

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: **dīc, dūc, fac, fer**)

irregular: **sum (4, 6, 29), possum (6, 29), ferō (31), volō/mālō/nōlō (32), fīō (36), eō (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 poēta, agricola, etc.) -a (2)

2nd decl. (gen. -ī): 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, genū**) (20)

5th decl. (gen. -eī/-ēī): F, **diēs/merīdiēs** 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, **ūtor**, 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. **-īus**, dat. **-ī**)

demonstratives: **hic, iste, ille** (9), **is** (when preceding and modifying a noun, 11), **īdem** (11)

3rd decl.: 1, 2, 3 endings; **i**-stems (abl. **-ī**, 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)

numerals: 1-25, 1st-12th, 100, 1000 (15)

interrogative: **quī, 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), **īdem** (11)

personal: **ego/nōs, tū/vōs** (gen. NOT used for possession); **is/ea/id (eius, eōrum)** (11)

reflexive: **meī, tuī, suī (sibi, sē, sē;** himself/herself/itself/themselves, reflecting subject) (13)

relative: **quī, 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)