

**Latin 1****Review of 1<sup>st</sup> Year Latin****Nomen mihi est \_\_\_\_\_**I. Nouns- 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions: formation, use, & translation of each case

II. Adverbs- formation from adjectives &amp; translation

III. Personal pronouns- 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> persons: formation & translation (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular M/F form only)

IV. Prepositions- meanings &amp; case used as object

V. Adjectives- agreement with nouns in case, number, &amp; gender; possessive adjectives; substantives

VI. Questions- use of –ne, none, num, quis, quid, cur, ubi

VII. Verbs- A. all four conjugations in all six active tenses, three present system passive tenses &amp; translations;

B. *sum* in all six active tenses & translations; C. formation & translations of present active & passive infinitives; D. formation & translations of imperatives.**Expansion:****I. Latin nouns** are used in six cases:**Nominative:** used as a subject or predicate nominative (after a linking verb) to complete the meaning of the subject. **Puella puerum amat.** *The girl likes the boy.* **Regina est puella.** *The queen is a girl.***Genitive:** used to show possession & translated with ‘of’ or an apostrophe; used in other ways, ie. description; usually after the word it refers to. **Vitam puellae servo.** *I save the life of the girl.***Dative:** used as an indirect object & translated with ‘to’ or ‘for’; frequently with words meaning ‘give, say, show, tell, entrust, etc.’ **Puellae cibum dono.** *I give food to the girl.*

NOTE: To find the ‘hidden’ dative, restring the English sentence, finding the direct object first, then the indirect object will be clear.

I gave the girl a book. = I gave the book **to the girl** (dative).**Accusative:** used as a direct object or object of certain prepositions like **ad, in, prope, sub** to show motion towards (acc. of place to which). **Viri pecuniam portaverunt.** *Men carry money.***Ablative:** used as the object of certain prepositions or without a preposition to indicate means.

Ablative of place from which <b>Viri ex aquā portantur.</b>	Use ā/ab, de, ē/ex to convey the idea of ‘from’ <i>The men are carried from the water.</i>
Ablative of accompaniment <b>Cum amico navigabo.</b>	Use cum to indicate ‘with’ or ‘together with’ <i>I will sail with a friend.</i>
Ablative of agent <b>A viro portatur.</b>	Use ā/ab with a person & a passive to show ‘by’ whom <i>It is carried by the man.</i>
Ablative of means <b>Pueros cibum servabant.</b>	Use no preposition to show ‘by’, ‘by means of’ or ‘with’ <i>They saved the boys with food.</i>

**Vocative:** used in addressing a person. In Latin the vocative case has the same form as the nominative **EXCEPT** the vocative singular of a –us noun or adjective ends in –e and the –ius ends in –i.

1 <sup>st</sup> decl.	singular	plural	2 <sup>nd</sup> n. decl.	singular	Plural	3 <sup>rd</sup> MFdecl	singular	Plural
Nominative	<b>silva</b>	<b>silvae</b>	nominative	<b>signum</b>	<b>signa</b>	nominative	homo	homines
Genitive	<b>silvae</b>	<b>silvarum</b>	genitive	<b>signi</b>	<b>signorum</b>	genitive	hominis	hominum
Dative	<b>silvae</b>	<b>silvis</b>	dative	<b>signo</b>	<b>signis</b>	dative	hominī	hominibus
Accusative	<b>silvam</b>	<b>silvas</b>	accusative	<b>signum</b>	<b>signa</b>	accusative	hominem	homines
Ablative	<b>silvā</b>	<b>silvis</b>	ablative	<b>signo</b>	<b>signis</b>	ablative	homine	hominibus

2 <sup>nd</sup> us decl.	singular	Plural	2 <sup>nd</sup> er decl.	singular	Plural	2 <sup>nd</sup> r decl.	singular	Plural
Nominative	<b>carrus</b>	<b>carri</b>	nominative	<b>vir</b>	<b>viri</b>	nominative	<b>ager</b>	<b>agri</b>
Genitive	<b>carri</b>	<b>carrorum</b>	genitive	<b>viri</b>	<b>virorum</b>	genitive	<b>agri</b>	<b>agrorum</b>
Dative	<b>carro</b>	<b>carris</b>	dative	<b>viro</b>	<b>viris</b>	dative	<b>agro</b>	<b>agris</b>
Accusative	<b>carrum</b>	<b>carros</b>	accusative	<b>virum</b>	<b>viros</b>	accusative	<b>agrum</b>	<b>agros</b>
Ablative	<b>carro</b>	<b>carris</b>	ablative	<b>viro</b>	<b>viris</b>	ablative	<b>agro</b>	<b>agris</b>

**Apposition:** A noun which restates (renames) or further identifies another noun is said to be an appositive.**Marcus amicus meus ā mē laudabitur.** *Marcus, my friend, will be praised by me.***II. Adverbs:** an adverb is a word that is used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.**Nunc laborat.** *He is working now.*

In Latin an adverb can be formed from some adjectives by making the stem and then adding –e.

**latus, lata, latum = late widely miserus, misera, miserum = misere wretchedly**

### III. Personal pronouns:

1 <sup>st</sup> person	Singular		Plural		2 <sup>nd</sup> person	singular		plural	
Nominative	ego	<i>I</i>	nos	<i>We</i>	nominative	tu	<i>you</i>	vos	<i>you</i>
Genitive	meī	<i>of me</i>	nostrum	<i>of us</i>	Genitive	tuī	<i>of you</i>	vestrum	<i>of you</i>
Dative	mihi	<i>to/for me</i>	nobis	<i>to/for us</i>	Dative	tibi	<i>to/for you</i>	vobis	<i>to/for you</i>
Accusative	mē	<i>Me</i>	nos	<i>Us</i>	accusative	tē	<i>you</i>	vos	<i>you</i>
Ablative	mē	<i>by/with/from me</i>	nobis	<i>by/with/from us</i>	Ablative	tē	<i>by/with/from you</i>	vobis	<i>by/with/from you</i>

Note: DO NOT use the genitive forms to indicate possession. Use the possessive adjectives to modify nouns:

**meus, mea, meum; tuus, tua, tuum; noster, nostra, nostrum; vester, vestra, vestrum**

### IV. Prepositions:

with objects in the ablative		with objects in the accusative (with verbs of motion)	
ā/ab	from, away from	ad	to, towards, near
cum	With	ante	before
de	down from, about	in	into
ē/ex	from, out of	per	through
in	in, on	sub	up toward
pro	for, on behalf of	trans	across
sub	Under		

**V. Adjectives** must agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, & case.

Remember ‘**agricola, agricolae**’, ‘**nauta, nautae**’, & ‘**poeta, poetae**’ are masculine 1<sup>st</sup> declension nouns!

	Singular			Plural		
Nominative	<i>magnus</i>	<i>magna</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magni</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magna</i>
Genitive	<i>magni</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magni</i>	<i>magnorum</i>	<i>magnarum</i>	<i>magnorum</i>
Dative	<i>magno</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magno</i>	<i>magnis</i>	<i>magnis</i>	<i>magnis</i>
Accusative	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnam</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>agnos</i>	<i>magnas</i>	<i>magna</i>
Ablative	<i>magno</i>	<i>magnā</i>	<i>magno</i>	<i>magnis</i>	<i>magnis</i>	<i>magnis</i>

	Singular			Plural		
Nominative	<i>liber</i>	<i>libera</i>	<i>liberum</i>	<i>liberi</i>	<i>liberae</i>	<i>libera</i>
Genitive	<i>liberi</i>	<i>liberae</i>	<i>liberi</i>	<i>liberorum</i>	<i>liberarum</i>	<i>liberorum</i>
Dative	<i>libero</i>	<i>liberae</i>	<i>libero</i>	<i>liberis</i>	<i>liberis</i>	<i>liberis</i>
Accusative	<i>liberum</i>	<i>liberam</i>	<i>liberum</i>	<i>liberos</i>	<i>liberas</i>	<i>libera</i>
Ablative	<i>libero</i>	<i>liberā</i>	<i>libero</i>	<i>liberis</i>	<i>liberis</i>	<i>liberis</i>

	Singular			Plural		
Nominative	<i>sacer</i>	<i>sacra</i>	<i>sacrum</i>	<i>sacri</i>	<i>sacrae</i>	<i>sacra</i>
Genitive	<i>sacri</i>	<i>sacrae</i>	<i>sacri</i>	<i>sacrorum</i>	<i>sacrarum</i>	<i>sacrorum</i>
Dative	<i>sacro</i>	<i>sacrae</i>	<i>sacro</i>	<i>sacris</i>	<i>sacris</i>	<i>sacris</i>
Accusative	<i>sacrum</i>	<i>sacram</i>	<i>sacrum</i>	<i>sacros</i>	<i>sacras</i>	<i>sacra</i>
Ablative	<i>sacro</i>	<i>sacrā</i>	<i>sacro</i>	<i>sacris</i>	<i>sacris</i>	<i>sacris</i>

**Substantive:** An adjective may be used as **substantive** in place of a noun. The masculine and feminine forms refer to people, the neuter forms refer to things. **Boni**= *good men*; **multa**= *many things*; **nostrī**= *our men*

### VI. Questions:

Questions can be divided into two main types: questions that ask for information and questions that ask for a yes or no answer. In Latin, to ask for information you have learned ‘**cur**’ why, ‘**ubi**’ where, ‘**quis**’ who (si.), ‘**quid**’ what, & ‘**qui**’ who (pl.).

Questions that ask for a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answer are different. To ask this type of question, the enclitic **-ne** is added to the first word in the sentence. Sometimes the question is asked in such a way that the answer ‘yes’ is expected. With these questions the word ‘**Nonne**’ begins the question. Sometimes ‘no’ is the expected response and then the question begins with the word ‘**Num**’.

**Mandabitne Phillipus filium claro magistro?**

**Nonne Alexander equum novum habuit?**

**Num Alexander in agrum cum Aristoteles est?**

*Did Phillip entrust his son to a famous teacher?*

*Alexander had a new horse, didn't he?*

*Alexander is not in the field with Aristotle, is he?*

**VII. Verbs: A.** a verb is a word that tells what a subject does or is. **Pugnavit. He fought. Is est bonus. He is good.**  
 You must be able to identify the verb's conjugation & principal parts to properly form the tenses!!!

	1 <sup>st</sup> principal part ending	2 <sup>nd</sup> principal part ending
1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation	-o	-are
2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation	-eo	-ēre
3 <sup>rd</sup> conjugation	-o	-ere
3 <sup>rd</sup> – io conjugation	-io	-ere
4 <sup>th</sup> conjugation	-īo	-īre

The present system tenses (using the present stem) are the present, imperfect, & future.

The perfect system tenses (using the perfect stem) are the perfect, pluperfect, & future perfect.

1st conjugation: *laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus*

present	I praise, am praising, do praise		I am praised, am being praised	
1 <sup>st</sup>	laudo	laudamus	laudor	laudamur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	laudas	laudatis	laudaris	laudamini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	laudat	laudant	laudatur	laudantur
imperfect	I was praising, praised, used to praise		I was being praised, was praised, used to be praised	
1 <sup>st</sup>	laudabam	laudabamus	laudabar	laudabamur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	laudabas	laudabatis	laudabaris	laudabamini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	laudabat	laudabant	laudabatur	laudabantur
future	I will praise		I will be praised	
1 <sup>st</sup>	laudabo	laudabimus	laudabor	laudabimur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	laudabis	laudabitis	* laudaberis *	laudabimini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	laudabit	laudabunt	laudabitur	laudabuntur
		perfect active	pluperfect active	future perfect active
singular	<i>I have praised, praised, did praise</i>		<i>I had praised</i>	<i>I shall have praised</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	laudavi		laudaveram	laudavero
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	laudavisti		laudaveras	laudaveris
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	laudavit		laudaverat	laudaverit
plural				
1 <sup>st</sup> person	laudavimus		laudaveramus	laudaverimus
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	laudavistis		laudaveratis	laudaveritis
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	laudaverunt		laudaverant	laudaverint

2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation: *moneo, monēre, monui, monitus*

present	I warn, am warning, do warn		I am warned, am being warned	
1 <sup>st</sup>	moneo	monemus	moneor	monemur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	mones	monetis	moneris	monemini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	monet	monent	monetur	monentur
imperfect	I was warning, warned, used to warn		I was being warned, was warned, used to be warned	
1 <sup>st</sup>	monebam	monebamus	monebar	monebamur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	monebas	monebatis	monebaris	monebamini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	monebat	monebant	monebatur	monebantur
future	I will warn		I will be warned	
1 <sup>st</sup>	monebo	monebimus	monebor	monebimur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	monebis	monebitis	* moneberis *	monebimini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	monebit	monebunt	monebitur	monebuntur
		perfect active	pluperfect active	future perfect active
singular	<i>I have warned, warned, did warn</i>		<i>I had warned</i>	<i>I shall have warned</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	monui		monueram	monuero
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	monuisti		monueras	monueris
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	monuit		monuerat	monuerit
plural				
1 <sup>st</sup> person	monuimus		monueramus	monuerimus
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	monuistis		monueratis	monueritis
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	monuerunt		monuerant	monuerint

3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation: *duco, ducere, duxi, ductus*

present	I lead, am leading, do lead		I am led, am being led,	
1 <sup>st</sup>	duco	ducimus	ducor	ducimur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	ducis	ducitis	* duceris *	ducimini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	ducit	ducunt	ducitur	ducuntur
imperfect	I was duc leading, led, used to lead		I was being led, was led, used to be led	
1 <sup>st</sup>	ducebam	ducebamus	ducebar	ducebamur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	ducebas	ducebatis	ducebaris	ducebamini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	ducebat	ducebant	ducebatur	ducebantur
future	I will lead		I will be led	
1 <sup>st</sup>	ducam	ducemus	ducar	ducemur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	duces	ducetis	duceris	ducemini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	ducet	ducent	ducetur	ducentur
	<b>perfect active</b>		<b>pluperfect active</b>	<b>future perfect active</b>
singular	<i>I have led, led, did lead</i>		<i>I had led</i>	<i>I shall have led</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	dux <i>i</i>		duxer <i>am</i>	duxer <i>o</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	duxer <i>isti</i>		duxer <i>as</i>	duxer <i>is</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	duxer <i>it</i>		duxer <i>at</i>	duxer <i>it</i>
plural				
1 <sup>st</sup> person	duxer <i>imus</i>		duxer <i>amus</i>	duxer <i>imus</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	duxer <i>istis</i>		duxer <i>atis</i>	duxer <i>itis</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	duxer <i>unt</i>		duxer <i>ant</i>	duxer <i>int</i>

3<sup>rd</sup> -io Conjugation: *capio, capere, cepi, captus*

present	I seize, am seizing, do seize		I am seized, am being seized	
1 <sup>st</sup>	capio	capimus	capior	capimur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	capis	capitis	* caperis *	capimini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	capit	capiunt	capitur	capiuntur
imperfect	I was seizing, seized, used to seize		I was being seized, was seized, used to be seized	
1 <sup>st</sup>	capiebam	capiebamus	capiebar	capiebamur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	capiebas	capiebatis	capiebaris	capiebamini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	capiebat	capiebant	capiebatur	capiebantur
future	I will seize		I will be seized	
1 <sup>st</sup>	capiam	capiemus	capiar	capiemur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	capies	capietis	capieris	capiemini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	capiet	capient	capietur	capientur
	<b>perfect active</b>		<b>pluperfect active</b>	<b>future perfect active</b>
singular	<i>I have seized, seized, did seize</i>		<i>I had seized</i>	<i>I shall have seized</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	ceper <i>i</i>		ceper <i>am</i>	ceper <i>o</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ceper <i>isti</i>		ceper <i>as</i>	ceper <i>is</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ceper <i>it</i>		ceper <i>at</i>	ceper <i>it</i>
plural				
1 <sup>st</sup> person	ceper <i>imus</i>		ceper <i>amus</i>	ceper <i>imus</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ceper <i>istis</i>		ceper <i>atis</i>	ceper <i>itis</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ceper <i>unt</i>		ceper <i>ant</i>	ceper <i>int</i>

4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation: *audio, audire, audivi, auditus*

present	I hear, am hearing, do hear		I am heard, am being heard	
1 <sup>st</sup>	audio	audimus	audior	audimur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audis	auditis	* audiris *	audimini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audit	audiunt	auditur	audiuntur
imperfect	I was hearing, heard, used to hear		I was being heard, was heard, used to be heard	
1 <sup>st</sup>	audiebam	audiebamus	audiebar	audiebamur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audiebas	audiebatis	audiebaris	audiebamini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audiebat	audiebant	audiebatur	audiebantur
future	I will hear		I will be heard	
1 <sup>st</sup>	audiam	audiemus	audiar	audiemur
2 <sup>nd</sup>	audies	audietis	audieris	audiemini
3 <sup>rd</sup>	audiet	audient	audietur	audientur

	<b>perfect active</b>	<b>pluperfect active</b>	<b>future perfect active</b>
singular	<i>I have heard, heard, did hear</i>	<i>I had heard</i>	<i>I shall have heard</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	audivi	audiveram	audivero
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	audivisti	audiveras	audiveris
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	audivit	audiverat	audiverit
plural			
1 <sup>st</sup> person	audivimus	audiveramus	audiverimus
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	audivistis	audiveratis	audiveritis
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	audiverunt	audiverant	audiverint

Note: The 4<sup>th</sup> principal part is the perfect passive participle. It may be used as an adjective, agreeing with its noun in gender, number, & case. It is translated as ‘having been \_\_\_\_\_ed’, or just ‘\_\_\_\_\_ed’.

**susceptus** *having been undertaken or undertaken*      **Consilium susceptum** *the undertaken plan*

**B. Sum**, the state of being verb, is only active and never has a direct object. Sum, esse, fui, futurus

present	I am		perfect	I have been	
1 <sup>st</sup>	sum	sumus	1 <sup>st</sup>	fui	fuiimus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	es	estis	2 <sup>nd</sup>	fuisti	fuistis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	est	sunt	3 <sup>rd</sup>	fuit	fuerunt
imperfect	I was		pluperfect	I had been	
1 <sup>st</sup>	eram	eramus	1 <sup>st</sup>	fueram	fueramus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	eras	eratis	2 <sup>nd</sup>	fueras	fueratis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	erat	erant	3 <sup>rd</sup>	fuerat	fuerant
future	I will be		future perfect	I shall have been	
1 <sup>st</sup>	ero	erimus	1 <sup>st</sup>	fuero	fuerimus
2 <sup>nd</sup>	eris	eritis	2 <sup>nd</sup>	fueris	fueritis
3 <sup>rd</sup>	erit	erunt	3 <sup>rd</sup>	fuerit	fuerint

**C. Present infinitives:**

The **present active infinitive** of regular Latin verbs is indicated by the ending **-re**.

portare= to carry	monēre= to warn	dicere= to say	capere= to seize	munire= to fortify
laudare= to praise	habēre= to hold	ducere= to lead	afficere= to affect	audire= to hear

The **present passive infinitive** of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations is indicated by the ending **-ri**.

The **present passive infinitive** of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> -io conj. is indicated by the ending **-ī**.

portarī= to be carried	monērī= to be warned	dicī= to be said	capī= to be seized	munīrī= to be fortified
laudarī= to be praised	habērī= to be held	ducī= to be led	afficī= to be affected	audīrī= to be heard

Both the present active and passive infinitives can complete the meaning of the main verb in a sentence. The infinitive is the direct object of the sentence (complementary infinitive) when it is used in this manner.

**Cupio te habere amicos.** *I want you to have friends.*

The infinitive can also be used as the subject or predicate nominative (with a linking verb) of the sentence.

**Habere amicos est bonum.** *To have friends is good.*      **Vidēre est credere.** *To see is to believe.*

**D. Present imperatives:** The imperative mood is used to express a command.

SINGULAR = the present stem    **Porta!** *Carry!*    **Doce!** *Teach!*    **Trahe!** *drag!*    **Cape!** *Seize!*    **Muni!** *Fortify!*

PLURAL (for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, & 4<sup>th</sup> conj.) = the present stem + -te    **Portate!** *Carry!*    **Docete!** *Teach!*    **Munite!** *Fortify!*

PLURAL (for the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> -io conj.) = the short -e on the stem becomes -i, then add -te    **Trahite!** *Drag!*

**Capite!** *Seize!*

Note: There are five irregular imperatives: **Duc!** *Lead!*    **Dic!** *Speak!*    **Fac!** *Do!*      (Fer! Ferte! You have not learned this word yet)