LATIN 1001-1002 REVIEW SUMMARY
[rev. August 28, 2008]

(Numbers in parentheses refer to chapters)

1. VERBS

4 conjugations/synopsis: 6 tenses of act. and pass. indicative, 4 tenses of subjunctive, present and perfect stems

2 imperatives: (irregular: dic, dúc, fac, fer)

irregular: sum (4, 6, 29), possum (6, 29), ferō (31), volō/mālō/nūlō (32), fīō (36), ēō (37)

6 infinitives: uses: complementary, subj., dir. obj., indir. statement (25)

4 participles: 23; abl. absolute and pass. periphrastic (24)

deponents: pass. forms, act. meanings (with few exceptions); 3 princ. parts (34)

2 supines: abl. with neut. adjs. to show respect, acc. with verbs of motion to show purpose (38)

4 gerunds: sing., neut., lacks nom., not used as subj. or dir. obj. (39)

gerundives: pass. periphrastic (24); phrases, including ad + acc. and causā + gen., to show purpose (39)

subjunctive clauses (DEFINITION/RECOGNITION/TRANSLATION): jussive and purpose (28), result (29), indir. question (30), cum clauses (causal, circumstantial, adversative—also temporal with indicative, 31), proviso (32), conditions (future less vivid/should-would, contrary to fact present and past—also three indicative conditions, simple fact past, present, and future/future more vivid), jussive noun (36), rel. clause of characteristic (38), fear clauses (40); sequence of tenses (30)

2. NOUNS

1st decl. (gen. -ae): F (except poëta, agricola, etc.) -a (2)

2nd decl. (gen. -i): M -us, -er; N -um (3–4)

3rd decl. (gen. -is): M, F, N (7, 14)

i-stem: 3 rules for identifying; endings n. abl. -ī, m./f./n. gen. pl. -ium, n. nom./acc./voc. -ia

4th decl. (gen. -ūs): M, some F (manus), few N (cornū, genu) (20)

5th decl. (gen. -ēi/-ēi): F, diēs/meridiēs M (22)

case uses (DEFINITION/RECOGNITION/TRANSLATION):

NOM.: subj., predicate nom. (2)

GEN.: possession (2), gen. of the whole/partitive (15), descriptive (40)

DAT.: indir. obj. (2), agent (24), with adjs. (35), special and compound verbs (35), reference (38)

ACC.: dir. obj. (2), exclamation, obj. of prep. (2), place to which (no prep. with cities, towns, small island, domus/humus/rūs, 37), duration of time (37)

ABL.: obj. of prep. (2), means (instrument, 14), manner (14), accompaniment (14), time (15), with cardinal numerals (15), agent (18), place from which (20; no prep. with cities, towns, small island, domus/humus/rūs, 37), separation (20), place where (22), comparison (26), with special deponents (fruor, fungor, potior, vēscor, and, the only one in Wheelock, utor, 34), descriptive (mainly physical attributes, 40)

VOC.: dir. address (2)

LOC.: place where for cities, towns, small island, domus/humus/rūs (37)

ALL CASES: apposition
3. ADJECTIVES

rule for agreement: number, gender, case—not necessarily spelling of endings
uses: attributive (modifying nouns), predicate adj., substantive (supply man/woman/thing)
1st/2nd decl.: magnus/a/um; some -er, -a, -um; 9 UNUS NAUTA types (gen. -ius, dat. -i)
demonstratives: hic, iste, ille (9), is (when preceding and modifying a noun, 11), idem (11)
3rd decl.: 1, 2, 3 endings; i-stems (abl. -i, gen. pl. -ium, n. nom./acc./voc. -ia) (16)
reflexive possessive: suus, -a, -um (his own, her own, its own, their own) (13)
intensive: ipse, -a, -um (myself/ourselves, yourself/yourselves, himself/herself/itself/themselves) (13)
umerals: 1-25, 1st-12th, 100, 1000 (15)
interrogative: qui, quae, quod = identical in form to rel. pron., but different use
(precedes/modifies noun it asks about) (19)
comparison: regular (26), irregular (27); quam after comparatives and before superlatives

4. PRONOUNS (DEFINITION, RECOGNITION, TRANSLATION)

demonstratives: hic, iste, ille (9), idem (11)
personal: ego/nôs, tû/vôs (gen. NOT used for possession); is/ea/id (eius, eôrum) (11)
reflexive: meî, tuî, suî (sibi, sê, sê; himself/herself/itself/themselves, reflecting subject) (13)
relative: qui, quae, quod; rule for agreement with antecedent and use in clause; bracketing clauses (17, 38)
interrogative: quis, quid (distinguish from rel. pron. and interrog. adj., 19)

5. ADVERBS (formation, comparison, 32)

6. WORD ORDER

subj (adj)-ind obj (adj)-obj (adj)-adv (prep phrase)-verb = SIOAV (3)

7. VOCABULARY: all Wheelock lists; other words encountered in Wheelock and Groton reading passages when seen in a similar context

8. SENTENCE TYPES: declarative, exclamatory, conditional (33), interrogative (neutral and leading questions, 40)