, in Sicilia, Troiae, in Graeciā, Brundisi

Hint: Don't use prepositions with names of cities

36. Volō, Nōlō and Mālō

Present: volō, vīs, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt (volēbant, volent, voluerunt, etc.)
nōlō, nōn vīs, nōn vult, nolumus, nōn vultis, nōlunt (nolēbant, nolent, noluerunt, etc.)
mālō, māvīs, māvult, malumus, māvultis, malunt (malēbant, malent, maluerunt, etc.)
nōlō = nōn + volō; mālō = magis + volō

37. Abrupt imperatives: dīcō, ducō, faciō, ferō

Singular: dīc, dūc, fac, fer **Plural:** dīcite, dūcite, facite, ferte

Nota Bene: When compounds change the spelling of the base verb (cōnficiō), the verb no longer has an abrupt imperative (cōnfice).

38. Negative imperatives:

Nōlī tangere: Don't touch (sg.) Nōlīte tangere (pl)

N. B. nolī = the imperative of nōlō, nolle; the infinitive after it is complementary

39. Fiō, fierī, factus sum is used for the passive of faciō

faciō: I do, make	fiō: I am made, I become
faciēbam	fiēbam
faciam	fiam
feci	factus sum
feceram	factus eram
fecero	factus erō
facere: to do, to make	fieri: to be done, to be made, to become

40. Ferō, ferre, tulī, latum: to bring, bear, carry

Present: ferō, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt
Synopsis: ferunt, ferebant, ferent, tulerunt, tolerant, tulerint
Imperatives: fer, ferte
Derivatives: transfer, translate, superlative

41. Plurals with different meanings:

castrum: fort	castra: camp	(the camp is large: castra sunt magna)
cōpia: supply, plenty	cōpiae: troops	
impedimentum: hindrance	impedimenta: baggage	
auxilium: help	auxilia: auxiliary forces	
vīs: force	virēs: strength	(magnā vī = manner: with great force)
locus: place	locī: selections	(but as neuter pl.: loca: places)
mos: custom	mores: character	
eques: knight	equites: cavalry	(pedes: foot soldier; pedites: infantry)
auxilium: help	auxilia: auxiliary forces	
aedes: temple	aedes: building	

Nota Bene: *mille* and its plural *mīlia*

mille is an indeclinable adjective when one thousand is meant:

a thousand soldiers: *mille milites* a mile/a thousand paces: *mille passus*

When more than one thousand is expressed, *mille* becomes a plural 3rd n. i-stem noun:

mīlia, mīlium, mīlibus, mīlia, mīlibus and requires a partitive genitive construction:

two thousand soldiers = two thousands of soldiers = *duo mīlia mīlitum*

two miles = two thousands of paces = *duo mīlia passuum*

42. Comparison of -er adjectives:

lib̄er, a, um	lib̄erior, liberius	lib̄errimus
pulcher, -chra, -chrum	pulchrior, -ius	pulcherrimus
acer, acris, acre	acrior, acrius	acerrimus, a, um
celer, celeris, celere	celerior, celerius	celerrimus, a, um
miser, a, um	miserior, -ius	miserrimus, a, um

Nota Bene: the superlative always has *-errimus* even if the -e dropped in other forms.

43. Comparison of -lis adjectives:

similis, simile	similior, similius	simillimus, a, um
dissimilis, -e	dissimilior, -ius	dissimillimus, a, um
facilis, -e (easy)	facilior, -ius	facillimus, a, um
difficilis, -e	difficilior, -ius	difficillimus, a, um
gracilis, -e (slender)	gracilior, -ius	gracillimus, a, um
humilis, -e (low-lying)	humilior, -ius	humillimus, a, um

N.B. Only the six above double the -l and add -imus. Others are regular:

nobilis, -e	nobilior, nobilius	nobilissimus
crud̄elis, -e (cruel)	crud̄elior, -ius	crud̄elissimus
utilis, -e (useful)	utilior, -ius	utilissimus

44. Irregular comparisons: adjective and adverb forms

bonus	melior, melius	optimus, a, um
bene	melius	optime
malus	peior, peius	pessimus
male	peius	pessime
magnus	maior, maius	maximus, a, um
magn̄opere	magis	maxime
parvus	minor, minus	minimus, a, um
parum	minus	minime
multus	_____, pl̄us (more)	plurimus, a, um (very many)

N.B. *pl̄us* is used as a noun with partitive genitive: *pl̄us v̄ini* = more wine

N.B. *magn̄opere* is a contraction of *magn̄o opere* just as *hodie* is a contraction of *hoc die*.

45. Different meanings of quam:

Adverb: *Quam dulce!* = How sweet!

Quam dulcis est lib̄ert̄as. = How sweet is liberty!

Quam diu = For how long?

Relative Pronoun: *Puella quam vid̄i* = the girl whom I saw

Conjunction: *fortior quam* = stronger than

magis quam = more than

Interrogative Adjective: *Quam puellam vid̄es?* = Which girl do you see?

Other: *quam celerrime* = as swiftly as possible

quam pr̄imum = as soon as possible

46. Important 3rd declension neuter nouns:

corpus, corporis, n. body	tempus, temporis, n. time
genus, generis, n. kind	vulnus, vulneris, n. wound
caput, capitis, n. head	nomen, nominis, n. name
flumen, fluminis, n. river	fulmen, fulminis, n. lightning-bolt
cor, cordis, n. heart	onus, oneris, n. burden
os, ossis, n. bone	os, oris, n. mouth
ius, iuris, n. law, right	opus, operas, n. work

3rd declension i-stem neuter nouns: (with -i in the ablative singular)

mare, maris, n. sea	animal, animalis, n. animal
exemplar, -plaris, n. example	

Nota Bene: Festivals like the *Saturnalia* and *Lupercalia* are plural 3rd declension neuter i-stem nouns. *Saturnalia* and *Lupercalia* are *Saturnal* and *Lupercal* in the singular and refer to the place where the festival is held. Their declension is like *animal*.

47. Words that end in -e: note the macrons

Vocatives: Marce
Imperatives: Vidē! Videte!
Adverbs: laetē, optimē, facile (irreg.)
Ablatives: veritate, patre, voce, nomine, corpore, rege, re, itinere
Neuter nominative and accusative singular: breve, celere, grave, forte, acre, mare

48. Words that end in -i:

Nominative plurals: amici, agri, pueri, viri
Genitive singulars: amici, agri, pueri, viri
Dative singulars: patri, sorori, militi, vocanti, meliori
Ablative singulars: brevi, mari, animali
Vocatives: Tiberi, mi fili
Locatives: domi, humi, ruri
Imperatives: Audi!
3rd p.p.: dedi, cepi, misi
Pres. pass. infinitives: dari, capi, mitti

49. Words that end in -a: note the macrons

Nominative singulars: poeta, puella, silva
Nom. & Acc. neuter plurals: oppida, corpora, dona, genua, meliora, acria
Ablatives: puella
Vocatives: puella
Imperatives: da, ambula

50. Words that end in -o:

1st principal parts of verbs: laudo, cupio
nom. sing. of some 3rd declension nouns: multitudō (-tudinis), virgō (virginis), regiō (regionis)
dat/abl. sing.: servō, filio
future imperatives: memento, suntō (rare on Level One)

51. Words that end in -um:

Nom. sing.: telum, bellum
Acc. sing.: amicum, servum
Gen. pl.: regum, exercituum

52. Words that end in -us: note the macrons

Nom. masc. sing.: amicus, senatus, exercitus
Nom. fem. sing.: virtus, salus, manus, domus
Nom. neuter sing.: genus, vulnus, corpus, tempus, virus, vulgus
Nom. plural: senatus, exercitus
Gen. sing.: senatus, manus, exercitus
Acc. Plural: senatus, exercitus

53. Words that end in -is: note the macrons

Nom. singular: civis, canis, iuvenis, hostis
Gen. singular: civis, canis, iuvenis, hostis, fratris,
Dat/Abl. plural: pueris, amicis, agricolis (note the macrons)

54. Words that end in -er:

2nd decl. masculine: liber, puer, magister, faber
3rd decl. masc/fem: pater, frater, mater
3rd decl. neuter: iter
1st-2nd decl. adj.: liber, miser, noster, pulcher, vester, noster

55. Passive person endings:

r mur amō, amābam, amābō > amor, amābar, amābor.
ris mini amās, amābas, amābis > amāris, amābaris, amāberis (see below)
tur ntur amat, amābat, amābit > amātur, amābatur, amābitur

N. B. Short -i changes to short -e in the 2nd person singular only.

Present

Future

amās > amāris
vidēs > vidēris
mittis > mitteris
capis > caperis
audīs > audīris
amābis > amāberis
videbis > vidēberis
mittēs > mitteris > N.B. the macrons distinguish
capiēs > capieris mitteris and mitteris
audies > audieris

Fun & Games: an alternative ending for -ris is -re. This creates confusion because the alternative ending will make the verb look like a present infinitive:

amāris = amāre vidēris = vidēre mitteris = mittere
caperis = capere audīris = audīre mitteris = mittere (macron indicates future)

Less confusing is vocābere for vocāberis or vocābare for vocābaris.

More Fun & Games: -re, the alternative ending -ris, also creates the singular, present passive imperative form which is useful to know for deponent verbs:

Sequere me! Follow me! The plural, using -mini, is Sequimini me!
Conare iterum! Try again. The plural, using -mini, is Conamini iterum!

Still More Fun & Games: -ere can be an alternative ending for portāverunt > portāvere.

This alternate ending can again make a verb look like a strange infinitive:

venere for vengerunt cepere for ceperunt

56. -erunt and -erint:

-erint occurs only in two places: future perfect indicative > *spectāverint*
 perfect active subjunctive > *spectāverint*

-erunt occurs in only three places: future of sum and its compounds > *erunt, poterunt*
 perfect active indicative > *fuert, potuerunt, spectāverunt*
 future perfect passive: *spectātī erunt*

Be care to differentiate future and perfect forms: *poterunt & potuerunt* and *aberunt & afuerunt*

57. Present participles:

Participles are verbal adjectives: The laughing man
 The man, laughing

Rule: -āns, -ēns on first principal part

spectāns watching
 vidēns seeing
 mittēns sending
 capiēns seizing
 audiēns hearing

Present participles are 3rd decl. adjectives and are so declined:

Singular		Plural	
M/F	N	M/F	N
mittēns	mittēns	mittentēs	mittentia
mittentis	mittentis	mittentium	mittentium
mittenti	mittenti	mittentibus	mittentibus
mittentem	mittens	mittentēs	mittentia
mittenti	mittenti	mittentibus	mittentibus

N. B. the ablative singular is *mittente* when used in an ablative absolute or as a substantive:

Deo pluvium mittente, When God sends rain (God sending rain),
 a mittente by the sender (by the one sending)
 ab amante by a lover (by one loving)

N.B. A participle phrase can be used to translate a relative clause:

The men, who were watching the children, were laughing at their games.
 Viri, qui liberos spectabant, eorum ludos ridebant.
 Viri, liberos spectantes, eorum ludos ridebant.

58. Interrogatives:

Ubi: Where (at) answered with **in** or a locative
 Quo: Where (to) answered with **ad** or accusative of place to which
 Quando: When
 Qualis: What sort of answered with an adjective
 Quis: who, sing.
 Qui, Quae: who, pl.
 Quid: What
 Quot: How many
 Quomodo: How
 Cur: Why

59. Quī, quae, quod and Quis, quid (the relative and interrogative pronouns):

The relative and interrogative pronouns have the same forms in the plural, but in the singular the interrogative goes:

M/F	N.	
quis	quid	Who, what
cuius	cuius	Whose
cui	cui	To whom
quem	quid	Whom, what
quō	quō	with what (quocum: with whom)

N. B. quā, quam, quod are never interrogative

quī can be nominative, masculine singular and plural for the relative pronoun
but only nominative plural for the interrogative pronoun.

N.B. The interrogative adjective is declined like the relative pronoun:

Which girl did you see? Quam puellam vidisti?

Memento! (Remember!) The relative pronoun, the interrogative adjective and the interrogative pronoun all have the same forms except for the singular of the interrogative pronoun which is given above.

Relative Pronoun: Vir, qui adest,

The man, who is here,

Interrogative Pronoun: Qui sunt hi viri?

Who are these men?

Interrogative adjective: Qui viri adsunt?

Which men are here?

60. Objective Genitive:

One noun is the object of another:

amor scientiae (love of/for knowledge)

timor mortis (fear of death)

spēs salutis (hope for safety)

cupiditas pecuniae (desire for money)

61. The genitives of nōs (nostrum, nostrī) and vōs (vestrum, vestrī):

vestrum and nostrum are used as partitive genitives: pars vestrum: a part of you
optimus nostrum: the best of us

vestri and nostri are used as objective genitive: amor vestrī (love of/for you)
timor nostrī (fear of us)

62. Ablative of cause: used with verbs of emotion:

Fūgit timōre. He fled on account of fear.

Lacrimāvit dolōre. He cried on account of his grief/pain.

63. First Person Rules

Egō et Iūlius sumus amīcī.

Egō et Iūlius domum currems.

Tū et Iūlius estis amīcī.

Tū et Iūlius domum curretis.

64. Ablative of manner

with great joy	gaudiō cum magnō	or	gaudiō magnō
with great praise	magnā cum laude	or	magnā laude
with great speed	magnā cum celeritatē	or	magnā celeritatē
with a silly smile	fatuo cum risū	or	fatuo risū

Nōta Bene: "cum" must be used if adjective is missing:

with joy	cum gaudiō
with praise	cum laude
with speed	cum celeritatē

65. Ablative of separation: with or without a preposition (ab, de, ex)

Tū mē (ab) omni cura liberābis. You will free me from all care.

Nōta bene: look for liberō, -āre: to set free and solvo, -ere: to loosen

66. Predicate nominative with passive verbs

Cicerō <u>consul</u> creatus est.	Cicero was elected consul.
Marcus <u>Coriolanus</u> appellatus est.	Marcus was called Coriolanus.

67. Ablative of specification/respect:

Marcus tibi par <u>virtute</u> est.	Marcus is equal to you in courage.
Marcus est proeliō fortis, sed nōn amōre.	Marcus is brave in battle, but not in love.

68. Perfect passive participle

The 4th principal part is the perfect passive participle. It agrees in person, number, and gender with the noun it modifies.

datus, a, um: given, having been given
amatus, a, um: loved, having been loved

Claudius librum amissum invenit.
Claudius found the lost book.

Pecunia, a liberis amissa, inventa est.
The money, lost by the children, was found.

Miles, in proeliō vulneratus,
The soldier, wounded in battle,

Signō dato, (abl. abs.) **SEE #62**
The signal given, (When the signal was given, . . .)

69. Ablative absolute

The ablative absolute is an abbreviated subordinate clause:

When honor is lost, all is lost. > abbreviated > **Honor lost**, all is lost.

Both *honor* and *lost* are put into the ablative: Honore amissō = Honor lost/Honor having been lost

igne visō,	> the fire seen/having been seen, When the fire was seen,
Caesare duce,	> Caesar being the leader, Since Caesar is the leader,
Lunā oriente,	> The moon rising, When the moon rises, (present participle)
Hīs dictis,	> These things having been said, When these things were said,
Hīs auditis,	These things having been heard, When these things were heard,

You can add "when, since, although, after, or if" to suit your interpretation of the sentence.

70. Ablative of personal agent: when ā/ab means 'by' with a passive verb

Discipulī a magistro laudatī sunt. The students were praised by the teacher.

Practice changing active to passive and passive to active:

Change the following active sentence to passive: Iūlius pecūniam amīsīt.

Ans: Pecūnia ab Iulio amissa est

Change the following passive sentence to active: Iulia ab omnibus amatur.

Ans: Omnes Iuliam amant.

71. Ablative with special adjectives: dignus and indignus

Caesar est dignus laude. Caesar is worthy of praise.

Nota Bene: fretus, a, um: relying on also is followed by the ablative.

72. Summary of Ablatives with or without a preposition:

With a Preposition

Manner: cum celeritate, magna cum celeritate

Separation: a metu liberare

Place from which: ab Italia

Place where: in Italia

Accompaniment: cum liberis

In place of partitive genitive: sex de libris

Agent: a Caesare laudabatur

Without a Preposition

Manner: magna celeritate

Separation: metu liberare

Place from which: Roma, rure, domo

Means: gladio, saxo

Cause: amore, timore, dolore

Degree of difference: multo, paulo

Comparison: Ego sum melior Caesare

Special adjectives: dignus laude

Specification: par virtute

Time when: aestate

Time within which: decem diebus

Ablative Absolute: Signo dato,

73. Objective infinitives: subject accusative of an infinitive

Caesar milites pugnare iussit. Caesar ordered the soldiers to fight.

Te ire veto. I forbid you to go.

Verbs that take an objective infinitive include:

cogo, cogere, coegi, coactum: force

veto, vetare, vetui: forbid

iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum: order

prohibeo, -ere, -ui, -itum: prohibit

Caesar captivum dicere coegit.

Caesar forced the captive to speak.

74. Perfect active and passive infinitives

Perfect active: -isse on the 3rd p.p.

Perfect passive: 4th p.p. plus esse

dedisse, vidisse, amavisse: to have given, etc.

datum esse, visum esse: to have been given, etc.

These infinitives are used most commonly in indirect statement. See #68.

75. Indirect statement: (learn the formation of infinitives; see '69' below)

1 -Mental action introductory verb, 2-subject accusative, 3-verb expressed as infinitive
(The actual indirect statement is the clause that follows the mental action verb.)

1 2 3	
Cōsul scit cīvēs ridēre.	The consul knows (that) the citizens are laughing.
Cōsul scit cīvēs rīsisse.	The consul knows the citizens laughed.
Cōsul scit cīvēs rīsūros esse	The consul knows the citizens will laugh.

Note how the translation of the infinitive changes when the introductory verb is past tense:

Cōsul sciēbat cīvēs ridēre.	The consul knew the citizens laughed (were laughing).
Cōsul scīvit cīvēs rīsisse.	The consul knew the citizens had laughed.
Cōsul sciēbat cīvēs rīsūros esse.	The consul knew the citizens would laugh.

General Rule: If the introductory verb is present tense, the infinitive is translated according to its own tense.

If the introductory verb is past tense, the present infinitive is translated in the past, the perfect infinitive is translated 'had', and the future infinitive is translated 'would'.

There is a more formal explanation: The present infinitive equals the time of the introductory verb, the perfect infinitive indicates time before the introductory verb and the future infinitive indicates time after the introductory. Many students find this formal rule confusing. The best way to understand the change that occurs when the introductory verb is past tense is to study the examples above and derive your own rule.

Practice: Translate the verb of the indirect statement:

1. He know I was watching. (spectāvisse)
2. He knew I was watching. (spectāre)
3. He hoped I would come. (ventūrum esse) (-um reflects subject acc.)
4. I knew they had been caught. (captos esse) (-os reflects subj. acc.)
5. He believed I said it. (dicere)

Practice: Translate the entire sentence:

1. He said I spoke well. (Dixit mē bene dicere.)
2. He said I had spoken the truth. (Dixit mē veritatem dixisse.)
3. We think you spoke well. (Putamus tē bene dixisse.)
4. He thought we would speak well. (Putavit nos bene dicturos esse.)
5. He said he had spoken the truth. (Dixit eum veritatem dixisse
or: Dixit se veritatem dixisse) (See N.B. below)

Nota bene: The reflexive 'se' is used to translate the subject accusative when 'he, she, or they' is the same person as the subject of the introductory verb.

76. Summary of infinitive forms:

	Active	Passive
Present	mittere	mitti
Perfect	mīsisse	mīssus esse
Future	mīssūrus esse	mīssum iri (Future passive is hardly ever used.)

77. Summary of infinitive uses:

Subjective: Dare est bonum.
Complementary: Possum dīcere.
Objective: Iubeō tē dīcere.
Indirect Statement: Sciō tē venīre.

To give (Giving) is good. (N.B. infinitives are neuter)
I am able to speak.
I order you to speak
I know you are coming

78. Summary of participle forms:

	Active	Passive
Present	mittens	*****
Perfect	*****	mīssus, a, um
Future	mīssurus, a, um	mittendus, a, um

79. Num and nonne

Num venīs? Surely you are not coming? You're not coming, are you?
Nonne venīs? Surely you are coming? You are coming, aren't you?
Num expects minime (no) Nonne expects ita (yes)

80. Deponent Verbs: passive forms but active meaning

cōnor, cōnāri, cōnātus sum: try sequor, sequī, secūtus sum: follow
hortor, hortāri, hortātus sum: urge loquor, loquī, locūtus sum: speak

Note: Conjugation is determined by the 2nd principal part: the present passive infinitive form.

The principal parts are translated as follows:

cōnor: I try	sequor: I follow
cōnāri: to try	sequī: to follow
cōnātus sum: I have tried	secūtus sum: I have followed
cōnantur: they try	sequuntur: they follow
cōnābantur: they were trying	sequebantur: they were following
cōnābuntur: they will try	sequentur: they will follow
cōnātī sunt: they have tried	secūtī sunt: they have followed
cōnātī erant: they had tried	secūtī erant: they had followed
cōnātī erunt: they will have tried	secūtī erunt: they will have followed

Nota Bene: Deponent verbs have three active forms:

Present participle: cōnāns, sequēns
Future participle: cōnāturus, secūturus
Future infinitive: cōnāturus esse, secūturus esse

Other common deponent verbs:

arbitror, arbitrāri, arbitrātus sum: think
proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum: set out
orior, orīri, ortus sum: arise, rise
utor, uti, usus sum: use (object takes the ablative)
patior, pati, passus: suffer, permit (patient, passive, passion)
ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum: to go out
aggredior, aggredi, aggressus sum: attack

81. Semi-deponent verbs:

Active forms in first three tenses, passive forms in the last three tenses, but only active meanings.

audeō, audere, ausus sum: dare

gaudeō, gaudere, gavisus sum: rejoice

soleo, solere, solitus sum: be accustomed to

fido, fidere, fisis sum: trust

audent: they dare

audēbant: they dared

audēbunt: they will dare

ausi sunt: they have dared

ausi erant: they had dared

ausi erunt: they will have dared

gaudeō: I rejoice

gaudēbam: I rejoiced

gaudēbō: I will rejoice

gavisus sum: I have rejoiced

gavisus eram: I had rejoiced

gavisus ero: I shall have rejoiced

82. Genitive with special adjectives: plenus, peritus

Poculum est plenum vini. The cup is full of wine.

Caesar est peritus belli. Caesar is skilled in war.

83. Summary of genitives

Possession: pater filiae the daughter's father

Partitive: satis pecuniae enough money

Objective: amor scientiae love of knowledge

Adjectives: plenus vini full of wine

Description: Vir magnae dignitatis a man of great dignity

84. Pain Words: masculine words of the 1st declension

P -- poeta, pirata

A -- agricola, auriga (charioteer)

I -- incola

N -- nauta

Nota Bene: Other masculines include names of male occupations (scriba: scribe; andabata: a kind of gladiator who had his vision blocked) and proper names of men (Catilina: Catiline; Aeneas)

85. Summary of datives:

Indirect Object: Vir puero librum dedit. The man gave the boy a book.

Double dative: Vir est auxiliō Caesari. The man is an aid to Caesar.

Adjectives: Puella deae similis est. The girl is like a goddess.

Special Verbs: Crede mihi! Trust me!

Compound verbs: Praesum exercitui. I am in charge of the army

86. 4th Declension nouns:

All are masculine except for the feminine nouns manus (hand) and domus (home) and for neuter nouns: genu (knee), cornu

senatus	senatus	cornu	cornua
senatus	senatum	cornus	cornuum
senatui	senatibus	cornu	cornibus
senatum	senatus	cornu	cornua
senatu	senatibus	cornu	cornibus

87. Possible ablative singular endings: *a, e, i, o, u*

\bar{a} > puella	e > patre	i > mari	o > amico	u > senatu
\bar{a} > filia	e > meliore	i > acri	o > filio	u > genu

88. Summary of Accusatives:

Direct Object: Tē amō.	I love you.
Duration of time: trēs annōs	for three years
Extent of space: Sex milia passuum cucurrit	He ran for 6 miles.
Double Accusative: Magistrum auxilium rogāvit.	He asked the teacher for help.
Acc. subj. of infinitive: Dīcere tē vetō.	I forbid you to speak.
Indir. Statement: Sciō tē venīre	I know you are coming.
Predicate: Eum Coriolānum apellābant.	They called him Coriolanus.

89. 5th Declension nouns:

All fifth declension nouns are feminine except for diēs and meridiēs.

rēs	rēs	rēs novāe: revolution	(gen. rērū novārū)
rei	rērū	rēs pūblica: government	(gen. rei pūblicae)
rei	rēbus	rēs frumentaria: grain supply	
rem	rēs	rēs gestae: achievements	(gen. rērū gestārū)
re	rēbus		
		on the fifth day:	quintō diē
		for many days:	multōs diēs
		at noon:	meridiē

Other important 5th Declension nouns:

speciēs, speciēi, f. appearance	fidēs, fidei, f. faith
glaciēs, glaciēi, f. ice	aciēs, aciei, f. line of battle, line
spēs, spei, f. hope	

90. Summary of Pronouns and demonstratives

Demonstratives: hic, haec, hoc: this, these; (sometimes) he, she, it
 ille, illa, illud: that, those; (sometimes) he, she, it
 is, ea id: this, that and regular word for he, she it
 iste, ista, istud: that . . . of yours (pejorative)
 idem, eadem, idem: the same

Intensive: ipse, ipsa, ipsum: him-, her-, themselves (distinguish from the reflexive)
 Caesar ipse dixit: Caesar himself has spoken. (the intensive is not essential)

Reflexive: sui, sibi, se, se: Se iuvant. They help themselves. (the reflexive is essential)

Personal: ego, tu, nos, vos

Interrogative pronoun: quis, quid

Interrogative adjective: qui, quae, quod Which girl is coming? Quae puellae venit?

Relative: qui, quae, quod

Nota Bene: Forms of the personal pronouns are also used for the 1st and 2nd person reflexives:

I praised myself. Mē laudābam	You know yourself. Tē scīs.
We trust ourselves. Nōbīs credimus.	You hurt yourselves. Vōbīs nocētis.

91. Declining *ūnus*, *duo* and *trēs*:

Ūnus has *ūnīus* and *ūnī* for the genitive and dative respectively

<i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>	<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
<i>duōrum</i>	<i>duārum</i>	<i>duōrum</i>	<i>trium</i>	<i>trium</i>
<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>
<i>duos</i>	<i>duas</i>	<i>duo</i>	<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>

N. B. *ambo* (both) is declined like *duo*

trēs is a normal 3rd decl. adjective

92. Verb details:

fuit = he was, he has been

potest = he can, he is able

poterant = they could, they were able

capiēbatur: he was being captured

captus est = he was captured, he has been captured

coepī (I began) uses *incipiō* for first three tenses

cognosco (I learn) can mean 'I know' in the perfect tense: *Tē cognōvī*: I know you.

ōdī (I hate) is defective, using the perfect tense for present, pluperfect for imperfect, etc.

ōderam: I hated, used to hate

ōderō: I will hate

odisse: to hate

meminī is conjugated like *odi*.

meminerunt: they remember

meminerant: they remembered

meminerint: they will remember

meminisse: to remember

mementō: Remember! (imperative)

Nota Bene: *meminī* and *oblīvīscor* (forget) take their objects in the genitive.

93. Idioms:

<i>certiorem facere</i> : to inform	<i>Caesarem certiorem faciam.</i>	I will inform Caesarem.
	<i>Pueros certiores fecit.</i>	He informed the boys.
<i>certior fieri</i> : to be informed	<i>Fiebam certior.</i>	I was informed.
	<i>Pueri certiores facti sunt.</i>	The boys have been informed.
<i>vitam agere</i> : to live a life	<i>Vitam bonam egit.</i>	He led a good life
	<i>Vitam bonam agam.</i>	I will lead a good life.
<i>castra ponere</i> : to pitch camp	<i>Caesar castra ponet.</i>	Caesar will pitch camp.
	<i>Castris positis, . . . (abl. abs.)</i>	When camp was pitched,
<i>castra movere</i> : to break camp	<i>Caesar castra movebit.</i>	Caesar will break camp.
	<i>Castris motis, . . . (abl. abs.)</i>	After camp had been broken,
<i>memoria tenere</i> : to remember	<i>Tenesne memoria?</i>	Do you remember?
(<i>memoria</i> is abl. of means)	<i>Tene memoria!</i>	Remember!
<i>in animo habere</i> : to intend	<i>in animo habet</i>	He intends to come
<i>poenam/poenas dare</i> : to suffer	<i>poenam dabō.</i>	I will pay the penalty.
<i>Consilium capere</i> : form a plan	<i>consilium capiam</i>	I will form a plan.

94. i-stems:

- a. Regular i-stem: (1) one syllable 3rd decl. masc./fem. nouns with two consonants in their base

mōns, montis	mors, mortis	cor, cordis
pōns, pontis	pars, partis	ars, artis

But Not: vōx, pāx, lēx, rēx, etc.

- (2) words that end in -is in the nominative singular or words with the same number of syllables in nom. and gen.

cīvis, cīvis	hostis, hostis	nubes, nubis (cloud)
navis, navis	ignis, ignis	caedes, caedes (murder)

The only change for regular I-stem nouns is -ium for the plural genitive:

montium	partium	artium
cīvium	hostium	nubium
navium	ignium	caedium

Exception: canis, senex, iuvenis are not I-stem and have regular genitive plurals: canum, iuvenum, senum

- b. 3rd declension neuter nouns: mare, animal, exemplar and all other nouns that end -e, -al, and -ar (Lupercal, Saturnal)

animal	animalia
animalis	animalium
animalī	animalibus
animal	animalia
animalī	animalibus

on the wide sea: in latō mari

during the Saturnalia: Saturnalibus

I am tired of the Saturnalia: Taedet me Saturnalium.

- c. Pure i-stems: vīs, turris (tower)

vīs (force)	vīres (strength)
vīs	vīrium
vī	vīribus
vim	vīres
vī	vīribus

- d. third declension adjectives (including present participles)

have -ī in all genders of the ablative:

fortī, acrī, celerī, potenti, amanti, venienti

have -ium for the genitive plural:

fortium, acrium, celerium, potentium, amantium, venientium

have -ia for the neuter nominative and accusative plural:

fortia, acria, celeria, potentia, amantia, venientia

Nota Bene: i-stem words can have -īs for the accusative plural: in partīs trīs (into three parts)

95. The declension of nemo (no one):

nēmō, nullius, nēmini, nēminem, nullo

96. Mood, Voice, Tense, Number, and Case

A. There are four moods: indicative, subjunctive, imperative and infinitive

Indicative: amat	he loves
Subjunctive: amet	let him love, he may love
Imperative: ama, amate	Love!
Infinitive: amare	to love

B. There are two voices: active and passive (also a rare middle voice where the subject acts on itself)

Active: amat	he loves
Passive: amatur	he is loved

C. There are three tenses of participles: present, perfect, future

Present: amans	loving
Perfect Passive: amatus	(having been) loved
Future Active: amaturus	about to love, intending to love, going to love
Future Passive: amandus	fit to be loved, must be loved, to be loved,

D. There are three tenses of infinitives:

Present Active: amare	to love
Present Passive: amari	to be loved
Perfect active: amavisse	to have loved
Perfect Passive: amatus esse	to have been loved
Future Active: amaturus esse	to be about to love
Future Passive: amatum iri	

E. There are two tenses of imperatives: present and future

Active: Present: ama, amate	Love!
2 nd Future: amato, amatote	Love!
3 rd Future: amato, amanto	Let him/them love! He/they shall love!
Passive: Present: sequere, sequimini	Follow!
2 nd Future: sequitor	Follow!
3 rd Future: sequitor, sequuntor	Let him/them follow; He/they shall follow!

The present imperative is a command to act in the immediately present (hodie).

The 2nd person future imperative is a command to act tomorrow (cras) or on into the future

The 3rd person future is a command that has the force of a law or proclamation.

F. There are seven cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative, Vocative, Locative

Nominative:	Roma	Athenae	Brundisium	Carthago
Genitive:	Romae	Athenarum	Brundisi	Carthaginis
Dative:	Romae	Athenis	Brundisio	Carthagini
Accusative:	Romam	Athenas	Brundisium	Carthaginem
Ablative:	Roma	Athenis	Brundisio	Carthagine
Vocative:	Roma	Athenae	Brundisium	Carthago
Locative:	Romae	Athenis	Brundisio	Carthagini

G. There are two numbers: singular and plural. (There is a rare dual: duo and ambo)

Singular: filia, filius, donum, rex, iter, mare, senatus, genu, res

Plural: filiae, filii, dona, reges, itinera, maria, senatus, genua, res

97. Accentuation:

A Latin word is not accented on the **ultima** (the last syllable).

A Latin word is accented on the **penult** (next to last syllable) if the penult has a long vowel, a diphthong, or a two consonant base: Augustus, magister, poeta, videre, portaverunt

Otherwise, a Latin word is accented on the **antepenult**: agricola, atrium, mittere, venerint

Thus: portabamus is accented on the -ba

portabimus is accented on the -ta

occido (fall) is accented on the -oc

occidi (kill) is accented on the -ci

venerint is accented on the -ne

venirint is accented on the -ve

cecidī (I fell) is accented on the -ce

cecidī (I cut) is accented on the -ci

98. Impersonal Verbs of Emotion (impersonal means the verb occurs only in the 3rd person singular with an understood 'it' as its subject)

The person who feels the emotion goes in the accusative case.

Me paenitet: I am sorry

Me taedet: I am bored.

Me pudet: I am ashamed

The source of the emotion goes into the genitive case:

Me verborum paenitet: I regret my words

Me tui pudet: I am ashamed of you

Me tui piget taedetque: I am sick and tired of you

Me tui taedet: You bore me.

Me eorum piget: I am sick of them

Me tui miseret: I pity you.

99. Indicative conditional clauses:

Terminology: The conditional clause is called the **protasis**; the main clause the **apodosis**. Use of these terms will spare much laborious periphrasis.

Question: What sort of thing in Latin has an apodosis?

Answer: A conditional sentence.

Protasis Apodosis

a- If he says this, he is mistaken. Si hoc dicit, errat

b- If he said this, he was mistaken. Si hoc dixit, erravit.

c- If he says this, he will be wrong. Si hoc dicet, errabit.

General Rule: The tense of both clauses is usually the same. This rule is especially important when dealing with a sentence like 'c' above where it appears the verb of the protasis is in the present tense, when actually it should be future in Latin to match the verb of the apodosis.

Cave: Sometimes the future perfect is used for the protasis when the apodosis is future.

If he makes a mistake tomorrow, I will cry. Si cras erraverit, lacrimabo.

Most grammar books say that there is no essential difference between future and future perfect when used in protasis of conditional clauses. A multiple choice question should not ask you to distinguish between them. If they do, choose the future perfect if it is clear that the action of the protasis precedes in time the action of the apodosis.

100. Dum with the historical present:

While we were talking, they were listening. Dum dicimus, audiebant.

Note that the imperfect English verb becomes a present tense Latin verb.

101. Summary of Grammar Vocabulary

Nouns:

1st declension -abus: filia, dea

1st declension -masc: poeta, agricola, incola, nauta, pirata, auriga, scriba, andabata, Aeneas

2nd declension -fem.: cities (Corinthus), countries (Aegyptus), plants/trees (quercus: oak)

2nd declension neuter in -us: vulgus (crowd), virus (poison)

2nd declension neuter: donum, verbum, signum, periculum proelium, auxilium, impedimentum, praesidium, telum (weapon)

3rd declension neuter i-stem: mare, animal, exemplar, ancile (shield), Saturnalia, Lupercalia

3rd declension neuter: corpus, tempus, vulnus, genus, onus, os, $\bar{o}s$, caput, nomen, flumen, iter, fulmen, opus, as (assis: a bronze coin of low value like a penny – “not worth an as”)

3rd masc./fem. i-stem: nox, mons, mors, mensis, civis, navis, ignis, caedes

4th declension feminine: manus, domus

4th declension masculine: senatus, exercitus, impetus, metus

4th declension neuter: genu, cornu

5th declension feminine: spes, res, fides, glacies, acies

5th declension masculine: dies, meridies

Confusable: os, $\bar{o}s$; dolus (trick), dolor (pain); vita (life), vitium (fault)

Nouns used in double dative: auxilium, subsidium, impedimentum, usu

Not i-stem: iuvenis, canis, senex (gen. pl. iuvenum, canum, senum)

Refer to time: Kalendae, Nonae, Idūs (Kalendis, Nonis, Idibus: on the Kalends, on the Nones, on the Ides), mensis (m.), dies, meridies (m.), annus, hora, tempus, nox (f.)

Words with different meanings in the plural: copia/copiae (supply, troops); littera/litterae (letter of alphabet and a letter you send = epistula); impedimentum/impedimenta (hindrance, baggage); mos/mores (custom, character); auxilium/auxilia (help, auxiliary forces); castrum/castra (fort, camp); locus (place), loci (selections), loca (places); finis (end), fines (territory)

Only plural endings (tantum pluralia): insidiae (treachery, plot); divitiae (riches), arma (weapons)

Verbs:

Abrupt imperatives: dico, duco, facio, fero

Compounds of sum: praesum (be in charge of + dat.), possum, supersum (survive), absum, adsum, desum (lack + dat.)

Confusibles: cedo, caedo, cado; iacio, iaceo; vito, vivo; rideo (risi), video (vidi); paro (prepare), pareo (obey + dat.), pario (give birth to, root of parent); potui (possum), posui (pono)

Defective: odi, meminī, coepi (began, uses incipio for first three tenses)

Deponent: hortor, conor; vereor, polliceor; loquor, sequor; aggredior, patior, egredior, orior

Impersonal verbs of emotion: taedet, paenitet, piget, miseret

Impersonal verbs with dative: licet (it is permitted), placet

Odd: tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatum (raise)

Reduplicative: do/dedi; pello/pepuli (drive), sto/steti, mordeo, momordi (bite), fallo/fefelli (deceive), disco, -ere, didici (learn)

Semi-deponent: audeo, soleo, fido, gaudeo

Take double accusative: rogo, doceo

Take indirect object: do, narro, nuntio, ostendo, (de)monstro, dico, loquor, trado

Take object in dative: credo, faveo, studeo, ignosco, noceo, servio, resisto, impero, persuadeo, respondeo, pareo (obey), praesum, desum (lack)

Take an objective infinitive: iubeo, cogo (force, compel), veto, prohibeo

Unusual looking first conjugation verbs: nuntio, nuntiare; creo, creare (elect)

Used with prepositions: discedo (ex, de, ab), appropinquo (ad or, if a person, dat.), pervenio (ad)

Verbs that mean to think: cogito, arbitror, puto, existimo

Prepositions

Take the ablative: coram (in the presence of), prae, pro, sine, cum, a/ab, in, e/ex, sub, de

Take the accusative: sub (with verbs of motion), in (into, against), propter, ob, circum, contra, intra, extra, super, post, ante, apud (near, at the home of, in the writings of), ad

Used with the genitive: causā, gratiā (for the sake of)

Adjectives:

Can take objects in ablative and accusative: in, sub

Confusable: dives (rich), divus (divine); par (equal), pars (part); totus (whole), tutus (safe)

Followed by Ablative: dignus, indignus, fretus (relying on)

Followed by Genitive: plenus, peritus, cupidus

-llimus: facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, gracilis, nobilis

Possessive: meus, tuus, vester, noster, suus

Unus Nauta: unus, nullus, ullus, solus, nullus alter, uter, totus, alius

Adjectives that include the meaning 'of' (not followed by genitive or ex/de): reliquus, ceteri (the rest of), omnis, medius, summus

Adjectives followed by the dative: carus (dear), amicus, inimicus, gratus (pleasing), idoneus (suitable),

Adjectives that use magis and maxime for comparative and superlative: ebrius (drunk), industrius, idoneus (suitable), egregius (remarkable)

Pronouns:

Demonstratives: is, hic, ille, iste, idem

Interrogative: quis, quid

Personal: ego, tu, nos, vos

Possessive: eius, eorum/earum

Reflexive: sui, sibi, se, se

Relative: qui, quae, quod

Confusible: se and ipse: He himself spoke. = Ipse dixit. He helped himself = Iuvit se.

Se = is a pronoun and its omission will ruin the meaning of the sentence;

Ipse = is an intensive adjective and its omission will not greatly change the meaning of the sentence.

Puella se amat. The girl loves herself.

Puella ipsa illa verba dixit. The girl herself spoke those words.

Adverbs

Irregular: magnopere, parum, magis, facile, bene

Time: cras, hodie, heri, cotidie, perendie (the day after tomorrow), pridie, postridie, mox, tandem, denique (at last), olim, postea, antea, saepe, diu, semper, mane (in the morning)

Place: ibi (there), hic (in this place), hinc (from this place), huc (to this place), illic, illinc, illuc, eo (there)

Confusibles: post (prep.), postquam (conjunction), postea (adv., afterwards)

Miscellaneous:

Conjunctions: et, et/et, aut, aut/aut, nec, neque, nec/nec, neque/neque, not solum/sed etiam, quamquam (although), antequam, postquam, quod, si, nisi (if not, unless), dum (while, with historical present), simul ac (as soon as), ac/atque (and)

Enclitics: -que, -ne, -ve, -ce

Questions: Nonne, Num, -ne

Heteroclete: domus (declined in two declensions)

Idioms: iter facere (to march), poenam dare (pay the penalty), vitam agere (to lead a life), memoria tenere, castra movere, castra ponere, orationem habere (to make a speech), gratiam habere (to be grateful); inter se dare (exchange), pedem referre (retreat), signa conferre (advance); bellum gerrere (to wage war), me paenitet (I am sorry); ignosce mihi (pardon me); gratias tibi ago (I thank you)

Nouns with different meaning in the plural: locus, castrum, impedimentum, auxilium, hostis, aedes, vis, mos, pedes, eques

Fem. nouns: veritas, virtus, salus, manus, domus, arbor

Idioms with res: res novae, res gestae, res frumentaria, res publica

Masc. nouns: mons, mensis, amor

Partitive genitive keys: nimis, pars, satis, parum, nemo, quisque (each), superlative adjective

Partitive with de, ex: quidam, cardinal numbers

Questions: Nonne, Num, -ne

Nouns used in time expressions: tempus, dies, meridies, annus, aestas, hiems, ver, autumnus, mensis, hora

Extent of space: mille passus (mile), milia passuum (miles), pes

Neuter plurals that do not end in -a: duo, ambo, haec, quae

Words that create agreement problems: populus (the people are angry = populus est iratus)

Omnes (everyone is happy = omnes sunt laeti)

Castra (the camp is large = castra sunt magna; the camp has been pitched = castra posita sunt)

Numbers:

Cardinal: undecim, duodecim, tredecim, quattuordecim, quindecim, sedecim, septendecim, duodeviginti, undeviginti, viginti, viginti unus . . . , triginta, quadraginta, quinquaginta, sexaginta, septuaginta, octoginta, nonaginta, centum, ducenti, tricenti, mille

Ordinal: undecimus, duodecimos, tertius decimus, quartus decimus, . . . , duodevicensimus, undevicensimus, vicensimus, centensimus, millensimus

(vicensimus = vicesimus; centensimus = centesimus; millensimus – millesimus)

Numeral Adverbs: semel (once), bis, ter, quater

Distributives: singuli (one by one), bini, terni (bina castra = two camps; duo castra = two forts)

The Bad Boys

autem: moreover, however

nam, enim: for

umquam, numquam: ever, never

tum, deinde: then

ibi, eo: there

interea, interim: meanwhile

quomodo: how

omnino: altogether, absolutely

quidam: a certain

ac, atque: and

cur, quare, qua de causa: why

ubi: where (at)

subito: suddenly

iterum, rursus: again

inter, apud: among

igitur, ergo: therefore

aut, -ve: or

interdum: sometimes

quot: how many

quisque: each

nimis: too much

quam primum: as soon as

quando: when (?)

hic/illic: latter/former

rursus, iterum: again

tam, sic, ita: so

etiam, quoque: also

item: likewise

non iam: no longer

undique: on all sides

nuper: recently

ceteri: the rest of

ibidem: in the same place

pauci: few

quo: where (to)

quidem: indeed