Beggary Elements

I. Grammar Practice Sheets
II. Grammarian's Vocabulary and Fact Sheets
III. Outstanding Grammar Tests

Castra Latina Publications
The Summit Country Day Latin Club
Cincinnati, Ohio
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<th>ACTIVE</th>
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**SUBJUNCTIVE**

| PRESENT: |          |
| IMPERFECT: |        |
| PERFECT: |           |
| PLUPERFECT: |       |

**INFINITIVE**

| PRESENT: |        |
| PERFECT: |         |
| FUTURE: |          |

**PARTICIPLE**

| PRESENT: |       |
| PERFECT: | XXXXXX |
| FUTURE: |          |

**IMPERATIVE**

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<td>3RD FUT:</td>
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Negative Imperative (noli, cave, ne)

Sing/Pl.  

**GERUND**

GENITIVE:  

ABLATIVE:  

**SUPINE**

ACCUSATIVE:  

ABLATIVE:  

**SUBJUNCTIVE SEQUENCE**

PRIMARY:  &  

SECONDARY:  &  
EXPLANATIONS FOR PRO SYNOPSIS

I. What are the four grammatical moods?

II. What is the subjunctive used for?

III. What are the three characteristics of oratio obliqua? Give an English and Latin example.

IV. What are participles?

V. What are the basic translations for participles:

   Present: ___________________  Perfect Passive:

   Future Active: ______________  Future Passive: ___________________

VI. What is another name for the future passive participle?

VII. When does the present participle have -e instead of -i for the ablative singular?

VIII. Give English and Latin examples of ablative absolutes using a present and a perfect participle.

IX. Explain the use of the 2nd person and 3rd person future imperatives.

X. The supine has forms of what declension?

XI. What are the two uses of the supine? Give English and Latin examples for each.

XII. What is a gerund? Give English and Latin examples of the use of the genitive and ablative gerund.

XIII. What form substitutes for the nominative gerund?

XIV. Perfect active forms always use what principal part?

XV. Perfect passive forms always use what principal part?

XVI. What is the rule for forming the present passive infinitive?
XVII. What is the rule for forming the singular and plural present active imperative?

XVIII. Explain the formation of the present passive singular and plural imperatives?

XIX. What are the endings for the future tense of 3rd, 3rd-io, and 4th conjugation verbs?

XX. What is the base in forming the 2nd person singular future active imperative?

XXI. Deponent verbs have what three active forms? Give examples.

XXII. What form of a deponent verb may be translated passively?

XXIII. What are the only instances were -erint appears?

XXIV. Conjugate any 3rd conjugation verb in the present active indicative?

XXV. What are the primary and secondary sequences of tenses? Give English and Latin examples of each.

XXVI. What are the alternative endings for the following?

-erunt (in perf. act. indicative)_______ -ris (2nd sing. passive)_______

XXVII. What are alternatives for the following:

futurum esse: ______________ essem: ______________

XXVIII. What are the present singular and plural imperatives for:

sum: ______________ facio: ______________ dico: ______________ fero: ______________

XXIX. Supplying your own verb and noun, translate the following purpose expression in four ways: I came to __________ the __________

subjunctive: ______________________________ supine: ______________________________
gerundive: ______________________________ gerundive: ______________________________

XXX. What is the special name for the construction that combines the gerundive and sum?
I. indicative; subjunctive; infinitive; imperative.

II. 1) to express the helping verbs may, might, would, should, let; 2) to express verbs of subordinate clauses.

III. 1) mental action introductory verb b; 2) subject accusative; 3) verb infinitive. I know you are watching. Scio te spectare.

IV. verbal adjectives.

V. present: -ing; perf. pass.: having been -ed; fut. act.: about to, going to, intending to; future passive: fit to be -ed, to be -ed.

VI. gerundive.

VII. as a substantive (cum amante = with a lover); in an abl. abs. (Puer a currente = When the boy runs, . . . )

VIII. Lupo viso, = When the wolf was seen; Lupo ululante, = Since the wolf is howling.

IX. 2nd person = commands that are not for the immediate present; 3rd person = proclamations of authority.

X. 4th declension.

XI. accusative, used for purpose expressions: I came to watch you. Venti spectatum te. ablative, used for exclamations: Easy to do! Facile factu!

XII. verbal noun; genitive = amor ululandi, love of howling; ablative = by howling, ululando.

XIII. present active infinitive

XIV. 3rd

XV. 4th

XVI. 1st, 2nd and 4th conjugation = minus -e, add-i; 3, 3io = minus -ere, add-i.

XVII. singular = present stem (-re from 2nd p.p.); plural = plus -te (3rd, 3rd io has -ge for plural)

XVIII. singular = 2nd person singular, present passive indicative with alternative -re (always spelled the same as the present active infinitive); plu. = 2nd person, plural, present passive indicative (-amini, -emini, -imini).

XIX. -am, -es, -et, -emus, -etis, -ent.

XX. 3rd person singular, present active indicative

XXI. present active participle; future active participle; future active infinitive. loquens, locuturus, locuturum esse.

XXII. gerundive.

XXIII. future perfect active indicative; perfect active subjunctive.

XXIV. dico, dicis, dicit, dicimus, dicitis, dicunt.

XXV. primary = present, perfect; I know you howled. Scio cur ululaveris.

secondary = imperfect, pluperfect; I knew why you howled. Scio cur ululares.

XXVI. -erunt = -ere (fuerunt = fuere); -ris = -re (portarun = portare)

XXVII. futurus esse = fore; essemus = forem.

XXVIII. es, est; fac, facite; dic, dicite; fer, ferite

XXIX. ut regem viderem; visum regem; ad regem videndum; videndi regis causa gratia.

XXX. future passive periphrastic.
1. I like him ______, you ______, them ______; myself ______,
   her ______, the same things ________, these things.
2. I want my ________ book, our ________, his ________,
   your (sing.) ________, their ________.
3. He likes himself ________, his own ________ books.
4. We ourselves _________ have done it. I did it myself ________.
5. The girl who ________, whom ________ I love, to whom ________ I gave,
   whose ________, with whom ________, about whom ________.
6. Who ________ is she? What _________ did you see? Whose ________ is it?
   With whom _________ were you going?
7. He is going with her ________, with you (sing. & pl.) ________, ________
   with them ________, with us ________.
8. Each is dear to her ________; to me ________; to you ________; to them ________.
9. The sword which ________ I carry: with which ________ I cut: ________
   whose ________: which ________ is so heavy.
10. You yourselves _________ will help yourselves ________.
11. If anyone ________ comes: if anything ________ happens, ________
12. Everyone ________ likes everything ________.
13. Each ________ is dear to each ________.
14. Some ________ speak, others ________ listen.
15. The one ________ will speak, the other will listen.
16. One ________ will speak, another ________ will listen.
17. Which (of you two) ________ is going home?
18. Part of us ________ have no love for you ________.
19. ________ the former ________ is ________, the latter ________ is ________.
20. I know who ________ is coming.
Relative Pronoun

I. Write out the forms of the relative pronoun:

II. Translate the relative pronoun:
1. The men whose lives we saved are standing on our doorstep.
2. The girl to whom we gave the roses is standing on our doorstep.
3. The town (oppidum) in which we live is friendly.
4. The island to which she is sailing is one of the Cyclades.
5. The girl whom you love is standing on our doorstep.
6. The river (flumen) by which the town is divided has almost dried up.
7. The children with whom we were playing are on our doorstep.
8. Many things which you said were true.
9. There are those who believe nothing.
10. The song (carmen) which I will now sing is Pecunia a Caelo.

III. Choose the correct form:
1. Puellae (quae, quas, quibus, quibuscum) fabulam narrabamus ad ianuam stant.
2. Puellae (quae, quas, quibus, quibuscum) ad ianuam stant non ridebunt.
3. Puellae (quae, quas, quibus, quibuscum) magistro fabulam narrabant ad ianuam stant.
4. Puellae (quae, quas, quibus, quibuscum) ambulabamus ad ianuam stant.
5. Puer (qui, cuius, quem, quocum) pater est rex ad ianuam stant.
6. Terra ad (quae, cui, quam, qua) navigamus est puchra.
7. Homines (qui, cui, quam, quocum) mortem timet viram quoque timet.
8. Verba (quae, quas, quibus, quorum) non scimus (know) non audimus (hear).
9. Donum (quod, cui, quo, quem) puellae dedi amissum est (has been lost).
10. Insula in (quae, qua, quam, cuius) habitamus est lata and pulchra.
Relative & Interrogative Pronouns

I. Give the complete singular and plural of the relative pronoun:

II. Give the singular of the interrogative pronoun:

III. Give the rule for determining the number, gender and case of the relative pronoun:

IV. Translate the relative/interrogative pronoun:

1. I live with children who have lost their way.

2. The road on which our men fought is now a historical landmark.

3. The words which he used to scold us were long and incomprehensible.

4. The children to whom he told the story now knew a secret way home.

5. The eyes with which you enchant your victims will not bother me.
   
   (oculus = eye)

6. Whom did you see?

7. Who are those women?

8. Whose money is it?

9. To whom were you giving the money?

10. What are those things?

II. Choose the correct form and then translate:

1. Regina viros ______________ rex heri laudavit cras necabit (heri = yesterday)
   
   a) quem; b) quos; c) qui; d) quibus
2. Nomen __________ magister clamavit meum non erat.
   a) qui; b) quod; c) quae; d) quem

3. Patria ad __________ navigamus pulchra est.
   a) quem; b) quod; c) quae; d) quam

4. Feminae __________ victoriam nuntiavimus laete clamant. (laete = happily)
   a) quibus; b) quas; c) quae; d) quam

5. Gladius __________ pugnabis est gladius __________ pater tuus pugnavit.
   a) qui; b) quem; c) quo; d) cui

6. __________ pecuniam das?
   a) Quis; b) Quid; c) Cui; d) Quem

7. __________ est pater tuus?
   a) Qui; b) Quis; c) Quem; d) Quo

8. __________ portas?
   a) Quis; b) Qui; c) Quae; d) Cuius

9. __________ habitabo?
   a) Cuius; b) Cui; c) Quem; d) Quocum

10. __________ est nomen viae?
    a) Quis; b) Quae; c) Qui; d) Quid
I. Write the forms of the relative pronoun:

II. Translate the relative pronoun:

1. They saw the man who stole the card.
2. They saw the man whom the police were chasing.
3. They saw the man whose head was shaved.
4. They saw the man to whom the judge had spoken.
5. They saw the man with whom we were playing.
6. The island to which they were sailing . . .
7. The island from which they were sailing . . .
8. The body (corpus) which we found in the closet . . .
9. The dagger (sica) by which the man was cut . . .
10. The words (verba) which he spoke . . .

III. Multiple Choice:

1. Viri ________ fabulam narrabamus erant laeti. a. qui; b. quibus; c. quos
2. Viri ________ vobis fabulam narrabant erant miseri. a. qui; b. quibus; c. quos
3. Fabula ________ viri feminis narrabant non erat longa. a. quae; b. quam; c. quibus
4. Silva in ________ mali cives fugiebant (were fleeing) est obscura (dark).
   a. qua; b. quam; c. cui
5. Insula in ________ habitamus est parva. a. qua; b. quam; c. cui
6. Milites ________ hostes vulnerabant non iam pugnabant. a. qui; b. quos; c. quibus
7. Liber ________ legitimus est longus. a. qui; b) cuius; c. quem
8. Librum ________ de agricultura docet invenit. a. qui; b) cuius; c. quem
9. Urbs a ________ ambulamus est inimica. a. quae; b. qua; c. quam
10. Patria pro ________ pugnabant est nostra. a. quae; b. qua; c. quam
I. Write out the forms of the relative pronoun:

II. Translate the relative pronoun:

1. The woman to whom I told the story is my friend. ___________________________
2. The woman with whom I was fighting is not my friend. _______________________
3. The woman who was telling the story is my friend. ___________________________
4. The woman whose father is here is my friend. ______________________________
5. The woman whom you see is my friend. _________________________________

6. The road on which we are travelling is long. ______________________________
7. The city (f.) to which you are going is a strange place. ______________________
8. The words (n.) with which you scolded the students were heartless. __________
9. The water around which we walked is beautifully clear. ____________________
10. The story which you told is funny. ______________________________________

III. Multiple Choice:

1. Viri __________ fabulam narrabas nunc in agro laborant. 
   a. qui; b. quos; c. quibus

2. Viri __________ nobis fabulam narrabant nunc in agro laborant. 
   a. qui; b. quos; c. quibus

3. Viri __________ in agro videbas nobis fabulam narrabant. 
   a. qui; b. quos; c. quibus

4. Flumen ad __________ ambulamus non est altum. 
   a. quod; b. cui; c. quo

5. Gladius __________ virum necabant (killed) non est acer (sharp). 
   a. qui; b. quem; c. quo

6. Gladius __________ inveni (found) non est acer. 
   a. qui; b. quem; c. quo

7. Gladius __________ est acer est optimus (best). 
   a. qui; b. quem; quo

8. Oppidum a __________ ambulo est inimicum. 
   a. quod; b. quo; c. cui
# Problematical Pronoun

## I. Decline the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>you (sing.)</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>you (plural)</th>
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- is ea id hic haec hoc ille illa illud

- quis quid qui quae quod Plural: ___ ___ ___

## IV. Give the meaning of each of the following:

- ipse ____________ idem ____________ iste ____________
- quisque ____________ quidam ____________ aliquis ____________
- quisquis ____________ quisquam ____________ quicumque ____________

## V. Possessives:

- my: ____ your ____; ____ our: ____ his/her/its: ____ their: ____
- their: ________, ________his own/ her own/ their own: ________

## VI. Decline the 3rd person reflexive pronoun:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>How are the 1st and 2nd person reflexives formed?</th>
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## VII. 'he, she, it' may be expressed in Latin by ________ or ________ or ________
I. Nouns:

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<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd-m</th>
<th>2nd-n</th>
<th>3rd m/f</th>
<th>3rd-n</th>
<th>4th m/f</th>
<th>4th-n</th>
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II. i-stem endings:

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<th>fem.</th>
<th>neut.</th>
<th>plural</th>
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III. List as required:

1. Five masculine nouns of the 1st declension:

2. Five 2nd declension masculine nouns that do not end in -us:

3. Ten neuter nouns of the 3rd declension:

4. Four 3rd declension neuter i-stem nouns:

5. Six 3rd declension masculine/feminine i-stem nouns:

6. Two 4th declension feminine nouns:

7. Two 5th declension masculine nouns:

8. Three each of one-termination, two-termination, three-termination 3rd decl. adjectives:

9. Eight irregular adjectives of the 1st/2nd declension (those with -ius for the genitive and -i for the dative).

10. Give the masculine, feminine, and neuter nominative forms for *duo* and *tres*:
Active Verb Practice

1. They were ____________-ing.
2. ___________________, Marcel!
3. We have ________________-ed.
4. Don’t ________________, Marcus!
5. The women had __________________--ed.
6. __________________, puellae!
7. He does ____________________.
8. The ladies will ____________________.
9. You (singual) used to ____________________.
10. Don’t ____________________ , puellae!
11. You (plural) did ____________________, ____________________.
12. They ____________________-ed, ____________________-ed.
13. You and I will ____________________.
14. To ____________________ is fun.
15. I have ____________________ed..
16. The poet has ____________________ the truth.
17. ____________________ing is not for all.
18. They are ____________________ing.
19. Has he ____________________?
20. She won’t ____________________, will she?
   She was ____________________, wasn't she?
Active/Passive Verb Practice

1. He is ________________________-ed by all.
2. They are ________________________-ing.
3. We were being ________________________-ed.
4. They will be ________________________-ed.
5. Who has ________________________?
6. ________________________, girls!
7. Are you being ________________________-ed?
8. He wants to be ________________________-ed.
9. He was ________________________, ed ________________________, ed
10. I have ________________________, ed.
11. You (sing.) will be ________________________, ed.
12. They had ________________________, ed.
13. Don’t ________________________, girls!
14. You won’t be ________________________, ed, will you?
15. You were ________________________, ing, weren’t you?
16. They shall have been ________________________, ed.
17. ________________________, ing is fun.
18. ________________________, my friend!
19. The girls had been ________________________, ed.
20. They wanted me to ________________________,.
Ablative Absolute

I. Decline the present participle of capio, capere:

II. Translate the participle in the following:
1. I watched the dogs running across the field. (curro, -ere)
2. To those watching it seemed cruel. (specto, -are)
3. They found the wounded dog. (vulnere)
4. We who are about to watch pity you. (canto, -are)

III. Answer the following questions:
1. What part of speech are participles?
2. What declension are present participles?
3. What declension are all the rest of the participles?
4. In what way is a participle like a verb?
5. In what way is a participle like an adjective

IV. Do a participle box with video, videre, vidi, visum with translations:

V. Give both a literal and a good English translation of the following ablative absolutes:
1. Canibus latrantibus, (latro: bark)
2. Canibus morsis, (mordeo: bite)
3. Magistro amico,
3. Caesare consule

VI. Translate the following as ablative absolutes:
1. When boys were caught...
2. During the consulship of Cicero,
I. Abbreviate the adverbial subordinate clause in English and then translate into Latin

a. When death came, she was ready. (mors, venio)
b. After the money was found, life returned to normal. (pecunia, invenio)
c. Since the animals were killed, they closed the Zoo. (animal, neco, -are)
d. When Caesar was consul, Rome was prosperous. (Caesar, consul)
e. When the signal was given, the army advanced. (signum, do)
f. Since the book was lost, our plans were abandoned. (liber, amitto)
g. If Caesar is a friend, no harm will come to us. (Caesar, our friend)
h. When the victory was announced, there were loud cheers. (victoria, nuntio -are)
i. When the wolves attack, the deer run. (lupa, oppugno, -are)
j. Although the enemy was defeated, the danger still remains. (hostis, vinco)

II. Translate the following ablative absolutes into English:

1. Igne viso,
2. Veritate dicta,
3. Fabula narrata,
4. Discipulis laudatis,
5. Liberis lacrimantibus,
6. His rebus factis,
7. Magistro ridente,
8. Oppido capto,
9. Canibus amicis,
10. Equis currentibus,

III. Regular use of the participle. Translate the participle in the sentences below.

1. I saw the men working in the field. (laboro, -are)
2. The boys, caught by the teacher, were suspended. (capio)
3. We were about to shout your name. (clamo, -are)
4. We saw the wounded men. (vulnero, -are)
5. The children, lost in the maze, never returned. (amitto)
6. He found a broken arrow. (frango, -ere, fregi, fractum)

IV. Translate the entire relative clause as a participle: first in English, then into Latin.

1. I caught the dog who was barking. (latro, -are)
2. Did you speak to the men who were watching.
3. I found the money which had been lost. (amitto, -ere)
4. Where are the men who were caught? (capio, -ere)

V. Translate:

2. Nocte lupos ululantes audimus.
3. His dictis, senex morietur.
4. Amor amissus aurum stulti est. (aurum: gold; stultus: fool)
5. Amore amissus, vita est misera.
Ablative Absolute

I. Decline the present participle of do, dare:
   neco, -are: kill
   ululo, -are: howl
   amitto, -ere, amissi, amissus: lose
   ambulo, -are: walk
   cado, -ere, cecidi, casum: fall
   invenio, -ere, -venti, -ventum: find
   conficio, -ere, -fecti, -fectum: finish
   vinco, -ere, vict, victus: win
   honor, honoris, m.
   lacrimo, -are: crying

II. Translate the participle in the following:
   1. I heard the howling wolves.
   2. The lost boy was found.
   3. They are intending to walk
   4. I saw the look on the face of the falling man

III. Answer the following questions:
   1. What part of speech are participles?
   2. What declension are present participles?
   3. What declension are all the rest of the participles?
   4. In what way is a participle like a verb?
   5. In what way is a participle like an adjective

IV. Do a participle box with capio, capere, cepi, captum with translations:

V. Give both a literal and a good English translation of the following ablative absolutes:
   1. His rebus confectis.
      2. Amore inventa.
   3. Consulibus Julio et Caesare,
      4. Lupis ululantibus.

VI. Translate the following as ablative absolutes:
   1. When Caesar was killed,
      2. Since the boys are crying,
   3. in the consulship of Crassus and Pompeius
      4. If you are my friend

VII. Translate the following:
   1. Honor lost, who are we?
      2. Ludo victo, laudemus amittentes.
I. Decline the present participle of capio, capere:

II. Translate the participle in the following:
1. I watched the dogs running across the field. (curro, -ere)
2. To those watching it seemed cruel. (specto, -are)
3. They found the wounded dog. (vulnere)
4. We who are about to watch pity you. (canto, -are)

III. Answer the following questions:
1. What part of speech are participles?
2. What declension are present participles?
3. What declension are all the rest of the participles?
4. In what way is a participle like a verb?
5. In what way is a participle like an adjective

IV. Do a participle box with video, videre, vidi, visum with translations:

V. Give both a literal and a good English translation of the following ablative absolutes:
3. Magistro amico, 3. Caesare consule

VI. Translate the following as ablative absolutes:
1. When boys were caught.
2. During the consulship of Cicero,

VII. Translate the following: Tarquinio expulso, nomen regis audire non poterat populus Romanus.
Indirect Statement

I. Introductory Verbs:

1st: nuntio, narrō, existimō (think), puto (think), arbitror -ari, -atum (think), nego (deny), spero
2nd: polliceor -eri, pollicitus (promise), video, respondeo, doceo, teneo memoria
3rd: scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum (write), intellego, -ere, lexī, lectum (understand),
     dico, loquor, loqui, locutus (speak), cognosco, credo
4th: audīo (hear), scio, nescio, sentio -ire, sensi, sensum (feel)

II. Chart for translation of infinitive in indirect statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introductory Verb</th>
<th>Present/Future</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present infinitive</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect infinitive</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Infinitive</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>would</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Identify the tense of infinitive used in the indirect statement:

1. I knew that he had friends.
2. I say the will coome.
3. He thought I would do it.
4. I wrote that you were coming.
5. I remembered that he cried.
6. I hear that you were fighting.
7. We think that you are being watched.
8. I hoped that you would speak.
9. They said that I had watched them.
10. They said that I was watching them.

IV. Translate entire sentences above:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

V. Translate the following:

1. Scio eum hos libros scribere, scripsisse, scripturum esse.

2. Scio hos libros ab eo scribi, scriptos esse, scriptum iri.

3. Scivi eum hos libros scribere, scripsisse, scripturum esse.

4. Scivi hos libros ab eo scribi, scriptos esse, scriptum iri.
I. Infinitives:
1. I want to be ____________________-ed.
2. ____________________ing is lovely.
3. He says that they are ____________________, have been ____________________, will ____________________ed.
4. He said that they were ____________________-ed, had ____________________, would ____________________ed.
5. Don’t ____________________!

II. Participles:
1. I saw the boy ____________________ing.
2. The boy, ____________________, ed by the teacher, ran away.
3. We saw the ____________________ ed boy.
4. We saw the girls who were ____________________ing.
5. When the girls were ____________________ed, we were . . .
6. Since the girls are ____________________ing, we are . .
7. Having ____________________ed, we ran . . .
8. We must ____________________ this.
9. He says that we must ____________________ this.
10. He knows why we will ____________________.

III. Subjunctives:
1. Let us ____________________; Let them not ____________________the truth: ____________________.
2. He came to ____________________, ed.
3. He spoke so well that they ____________________, ed.
4. He knows why we ____________________, ed.
5. When you were ____________________, ing that, we learned . . .

IV. Miscellaneous:
1. We have ____________________ (Dat. of possession; translate entire sentence)
2. He lives in ____________________, is traveling from ____________________ to ____________________.
3. They said that ____________________ is coming. (translate subject of indirect statement)
4. ____________________ must do this.
5. He is better than ____________________, ; ____________________

V. Indicative/imperative:
1. you (sing.) are ____________________, ing; you will ____________________
2. They used to ____________________, ed; he has been ____________________, ed.
3. ____________________, boys!
4. They are ____________________, ing, aren’t they?
5. They won’t ____________________, will they?
6. I am being ____________________, ed; I will be ____________________, ed.
1. He said that the teacher would cry. (lactro, -are, -avi, -atum)

2. Don't cry, boys!

3. I saw the boys kissing the girls. (osculo, -are)

4. You must speak the truth. (veritas, veritatis, f.)

5. We found the lost book. (amito, -ere, amisi, amissus)

6. They are taking (capio, capere): they will take:

7. Write, boys! (scribo, -ere)

8. When the truth was spoken, we were . . . . (two different ways)

9. You were crying, weren't you?

10. He is going to Capua.

11. Let's begin. (incipio, -ere)

12. He has friends. (2 ways)

13. He came to read the book. (lego, legere, legi, lectum; liber, libri)

14. Having spoken well, she . . . . (loquor, loqui, locutus)

15. She is bigger than her mom. (2 ways)

16. He knew that they were crying.

17. He knew why they were crying.

18. I am being kissed: I will be bitten (mordeo, -ere):

19. Crying is therapeutic.

20. He wanted to be caught.
1. He said that the **teacher would cry**. (lacrimo, -are, -avi, -atum)

2. **Don't cry**, boys!

3. I saw the boys **kissing** the girls. (osculo, -are)

4. **You must speak the truth**. (veritas, veritatis, f.)

5. We found the **lost** book. (amitto, -ere, amisi, amissus)

6. They are taking (capio, capere): _____________________; they will take: _____________________

7. **Write**, boys! (scribo, -ere)

8. **When the truth was spoken**. . . . . (two different ways)

9. **You were crying**, weren't you?

10. He lives in **Capua**.

11. **Let us run**.

12. I have money. (2 ways)

13. He came to see the teacher.

14. **Having set out to Rome**, we . . . . (proficiscor, proficisci, profectus)

15. He is better than the teacher. (2 ways)

16. He knew that they **were running**.

17. He knew why they **were running**.

18. I am being struck: (pello, -ere) ____________; I will be struck: ____________

19. Running is fun.

20. I want to be lost. (amitto, amittere)
I. Indirect Statement:
1. He says that she is ____________ -ing; was ______________ -ing; will ______________.
2. He said that she was ______________ -ing, had been ______________ -ed;
   would ______________.
3. We believed they would ___________________; had __________________ -ed,
   were being __________________ -ed.
4. She knows they will be ______________ -ed; (_______________________)
5. She knew they would be ______________ -ed; (_______________________)

II. Participles:
1. We saw her ______________ -ing.
2. He is going to ____________________.
3. They saw the ______________ -ed boy.
4. They saw the boy who was __________________ -ing.
5. They saw the boy who had been __________________ -ed.
6. They must __________________ the boy.
7. The boy had to __________________ the king.
8. They know they must __________________ the boy.
9. (Abl. abs.) When the boy was __________________ -ed, . . .
10. (Abl. abs.) When the boy was __________________ -ing, . . .
11. __________________ -ed by the teacher, the boy . . .
12. Having __________________ -ed (deponents) the girls, we left.
13. She knows who will __________________ .
14. They punished a man who was fit to be __________________ -ed.

III. Purpose Expressions:
1. They came to __________________ the king. __________________ (four ways)
   ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
2. They sent men to __________________ Caesar.
3. They came to __________________ better.
4. They persuaded her to __________________ ____________
5. Impræverunt patri __________________
6. Jussuerunt patrem __________________
7. They came not to __________________ but to __________________

IV. Conditionals:
1. If she __________________ -s, we will ____________________
2. If she should __________________ , we would ____________________
3. If he were ______________ -ing, we would ____________________
4. If she had __________________ -ed, we would have __________________
5. She says that if we __________________ , she will __________________
6. She said that if we had __________________ , we would have __________________
V. Commands:
1. Don’t __________________________ children! __________________________ (3 ways)
2. __________________________ my friends!
3. __________________________ tomorrow, my friend!
4. (Deponent, singular and plural) __________________________ now!

VI. Miscellaneous: (give introductory word & identify construction)
1. He knows why we are __________________________-ing,
    have __________________________ed.
2. He asked who was __________________________-ing,
    had __________________________ed.
3. There are some who are __________________________-ing.
4. Let us __________________________; let us not __________________________
5. Would that you were __________________________
6. What am I to __________________________
7. I fear that he will __________________________
8. I feared that he would __________________________
9. There is no doubt that he has __________________________
10. I will sing provided that he __________________________
11. While we were __________________________-ing, . . .
12. Easy to __________________________
13. He won by __________________________ing.
14. you are __________________________ed (sing.);
    you will be __________________________ed (sing.)
15. Nothing prevents them from __________________________ing.
16. He saw that the boys, who were __________________________ing, are here.
17. It happened that we __________________________ed.
18. I will sing provided you __________________________
19. He did it so well that we were __________________________ing.
20. Although (quamvis) you were __________________________, we didn’t . . . 
    (cum) __________________________
    (abl. abs.) __________________________
    (quamquam) __________________________
21. __________________________ing is good.
22. He may __________________________
23. Before we __________________________ed, they heard . . .
24. Who is there who __________________________s?
25. He understood how they would __________________________
26. He understood that they would __________________________
27. We can __________________________
28. I am __________________________ed; I will be __________________________ed.
29. If she were __________________________ing, I would know.
30. If she should __________________________, I would know.
Translate the underlined word/words:

1. Our father, who **art** in heaven, hallowed be thy name, . . . ________
2. We need **love**. *Opus est nobis* ________.
3. It concerns **me**. *Refert* ________.
4. He said that we **would be found**. *Dixit fore* ________.
5. In the writings of *Cicero* (you may only use two words) ________
6. We have been living for a long time now. ________
7. When the horse was running, . . . (use only two words) ________
8. She knew that if I had been present, I **would have spoken**. ________
9. I must give her the book. *Liber dandus est ei* ________ (complete the sentence).
10. two **camps** ________

Give an example of each of the following:

11. a frequentative verb: ________
12. an inchoative/inceptive verb: ________
13. a meditative verb: ________
14. a heteroclete: ________
15. a heterogeneous noun: ________
16. a feminine noun of the 2nd declension: ________
17. a word accented on the antepenult: ________
Give the Specified form:

18. the genitive singular of ‘any day’:

19. an impersonal form for *venio, venire*:

20. the nominative neuter plural of the present active participle of *eo, ire*:

21. 3rd person plural, future imperative form of *sum*:

22. 2nd person singular present indicative of *proficiscor*:

23. plural present imperative of *loquor, loqui*:

24. 1st person singular, imperfect passive subjunctive of *facio*:

25. nominative neuter plural of the adjective *vetus*:

26. the accusative singular of *Aeneas*:

27. accusative singular of *aether*:

28. a noun that is diptotes:

29. the superlative of *maledicus*:

30. a numeral adverb:

Answer each of the following as directed:

31. The future passive infinitive uses what two forms of a verb:
   
32. Give May 29 in Latin:

33. Which of you two is going?

34. Give the present singular imperative of *scio, scire*:

35. Give an indefinite pronouns that means ‘any you please’:
36. Give an example of a word in Latin whose inflections illustrate the dual in Latin: ________________

37. Give an alternative form for *forem*: ________________

38. Give the syncopated form for the perfect active infinitive of *traho*: ______

39. How is the present passive singular imperative derived: ________________

40. Give the future active participle of *morior*: ________________

**How do macrons make a difference! Put on the differentiating macron and identify the macronized form:**

41. *regers*

42. *idem*

43. *liberi*

44. *fugit*

45. *latus*

46. *urbis*

47. *os*

48. *essem*

49. *venire*

50. *uti*

**Answer as directed:**

51. *Rhotacism* is the linguistic process whereby old ___ becomes ___ between two vowels.

52. Give the fraction ‘one ninth’: ________________
53. How do you translate the correlatives in the following:

Vivendum recte cum propter plurima tum est his praecipue causis, ut linguas mancipiorum contemnas.

54. What is the use of the genitive? integer vitae scelerisque purus

55. Give the genitive plural of senex:

56. Identify the form minorum:

57. What is the construction of the underlined noun? Parce metu.

58. Hodie is a contraction of ________________

59. Translate: You irk me.

60. What form of a deponent verb may be translated passively if the verb is transitive?

61. Translate the verb: He would have been my friend.


63. Using memini, say in Latin: Would that I did not remember!

64. What is the 1st principal part of the verb from which lapsus derives?

65. What does the fourth conjugation verb ordiō mean?

66. Say in Latin ‘three thousand of the soldiers’:

67. Using invideo, say in Latin in two distinct ways: Don’t envy me!

68. Give the nominative, genitive and gender for the Ides:

69. Differentiate the singular and plural meanings of aedes:

70. nasti is the syncopated form of ________________ which means ____________

71. How is the plural of consul abbreviated?
72. Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation *fl*.

73. How is the future tense expressed in indirect questions?

74. What is the protasis?

75. Give an example of dissimilation:

76. Give all the active forms for *for. fari. fatus sum*:

77. Give a synonym for *non possum*:

78. What does the imperative *apage* mean?

79. Say in Latin: I have been spared.

80. What is the meaning of *rorat*?

81. Give two verbs with *pavi* as the third principal part.

82. Give the genitive singular of *supellex*:

83. Say in Latin: Two Saturnalia ago

84. *sodes* is short for:

85. Using an ablative of specification say "older" in Latin:

86. Translate the appositive: I live at Rome, a noble city.

87. What two consonants are described as double consonants?

88. Circle the letter/letters that may be described as an ‘aspirate’:

   Vita est parva, sed philosophia est aeterna.

89. What two capital letters were used as vowels and consonants?

90. *Quom* is an archaic form of:

91. *-bs* is pronounced in Latin like: 
92. Say in Latin, using only two words: half of us ________________

93. *sis* an archaic contraction for ________________.

94. What is the positive adverb for *parvus*? __________

95. How many syllables are in the name *Iulus*, otherwise known as Ascanius?  
   Hint: *Aeneid* 1.267: At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo

96. Translate the underlined word: I said that you were my friend.

97. Translate the underlined word: I know that the man, whom you saw, is dead.

98. Translate the underlined word: I know that if you come, we will win.

99. Using *causa* translate the underlined words: I have come to find the truth.

100. Translate the underlined word: *Nescio quis* is coming.
Translate the underlined word/words:

1. Our father, who art in heaven, hallowed by thy name, . . . es (antecedent is vocative, 2nd person; relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number, gender and person.)

2. We need love. Opus est nobis . . . amore (Allen and Greenough 411; ‘opus est’ is used with the dative (for the person who needs) and ablative (for what is needed).

3. It concerns me. Refert ______. mea/mei (A & G 355 & 355.a.: either the genitive or the appropriate fem. abl. sing. possessive is required)

4. He said that we would be found. Dixit fore __________. ut inveniremus (See (A & G 569.a.)

5. In the writings of Cicero (you may only use two words) apud Ciceronem (A & G 428.d. note 2)

6. We have been living for a long time now. vivimus (A & G 466; action which begins in the past and continues into the present is expressed by the present tense along with such adverbs as iam diu, iam dudum.)

7. When the horse was running, . . . (use only two words) equo currente (A & G 429; note that in abl. abs. -e and not -i is the inflection for the abl. singular of the present participle)

8. She knew that if I had been present, I would have spoken. me dicturum fuisse (A & G 589.b)

9. I must give her the book. Liber dandus est ei ______. a me (A & G 374. a note 1; abl. of agent must be used when dative of agent could be confused with indirect object)

10. two camps ______. bina castra (A & G 137.b) (two forts = duo castra)

Give an example of each of the following:

11. a frequentative verb: iacto (A & G 263.2)
12. an inchoative/inceptive verb: *calesco* (A & G 263.1)

13. a meditative verb: *capesso* (A & G 262.2.b)

14. a heteroclete: *domus* (A & G 105)

15. a heterogeneous noun: *balteus/balteum* (A & G 106)

16. a feminine noun of the 2nd declension: *carbasus* (A & G 48 “exceptions”)

17. a word accented on the antepenult: *agricola* (A & G 12)

**Give the Specified form:**

18. the genitive singular of ‘any day’: *ullius diei*

19. an impersonal form for *venio, venire*: *ventum est* (intransitive verbs can have neuter forms only as impersonals, *i.e.* 3rd neuter singular passive, emphasizing the action)

20. the nominative neuter plural of the present active participle of *eo, ire*: *euntia*

21. 3rd person plural, future imperative form of *sum*: *sunto*

22. 2nd person singular present indicative of *proficiscor*: *proficisceris*

23. plural present imperative of *loquor, loqui*: *loquimini*

24. 1st person singular, imperfect passive subjunctive of *facio*: *fierem*

25. nominative neuter plural of the adjective *vetus*: *vetera*

26. the accusative singular of *Aeneas*: *Aenean*

27. accusative singular of *aether*: *aethera* (A & G 81, a Greek accusative inflection)

28. a noun that is diptotes: *fors, forte* (A & G 103.c)

29. the superlative of *maleducus*: *maledicitissimus* (A & G 127)

30. a numeral adverb: *semel, bis, ter*
Answer each of the following as directed:

31. The regular future passive infinitive uses what two forms of a verb: accusative supine & iri


33. Which of you two is going? uter

34. Give the singular active imperative of scio, scire: scito

35. Give an indefinite pronouns that means 'any you please': quivis, quilibet (A & G 151 c)

36. Give an example of a word in Latin whose inflections illustrate the dual in Latin: duo, ambo (A & G 134)

37. Give an alternative form for forem: essem (A & G 170 a)

38. Give the syncopated form for the perfect active infinitive of traho: traxe (A & G 181 note 2)

39. How is the present passive singular imperative derived: 2nd per. sing. pres. pass. indicative with alternate '-re' inflection (A & G 163)

40. Give the future active participle of morior: moriturus

How do macrons make a difference! Put on the differentiating macron and identify the macronized form:

41. regeris with macron over 2nd -e = 2nd per. sing. fut. passive indicative instead of 2nd per. sing. pres. passive indicative

42. idem with macron over -i = masc. sing. nom. instead of neuter sing. nom.

43. liber with macron over -i = nom. sing. adjective/free instead of nom. sing. noun/book

44. fugit with macron over -u = perf. act. indic. instead of pres. act. indic.

45. latus with macron over -a = perf. pass. part. of fero or nom. sing. adj/wide
instead of 3rd neuter noun latus, lateris: side

46. urbis with macron over -i = acc. plural instead of gen. sing. (A & G 72)

47. os with macron = os, oris, n. mouth instead of os, ossis n. bone

48. essem with macron over 1st -e = imperf. act. subjunctive of edo, edere instead of imperfect. act. subjunctive of sum, esse

49. venire with macron over -e = veneo, venire: to be sold instead of venio, venire: to come

50. uti with macron over -u = utor, uti, usus sum: use instead of alternate form for ut

Answer as directed:

51. Rhotacism is the linguistic process whereby an old becomes between two vowels. old s becomes r; eram (cf. est) (A & G 15.4)

52. Give the fraction ‘one ninth’: nona pars (A & B 135.d)

53. How do you translate the correlative in the following: not only/but also (A & G 323.g)

Vivendum recte cum propter plurima tum est his praecipue causis. ut linguas mancipiorum contemnas.

54. What is the use of the genitive? integer vitae sCELERISQUE purus respect or specification (A & G 349.d)

55. Give the genitive plural of senex: senum (A & G 79)

56. Identify the form minorum: gen. pl. of the comparative adj. of parvus

57. What is the construction of the underlined noun? Parce metu. dative with special verbs (metu is alternate form for metui)

58. Hodie is a contraction of hoc die.

59. Translate: You irk me. Me piget tui. (A & G 354 b.; the cause of the emotion takes the genitive; the person who experiences the emotion takes the acc.)
60. What form of a deponent verb may be translated passively if the verb is transitive? **gerundive** (190 d.)

61. Translate the verb: He would have been my friend. **fuisset** (A & G 517)

62. Translate: *Nomen tantum virtutis usurpas*. **You usurp only the name of virtue.**

63. Using **memini**, say in Latin: Would that I did not remember! **Utinam non meminisset!**

64. What is the 1st principal part of the verb from which **lapsus** derives: **labor**

65. What does the fourth conjugation verb **ordior** mean? **begin**

66. Say in Latin ‘three thousand of the soldiers’: **tria milia ex militia**

67. Using **invidio**, say in Latin: Don’t envy me! **Noli(te) mihi invidere! or Cave mihi invides! or Ne mihi invideris!** (A & G 450; there are many other possibilities)

68. Give the nominative, genitive, and gender for **Ides**: **Idus, Iduum, f.**

69. Differentiate the singular and plural meanings of **aedes**: **sing. = temple; pl. = building, house**

70. nasti is the syncopated form of __________ which means __________ **navisti; you swam**

71. How is the plural of **consul** abbreviated? **coss.**

72. Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation **floruit; he flourished.**

73. How is the future tense expressed in indirect questions? **with the future active periphrastic**

74. What is the protasis? **the dependent or ‘if’ clause in a conditional sentence**

75. Give an example of dissimilation: **Parilia, meridies** (A & G 15.6)

76. Give all the active forms for **fari, fatus sum**: **fans, faturus, faturus esse**

77. Give a synonym for **non possum**: **nequeo, nequire**
78. What does the imperative *apage* mean? **Be gone!**

79. Say in Latin: I have been spared. **Parsum est mihi.** (A & G 372)

80. What is the meaning of *rorat*? **it is dewing**

81. Give two verbs with *pavi* as the third principal part: **pasco, paveo**

82. Give the genitive singular of **supellex**: **supellectilis**

83. Say in Latin: Two Saturnalia ago **duobus Saturnalibus ante** (A & G 414)

84. *sodes* is short for **si audes** (A & G 13 note)

85. Using an ablative of specification say “older” in Latin: **maior natu** (A & G 418)

86. Translate the appositive: I live at Rome, a noble city. **urbe clara**
   (A & G 282.d)

87. What two consonants are described as double consonants? **x, z** (A & G 4)

88. Circle the letter/letters that may be described as an ‘aspirate’: (A & G 4)

   *Vita est parva, sed philosophia est aeterna.*

89. What two capital letters were used as vowels and consonants? **I, V** (A & G 5)

90. *Quom* is an archaic form of **cum**. (A & G 6.b)

91. *-bx* is pronounced in Latin like __________. **-ps** (A & G 8)

92. Say in Latin, using only two words: half of us **nostrum dimidium**
   (A & G 135.e)

93. *sis* an archaic contraction for **si vis** (13. note)

94. What is the positive adverb for **parvus**? **parum**

95. How many syllables are in the name *Iulus*, otherwise known as Ascanius? **3**
   Hint: *Aeneid I.267* At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
96. Translate the underlined word: I said that you were my friend. esse

97. Translate the underlined word: I know that the man, whom you saw, is dead. videris (A & G 580; subordinate clauses in indirect discourse take the subjunctive; the sequence of tenses is established by the verb that introduces the indirect discourse)

98. Translate the underlined word: I know that if you come, we will win. venias (A & G; the protasis is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse and is thereby subjunctive)

99. Using causa translate the underlined words: I have come to find the truth inveniendae veritatis causa (A & G 533)

100. Translate the underlined word: Nescio quis is coming. venit (A & G 575 d; indicative!)
Translate the underlined word/words:

1. I hope that he comes to Rome.
2. I know who is coming.
3. The king must tell us a story.
4. He says that if we speak, he will listen.
5. If you bring (fero) the elephants, Hannibal will be victorious.
6. You irk me.
7. A sword must be used.
8. Know (scio) your lessons well, girls!
9. He lives in Athens, a city of wisdom.
10. All of the men will be present.

Give an example of each of the following:

11. a neutral passive verb: ______________
12. the regular and the frequentative forms of the same verb:
13. an adjective that has dual endings: ______________
14. a heteroclete: ______________
15. a heterogeneous noun: ______________
16. a multiplicative numeral: ______________
17. a word accented on the ultima: ______________
Give the Specified form:

18. the ablative singular of equal part (make it alliterative):

19. the imperfect 3rd person plural passive periphrastic of ago:

20. The genitive singular of alter:

21. An alternate form for ‘edit: he eats’:

22. 2nd person singular present indicative of potior:

23. plural 3rd person future imperative of loquor, loqui:

24. an active form of utor, uti, usus sum:

25. ablative feminine singular of the adjective vetus:

26. the vocative singular of Aeneas:

27. the ablative singular of mare maius:

28. a noun that is monoptotes:

29. the superlative of benevolus:

30. a numeral adverb:

Answer each of the following as directed:

31. The future passive infinitive uses what two forms of a verb:

   ___________________ & ___________________

32. Give April 21 in Latin: _________________________

33. What case does coram take: _________________

34. What case is the subject of an historical infinitive? __________
35. Decline *nemo*: __________________________

36. The supine is declined in what declension? ____________

37. Give an alternative form for futurus esse: ________________

38. Give the principal parts of the verb that means for a woman to marry:

39. What is the uncontracted Latin of *hodie*?

40. Give the future active participle of *fruor*:

How do macrons make a difference! Put on the differentiating macron and identify the macronized form:

41. *liber*

42. *venit*

43. *domus*

44. *est*

45. *iacere*

46. *partis*

47. *cecidi*

48. *uti*

49. *utere*

50. *dico*
Answer as directed:

51. *Rhotacism* is the linguistic process whereby old ___ becomes ___ between two vowels.

52. Give the fraction ‘one fifth’: ____________________________

53. Identify the form of *cogier*. ____________________________

54. What is the use of the ablative: metu mortis mortem precant

55. Give the genitive plural of *complures*.

56. Identify the form *venustiorum*.

57. What is the construction of the underlined noun? *Parce metu*.

58. *Magnopere* is a contraction of ____________________________.

59. What is the present active participle of absurum? _________

60. What form of a deponent verb may be translated passively if the verb is transitive?

61. Give an example of dissimilation:

62. *Forem* is an alternative form for ____________________________

63. Using *odi* say in Latin: let us not hate:

64. What two distinct forms could *mare* be?

65. Distinguish between *pendo* and *pendeo*?

66. Say in Latin ‘two thousand women’:

67. Of *tam, sic, and ita*, which is never used with a verb?

68. Say in Latin ‘on the Ides of March’::
69. Differentiate the singular and plural meanings of *aedes*:

70. What impersonal verb means ‘it seems good’:

71. Give an instance in which the present participle would have -e for the ablative singular:

72. Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation *ca*.

73. How is the future tense expressed in indirect questions?

74. *tenus* may take what two cases?

75. Give a synonym for *possunt*:

76. Say in Latin, ‘we have been persuaded’:

77. What is the meaning of *vesperascit*?

78. What two verbs have *sustuli* as the 3rd principal part:

79. What two consonants are described as double consonants?

80. When is a word accented on the penult. Be complete.

81. Give the comparative of *iuvenis*:

82. What is the archaic form of *virorum*?

83. What enclitic is added to interrogative pronouns and adverbs for emphasis?

84. What is the plural of *pelagus*?

85. What is the Latin word for 600?

86. Give the syncopated form of *traxisse*:

87. *una pes = duodecim* _____________
88. *ad arma* yields what English derivative?

89. Conjugate *aio* in the present tense:

90. Say in Latin ‘on the Saturnalia’:

91. Give an example of a Latin patronymic:

92. Give two distinct identifications for *forte*:

93. What emotion does *vae* express?

94. Change *edo* to a desiderative verb:

95. Change *capio* to a meditative verb:

96. Translate *illius ergo*:

97. What substitutes for *ut* in the following:
    Accedit ____ facilius audiat.

98. What body part is in *supercilious*?

99. Differentiate *Romam* and *ad Romam*:

100. Give the 3rd plural future imperative of *sum*:
Translate the underlined word/words:

1. I hope that he *comes* to Rome.
   venturum esse (spero requires future infinitive)
2. I know *who* is coming.
   quis (not qui)
3. The *king* must tell us the story.
   Fabula nobis a rege narranda est.
4. He says that *If we speak*, he will listen.
   dicamus (subjunctive because a subordinate clause in oratio obliqua)
5. If *you bring* (fero) the elephants, Hannibal will be victorious.
   feres
6. *You irk* me.
   tui
7. A *sword* must be used.
   gladio
8. *Know* (scio) your lessons well, girls!
   scitote (scio does not have a present imperative)
9. He lives in Athens, a *city* of wisdom.
   urbe
10. *All of the men* will be present.
    omnes viri
Give an example of each of the following:

11. a neutral passive verb: ______________
    vapulo, veneo (passive meaning but active form)
12. the regular and the frequentative forms of the same verb:
    habeo, habito
13. an adjective that has dual endings: ______________
    duo, ambo
14. a heteroclete: ______________
    domus
15. a heterogeneous noun: ______________
    locus (in plural: loca = places; loci = topics)
16. a multiplicative numeral: _______
simplex
17. a word accented on the ultima: __________________
satisn, illic (where a final vowel has been dropped)

Give the Specified form:

18. the ablative singular of equal part (make it alliterative):
   pari parte
19. the imperfect 3rd person plural passive periphrastic of ago:
   agendi erant
20. The genitive singular of alter:
   alterius
21. An alternate form for ‘edit: he eats’:
   est
22. 2nd person singular present indicative of potior:
   potiris
23. plural 3rd person future imperative of loquor, loqui:
   loquuntor
24. an active form of utor, uti, usus sum:
   utens, usurus, usurus esse
25. ablative feminine singular of the adjective vetus:
   vetere
26. the vocative singular of Aeneas:
   Aenea
27. the ablative singular of mare maius:
   mari maiore
28. a noun that is monoptotes:
   mane
29. the superlative of benevolus:
   benevolentissimus
30. a numeral adverb:
   bis

Answer each of the following as directed:

31. The future passive infinitive uses what two forms of a verb:
   acc. supine & iri
32. Give April 21 in Latin: ___________________________
   A. D. XI Kal. Mai. Ante diem undecimum kalendas Maias
33. What case does coram take: ________________
in the presence of, abl.
34. What case is the subject of an historical infinitive? ________
nominate
35. Decline nemo: _________________________________
nullius, nemini, neminem, nullo
36. The supine is declined in what declension? ____________
4th
37. Give an alternative form for futurus esse: ____________
fore
38. Give the principal parts of the verb that means for a woman
to marry:
nubo, nubere, nupsi, nupta
39. What is the uncontracted Latin of hodie?
hoc die
40. Give the future active participle of fruor:
fruiturus

How do macrons make a difference! Put on the
differentiating macron and identify the macronized
form:

41. liber (with macron = free; without = book)
42. venit (with = perfect; without = present)
43. domus (with = gen. sing. or nominative or accusative pl;
without: nominative sing.)
44. est (with = he eats, edit; without = 3rd sing. pres. of sum)
45. iacere (with = to lie; without = to throw)
46. partis (with = acc. pl.; without: genitive sing.)
47. cecidi (with = caedo; without = cado)
48. uti (with = utor; without = ut)
49. utere (with = future; without present indic. or imperative)
50. dico (with = dicere: to speak; without = dicare: to dedicae)

Answer as directed:

51. Rhotacism is the linguistic process whereby old ___
becomes ___ between two vowels. (s becomes r)
52. Give the fraction 'one fifth': __________________________
quinta pars
53. Identify the form of cogier: __________________________
pres. pass. infinitive

54. What is the use of the ablative: metu mortis mortem precant ~ cause

55. Give the genitive plural of complures:
   complurium

56. Identify the form venustiorum:
   gen. pl. of comparative adj. of venustus

57. What is the construction of the underlined noun? Parce ~ metu.
   dative with special verb

58. magnopere is a contraction of ________________.
   magno opere

59. What is the present active participle of absum? ______
   absens

60. What form of a deponent verb may be translated passively if the verb is transitive?
   gerundive

61. Give an example of dissimilation:
   meridies from medidies; Parilia from Palilia

62. forem is an alternative form for ________________
   essem

63. Using odi say in Latin: let us not hate:
   ne oderimus

64. What two distinct words could mare be?
   abl. of mas; nom. of mare

65. Distinguish between pendo and pendeo?
   pendo: weigh, pay  pendeo: hang

66. Say in Latin ‘two thousand women’:
   duo milia feminarum

67. Of tam, sic, and ita, which is never used with a verb?
   tam

68. Say in Latin ‘on the Ides of March’:
   idibus Martiis

69. Differentiate the singular and plural meanings of aedes:
   singular = temple; pl. = building

70. What impersonal verb means ‘it seems good’:
   videtur

71. Give an instance in which the present participle would have -e for the ablative singular:
   in ablative absolute or used as substantive
72. Give the Latin and English for the abbreviation *ca.*
circa: approximately
73. How is the future tense expressed in indirect questions?
future active periphrastic in subjunctive
74. *tenus* may take what two cases?
genitive and ablative (up to, as far as)
75. Give a synonym for *possum*
queo, quire
76. Say in Latin, ‘we have been persuaded’:
persuasum est nobis
77. What is the meaning of *vesperascit*?
it is becoming evening
78. What two verbs have *sustuli* as the 3rd principal part:
tollo, suffero
79. What two consonants are described as double consonants?
x, z
80. When is a word accented on the penult. Be complete.
if long by nature or position or a diphthong
81. Give the comparative of *iuvenis*:
junior
82. What is the archaic form of *virorum*?
virum
83. What enclitic is added to interrogative pronouns and
adverbs for emphasis?
-nam
84. What is the plural of *pelagus*?
pelage
85. What is the Latin word for 600?
secente
86. Give the syncopated form of *traxisse*:
traxe
87. *una pes = duodecim* _______________
    unciae
88. *ad arma* yields what English derivative?
    alarm
89. Conjugate *aio* in the present tense:
    aio, ais, ait; aiunt
90. Say in Latin ‘on the Saturnalia’:
    Saturnalibus
91. Give an example of a Latin patronymic:
Aeneades

92. Give two distinct identifications for *forte*:
   adv. by chance; nom. or acc. of fortis: brave

93. What emotion does *vae* express?
   woe, despair

94. Change *edo* to a desiderative verb:
   esurio

95. Change *capio* to a meditative verb:
   capesso

96. Translate *illius ergo*:
   on account of that

97. What substitutes for *ut* in the following:
   Accedit ____ facilius audiat.
   quo (because of comparative)

98. What body part is in *supercilious*?
   eyebrow

99. Differentiate *Romam* and *ad Romam*:
   to Rome; to the vicinity of Rome

100. Give the 3rd plural future imperative of *sum*:
    sunto
I. Nouns and Verbs:
1st declension: dea (deaibus); filia (filiabus)
pirata, poeta, auriga (charioteer), incola, nauta, agricola (masculine)
2nd declension: pelagus (sea), virus (poison), vulgus (crowd) (neuter 2nd with -us)
3rd declension: corpus, tempus, iter, caput, nomen, vulnus, genus, flumen (all neuter)
mare, animal (neuter i-stem with ablatives mari and animali)
4th declension: manus, domus (feminine, most others are masculine)
cornu (horn), genu (knee), veru (skewer) (neuter)
5th declension: dies, meridies (masculine, others are feminine)
miscellaneous: nihil (neuter, indeclinable)
domus (heteroclite = belongs to two declensions 2nd and 4th)
from, to, at home: domo, domum, domi
decension is determined by genitive: pes, pedis is 3rd, but res, rei is 5th
amicus, amici is 2nd, corpus, corporis is 3rd, manus, manus is 4th
decensions with neuters: 2nd, 3rd, 4th
do, demonstro, narras, nuntio, ostendo (show), dico (give, show and tell verbs)
doceo, rogo (verbs that take two direct objects: teach the girl Latin/ask the girl for help)
dico, duco, facio, fero (verbs with abrupt imperatives -- dic, duc, fac, fer)
persuadeo, studeo (be eager for), pareo (obey), noceo (harm), credo (trust), impero
(order): verbs that take their objects in the dative case -- credo mihi = trust me
conjugation is determined by 2nd principal part: creo, creare is 1st, video, videre is 2nd
nuntio, nuntiare is 1st, capio, capere is 3rdio, audio, audire is 4th

III. Confusibles:
video (see); specto (watch) maneo (stay); moneo (warn)
habeo (have); habito (live) vito (avoid); vivo (live)
liber, libri (book); liberi (children) num (no); nonne (yes)
liber, libera, liberum (free) servo (guard); servio (serve)
quid (what?); quod (because) ab (from), ad (to)

IV. Adjectives: carus (dear), idoneus (suitable), gratus (pleasing), inimicus (unfriendly):
followed by dative -- donum est gratum puellae = the present is pleasing to the girl

V. Terms: substantive (adjective is used like a noun: boni = good men, multa = many things)
assimilation (prefix changes spelling: sub & porto = supporto)
appositive (identifying word or phrase: I saw Tom, your son -- son is accusative),
postpositive (can’t be first), voice (active- subject acts; passive-- subjected acted on)
mood (indicative, subjunctive, infinitive, imperative)
enclitic (-que, -ne, -ve = or)

VI. Prepositions: Pro Scadies: pro, sub, cum, ab, de, in, ex, sine (also prae): all take ablative
sub and in can be used with both accusative and ablative

VII. Alphabet: No capital J, W or U: V stood for both U and V, I stood for both I and
J; lower case U can stand for u and v though most texts use a v; i can be both i and j and
some texts use a separate j.

Diphthongs: au (nauta), ae (puellae), oe (poena), also ui, ei, eu

VIII. Formation of Adverbs: 1st/2nd decl. adj. add -e to base late, pulchre; 3rd decl. adj. add
-iter or -ter to base breviter, pariter, audacter; comparative adj. use neuter melius, acius
Grammarians First Quiz

I. Give three 2nd declension neuter nouns that end in -us:
II. List 8 neuter 3rd declension nouns:
III. Give two nouns of the 4th declension that are feminine:
IV. Give two nouns of the 5th declension that are masculine:
V. What is a heteroclite?
VI. Say in Latin: to, from and at home
VII. Say in Latin: She asked teacher for help.
VIII. What is special about the verb rogo?
IX. Give the four abrupt imperatives:
X. List four verbs that take their direct object in the dative:
XI. Distinguish uti and vivus
XII. List four adjectives that are used with the dative:
XIII. Give three enclitics:
XIV. What two vowels can also be used as consonants?
XV. List the six diphthongs:
XVI. Differentiate between active and passive voice:
XVII. Say in the Latin 'the books will free the children':
XVIII. Say in Latin: Trust me.
XIX. Give 3 fourth declension neuter nouns:
XX. Give the ablative singular of mare and animal:
XXI. Translate: Num audiis?
XXII. What declension have neuter nouns?
XXIII. Give the adverb for longus, miser, fortis, brevis, longior, optimus:
XXIV. What term identifies a word that cannot be first in a sentence.
XXV. Give the Latin verb with its English meaning from which 'inevitable' derives:
XXVI. Give the dative plural of filius and filia:
XXVI. How is the declension of a noun determined?
XXVIII. How is the conjugation of a verb determined?
XXIX. Distinguish between servus and servio:
XXX. Translate: Be eager for life!

Answers: I. pelagous, virus, vulgus, cetus (sea monster) plurals are with -e: pelage; II. nomen, ite, caput, flumen, tempus, corpus, vulnus, genus, onus, os, carmen; III. domus, manus; IV. dies, meridies; V. a noun like domus declined in two declensions, in this case the 1st and 4th declension; VI. domum, domo, domi; VII. Rogavit magistrum auxilia; VIII. Takes a double direct object; IX. duc, dic, fac, fer (plurals: ducite, dicite, facite, ferite); X. persuadeo, noceo, credo, impero, pareo, studeo, resisto, invideo, respondeo; XI. vito = avoid; vivo = live; XII. facilis, idoneus, gratus, carus, inimicus, amicus, similis; XIII. que, ne, ve; XIV. i, u; XV. ae, au, oe, ei, eu, ui; XVI. active: subject does the action Magistra preelam audat; passive: subject is acted upon Puella a magistra laudatur; XVII. Libri liberos liberabunt; XVIII. Crede mihi; XIX. genu, corru, veru, pecu (cattle), gelu (ice); XX mari/animali; XXI. You are not listening, are you? XII. 2nd, 3rd, 4th; XXII. longe, misere, fortiter, breviter, longius, optime; XXIV. postpositive, the vocative is never first in a sentence; XXV. vito: avoid; XXVI. filius, filiabas; XXVII. genitive singular; XXVIII. 2nd principal part; XXIX. guard, serve; XXX. Stude vita! studeo takes dative.
I. Give the gender for each of the following: pelagus, opus, Corinthus, manus, corpus
II. Give the words for spring, summer, fall, winter:
III. Say in Latin: O my good Tiberius and pious Aeneas!
IV. Give the regular form for stetere:
V. Conjugate eo in the present tense:
VI. Give the imperatives of eo, ire:
VII. Conjugate possum in the present tense:
VIII. Distinguish between volo, volare and volo, velle:
IX. Say in Latin at home, on the ground, in the forum:
X. What 3 suffixes mark a noun as 3rd declension neuter i-stem:
XI. Say in Latin: with joy and with great joy:
XII. Give four verbs that take an indirect object:
XIII. Conjugate volo, velle in the present tense:
XIV. Distinguish between os, oris and os, osis:
XV. Decline Aeneas:
XVI. Say in Latin: I can fly
XVII. Give the 3rd principal part of absum:
XVIII. Give the vocative of deus:
XIX. Identify the tenses that use the following helping verbs: used to, has, had, have
XX. -eris occurs only in what two instances:
XXI. What ablative construction: Magister discipulos scientia superavit.
XXII. How is alab translated in the following: Magistra a discipulis laudatur.
XXIII. 'had' is translated by what tense?
XXIV. Distinguish between potui and posui:
XXV. What is the alternative for ivi?
XXVI. What types of 2nd declension nouns are feminine?
XXVII. When may the preposition be omitted with the ablative of manner?
XXVIII. What kind of nouns does the ablative of manner employ?
XXIX. Distinguish between volavi and volui:
XXX. What is the meaning, gender and genitive of ar:

Answers: I. pelagus n.; opus n.; Corinthus f.; manus f.; corpus n.; II. ver, aetas, autumnus, hiems; III. mi bone Tiberi et pie Aeneas; IV. steterunt; V. eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt; VI. i, ite; VII. possum, potes, potest, possum, potestis, possunt; VIII. volo, volare = fly; volo, velle = wish; IX. domi, humi, in foro; X. -e, al, ar; XI. cum gaudio, magno cum gaudio; XII. do, monstro, demonstro, ostendo, narro, nuntio; XIII. volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt; XIV. os, oris = mouth (macron on -o); os, ossis = bone; XV. Aeneas, Aeneae, Aeneae, Aenean, Aenea; XVI. possum volare; XVII. afui; XVIII. deus; XIX. used to = imp.; has=perf.; had = plup.; have = perf.; XX. fut. perf. indic. and perf. act. subjunctive; XXI. ablative of respect; XXII. by, The teacher is praised by the students. XXIII. pluperfect; XXIV. potui is 3rd p.p. of possum, posui is 3rd p.p. of pono; XXV. ii, XXVI. countries, plants, gems, cities; XXVII. when an adjective modifies the object of the preposition; XXVIII. nouns of motion and emotion, gaudium and celeritas; XXIX. volavi - I have flown, volui - I wished; XXX. a penny, neuter, assis.
The Grammarian’s Third Vocabulary and Fact Sheet

Translation of the tense:

vident: they see, do see, are seeing; they have been seeing for a long time now
videbant: they saw, did wee, were seeing, used to see, kept on seeing
videbunt: they will see
viderunt: they saw, did see, have seen
viderant: they had seen
viderint: they will have seen

PASSIVE: (N.B. -ris has the alternative -re; laudaris = laudare = you are praised)
videntur: they are seen, are being seen
videbantur: they were being seen
videbuntur: they will be seen
visi sunt: they have been seen, were seen (but not: were being seen)
visi erant: they had been seen
visi erunt: they will have been seen

Conjunctions: et sed, quod (because), aut (or), nec/neque (nor, and not)
correlatives: et/et (both/and), aut/aut (either/or); nec/nec (neither/not),
non solum/ sed etiam (not only/not also), cum/tum (both/and; not only/not also)

Idioms:
poenam dare: to suffer punishment
bellum gerere: to wage war
vitam agere: to live a life
iter facere: to march
res publica: the state
res novae: revolution

memoria tenere: remember
castra movere: break camp
castra ponere: pitch camp
inter se dare: exchange
res gestae: achievements
orationem habere: deliver a speech

Nouns with special plural meaning:
castrum: fort; castra: camp
copia: supply; copiae: forces
vis: force; vires: strength
impedimentum: hindrance; impedimenta: baggage
auxilium: help; auxilia: auxiliary forces
nix: snow; nives: snowflakes
mos: custom; mores: character

Kinds of pronouns and adjectives:
eg, ei, nos, vos: person pronouns
qui, quae, quod: relative pronoun
hic, haec, hoc (this, these): demonstrative
ille, illa, illud (that, those) demonstrative
is, ea, id (this, that; he, she, it) demonstrative
quis, quid: interrogative pronoun
qui, quae, quod: interrogative adj.
ipse, ipsa, ipsum (-self): intensive
sui, sibi, se, se: reflexive
aliquis, aliquid (anyone): indefinite

Special cases:
the camp is large: castra sunt magna
the people praise: populus laudat
many people: multi

many good horses: multi et boni equi
the people of Rome: populus Romanus
many things: multa (don’t use res)

Adverbs: heri, hodie, cras, cotidie, mox, nunc, iam, non iam, tandem, magnopere, parum

Latin is: inflected, Indo-European, base of Romance languages (English is Germanic)

Infinitives:
subjective: pugnare est malum
objective: iubeo puerum pugnare
complementary: possum pugnare
oratio obliqua: scio te pugnare

Verbs followed by complementary infinitive: constituo: decide; debo: ought; possum: be able: dubito: hesitate; volo/nolo/malo (wish, be unwilling, prefer); cupio: desire

Person: the boys and I = -mus; the boys and you = -tis; you and I = -mus; he and I = -mus
I. Translate *docebant* in for ways:
II. Change *doce* to the passive; give two possible forms:
III. What do the correlative conjunctions *cum/tum* mean:
IV. Differentiate *viri et vires*.
V. What is the meaning of *aliquis*:
VI. Say in Latin 'bad things':
VII. What is the adverb for *magnus* and *parvus*?
VIII. What does a complementary infinitive do?
IX. Translate: The boys and I will watch
X. What idiom means 'to march':
XI. What correlative conjunctions mean 'either . . . or':
XII. *sueo* takes what kind of infinitive?
XIII. What is *oratio oblique*?
XIV. Say in Latin 'the people of Rome':
XV. Give the correlative conjunctions which mean 'neither . . . nor'
XVI. -erint is found in only two instances. What are they?
XVII. List 6 verbs that take their object in the dative case:
XVIII. Give the ablative singular of *mare*:
XIX. Say in Latin: from, to at Rome
XX. Distinguish in meaning between *ille* and *hic*:
XXI. Distinguish between complimentary and complementery:
XXII. Is Latin a Romance language?
XXIII. What is the singular and plural meanings of *mos/mores*?
XXIV. What Latin expression means 'achievements'?
XXV. What two tenses can translate: They were praised.
XXVI. Distinguish between *vivo* and *habito*.
XXVII. Say in Latin 'I am living a good life'
XXVIII. What kind of pronoun is *quis, quid*?
XXIX. What kind of pronoun is *aliquis*?
XXX. What are two distinct sets of meanings for is, ea, id?

**Answers:** 1. they taught, were teaching, did teach, used to teach; 2. *doceris* and *docere*; 3. not only but also; 4. men and strength; 5. anyone; 6. malam; 7. *magnopere* and *parum*; 8. *completes* meaning of another verb; 9. Pueri et ego spectabimus; 10. *iter facere*; 11. *aut . . . aut*; 12. objective; 13. indirect statement; 14. *populus Romanus*; 15. *nec/nec*; *neque/neque*; 16. fut. perf. indicative and perf. act. subjunctive; 17. *studeo, invideo, persuadeo, impero, resisto, noceo*. *respondeo, credo, ignoso, pareo*; 18. *maris*; 19. *Roma, Romam*, *Romae*; 20. *ille* (that, the former); *hic* (this, the latter). 21. courteous, complimenting; 22. No, it is the basis of Romance languages; 23. custom, character; 24. *res gestae*; 25. imperfect or perfect passive subjunctive, but only the imperfect can translate 'they were being praised'; 26. *vivo* = live, exist; *habito* = live, dwell; 27. Virum bonam ago.; 28. interrogative; 29. *aliquis*- anyone; indefinite; 30. this/that; he/she/it,
Grammarian's Fourth Vocabulary and Fact Sheet

numbers: ordinal -- primus, secundus, tertius, quartus, quintus, sextus, septimus, octavus, nonus, decimus, undecimus, duodecimus . . . vicemimus, centesimus

cardinal -- unus (gen. unius, dat. uni), duo (fem. duae, neut. duo), tres (n. tria)
. . . . undecej, duodecim, tredecim, quattuordecim, quindecim, sedecim, septendecim, duodevinti, undevinti, viginti, triginta

numeral adverbs -- semel, bis, ter, quater (once, twice, etc.)

expressions: igno mihi pardon me; me paenitet I am sorry; gratias tibi ago: thank you

Personal pronouns: ego, tu, nos, vos, is, ea, id

ego: I  tu: you is  ea  id  I, you, he, she, it
mei  tu i  eius  eius  eius  of me, of you, his, her, its
mihi  te  ei  ei  id  to me, to you, to him/her/it
me  te  cum  eam  id  me, you, him, her, it
me  te  eo  ea  eo  with me, you, him/her/it
	nos  vos  ei  eae  ea  we, you, they (m.f.n.)
nos trium  vestrum  eorum  earum  eorum  of us, of you, their (m.f.n.)
nobis  vobis  eis  eis  eis  to us, to you, to them


tems: reduplicative verbs -- those that repeat initial consonant in 3rd principal part:
do-dedit, sto-steti, mordeo-momordi; pello-pepuli; fallo-jelfeli

inchoative/inceptive: those with -sc meaning 'becoming:'
adolescere: becoming an adult; cognoscere: coming to know, learn

time expressions: use the accusative and ablative without a preposition
• 'for' expressions ('for many years') are accusative (extent/duration of time)
multos annos: longum tempus; quinquem menses
• 'in, on, at, within' ('on the first day) are ablative (time when, within which)
brevi tempore, aestate, quinque diebus

relative pronoun translation: qui, quae, quod nom. who; gen. whose; dat. to whom;
acc. whomabl. (with whom = quocum, quibuscum)

interrogative pronoun: quis, quid (cuius, cuius / cui, cui / quem, quid / quo quo)
no separate feminine in the sing. (no quae, no quam, no qua);
plural: same as relative pronoun: qui, quae, quae

3rd declension adjectives: -i for the ablative singular instead of -e (forti, audaci, brevi)

Comparison of adjectives: positive (good), comparative (better, too good, rather good),
superlative (best, very good)

good: bonus, melior, optimus
large: magnus, maior, maximus
much: multus, plus, plurimus
bad: malus, peior, pessimus
small: parvus, minor, minimus
suitable: idoneus, magis idoneus, maxime idoneus

irregular adjectives of the 1st-2nd declension: -ius in the gen., -i in the dative.
• ullus any; nullus no, none, not a; unus; solus alone, only; totus whole of;
• alius another; alter the other; uter which of two; uterque each of two;
• neuter neither; alius . . . alius one . . . another; alter . . alter the one . . the other
Grammarian's Fourth Quiz

I. What is the genitive and dative of unus?
II. What is the Latin for 20th?
III. Say in Latin “I am sorry”.
IV. Give the 3rd principal parts of mordeo (bite), falllo (deceive), pello (drive):
V. What is the distinctive element of inchoative verbs?
VI. Say in Latin “in summer”.
VII. Give the comparative and superlative of bonus:
VIII. Give the ablative singular of audax?
IX. In the singular how does the interrogative pronoun differ from the relative pronoun?
X. What is the Latin word for 19?
XI. Say in Latin: for many months
XII. What is the Latin for ‘his’ and ‘their’?
XIII. Say in Latin ‘once, twice, thrice, four times’:
XIV. What degree is “too bad”?
XV. Translate the underlined word. I have your book. You do want it back.
XVI. Which of the following use cum as an enclitic: eis, vobis, eo, nobis, quo, quibus, me, te?
XVII. Translate the underlined words: Who should give what to whom?
XVIII. Change gratias tibi ago so that you are thanking more than one person?
XIX. What is the difference between cardinal and ordinal numbers?
XX. What case is mihi in the phrase Ignosce mihi and why is it in that case?
XXI. Give the genitive and dative of ullus;
XXII. Distinguish alius/alius and alter/alter;
XXIII. Give the full comparison of multus;
XXIV. Give the full comparison of idoneus;
XXV. Using the perfect tense of the appropriate verb, translate ‘I know’ with the perfect:
XXVI. List 8 1st/2nd declension irregular adjectives with -ius for the genitive:
XXVII. Give the masculine, feminine, neuter forms of duo;
XXVIII. Say in Latin ‘three wars’;
XXIX. nostrum and vestrum have what alternative forms?
XXX. How does Latin translate my, our, you:

Answers: 1. unus, uni; 2. vicesimus; 3. me paenitet; 4. nomordi, feselli, pepuli;
5. -se; 6. aseate; 7. melior, optimae; 8. audaci; 9. There is no separate feminine and the
nominate is quis for both masch. and fem. and quid is the neuter; 10. undeveginti; 11. multos
menses; 12. eis, eorum; 13. semel, bis, ter, quater; 14. comparative: peior; 15. eum (because
book/liber is masc.); 16. vobiscum, nobis, quocum, quibuscum, mecum, tecum but cum eis,
cum eo; 17. Quis, quid, cui; 18. gratias vobis ago; 19. cardinal counts, ordinal ranks;
20. dative, with the special verb ignosco. 21. ullius, uli; 22. one/another; the one/the other;
23. multus, plus (plus is actually a neuter noun), plurimus (plurimum posse = to be very
influential); 24. idoneus, magis idoneus, maxime idoneus; 25. cognovi; 26. ullus, unus, solus,
neuter, uter, uterque, solus, nullus, alius, alter; 27. duo, duae, duo; 28. tria bella; 29. vestri
and nostri; vestrum and nostrum are used only for participial genitive as in pars vestri; part
of you; 30. meus, noster, tuus, vester (do not use the genitive of ego, tui, nos and vos).
Special verbs, adjectives: that are followed by:

genitive: obliviscor, misereor, memini, memor, plenus, peritus (skilled), cupidus, avidus, potior (when it means ‘gain mastery’)
dative: invideo (envy), praesum (be charge of), praehicio (put in charge of), desum (lack)
ablative: utor (use), frueor (enjoy), potior (gain possession of), juror (perform),
vescor (devour); careo (be lacking); dignus, indignus, dignor, fretus (relying on)
nitor, niti, nisi/us/ni/sum: lean on (no confuse with niteo: shine)

Introductory: ne, ut, ut non, dum, quin, si, nisi, utinam, utinam ne, quominus

purpose: ut/ne
result: ut/ut non
doubting: quin
hindering: quominus

anticipation: dum (until)
proviso: dum (provided that)
conditional: si, nisi
optative: utinam, utinam ne

fearing (vereor, metuo, timeo): reverse ut/non metuo ne veniet: I fear he is coming.

Subjunctive Principles:

1. Subordinate verbs tend to be subjunctive with indicative translation.
2. may, should, would, let are regular present tense subjunctive helping verbs.
3. In testing, conditional clauses have the same mood and tense in the protasis (the siclause) and the apodosis.
4. Memoria tene the sequence of tenses: if the introductory verb is past, you can only use
   the imperfect and pluperfect. If the introductory verb is present or future, you can only use the present or perfect.
   Asked who came. Rogabam quis venerit.

special verbs:

semi-deponent (first three tenses in active; last three in passive -- all active translations): gaudio, soleo, fido, audeo, confido
neutral passives (active forms with passive meanings) fio (be made, become), vapulo (to be beaten), veneo (be sold)
defective: memini, odi (express the present, imperfect, future with the perfect,
pluperfect, and future perfect)

miscellaneous: after si, num, ne and nisi aliquid becomes quis: ne quis = lest anyone

si quis: if anyone
respect or specification can be expressed with genitive, acc., ablative: nuda genu
description or quality can be expressed with genitive or ablative; must use adjective to modify gen. noun: puella magnae virtutis

pass. periphrastic: expresses obligation with the dat.of agent; uses ablative of agent if there is already a dative: Dandum est mihi a magistro
relative clause of characteristic has an indefinite antecedent:
Sunt qui velint (There are those who wish); Est nemo (There is no one)
ipse is intensive can be left out; sui, sibi, se, se is reflexive third person.

I myself found the way: ipse  We ourselves: ipsi
He knows himself: se  We know ourselves: nos

quam: celerior quam (than), quam celererime (as .. as possible), how, as, which

coram: 'in the presence of ' with abl.; erga: towards with acc.; tenus: 'up to' with the acc., placed after its case; ponit: 'behind' with the acc.
I. Say in Latin ‘I lack the courage’
II. Translate the underlined word: We did it ourselves.
III. Say in Latin “I will hate”:
IV. Say in Latin “Let them remember”:
V. In a conditional sentence, what term refers to the si clause?
VI. Give three verbs of fearing:
VII. What word introduces a negative clause of fearing?
VIII. What is the primary sequence and when is it used?
IX. Give three neutral passives and give the meaning for each:
X. After what four words does aliquis change to quis?
XI. Distinguish between nitor and niteo:
XII. Give five verbs that take their object in the ablative:
XIII. Give 4 distinct semi-deponent verbs:
XIV. Using a passive periphrastic, translate: I must tell you a story.
XV. Say in Latin: There is no one who better than you.
XVI. What case is used for specification when referring to body parts?
XVII. Say in Latin “as bravely as possible”:
XVIII. What is the case does coram take and what does it mean?
XIX. Translate: We hurt ourselves.
XX. Say in Latin: Caesar put the teacher in change of the horses.
XXI. What introduces clause following an interrogative or negative expression of doubt?
XXII. When case does potior take the genitive?
XXIII. Give 4 distinct meanings for dum.
XXIV. What introduces a clause following a verb of hindering or prohibiting?
XXV. What case does pone take and what does it mean?

**Answers:** 1. mihi deest virtus (dat. of possession); 2. ipsi (the intensive pronoun); 3. odero (odi is defective and uses the fut. perf. for the the fut.); 4. meminerint (memini is defective and uses the perfect subjunctive in place of the present); 5. protasis (the main clause is the apodosis; these terms save much laoborious periphrasis); 6. metuo, timeo, vereor; 7. ut (I fear that you do not like me. Vereor ut me ames. 8. present and perfect subjunctive follow an introductory verb that is present or future; 9. vapulo, fio, veneo (be flogged, become/be made, be sold); 10. num, si, nisi, ne (si quid: if anything); 11. nitor= lean on and is used with the abl.; niteo = shine); 12. utor, fruer, fungor, vescor, potior: (these are the five that have an implied ablative of means); 13. fido, gaudeo, audéo, soleo; 14. Fabula tibi a me narranda est. 15. Est nemo qui sit melior quam te (melior te, if you use the abl. of comparison when leaving out quam); 16. accusative (e.g. nuda genu: bare at the knee; parva os); 17. quam fortissime; 18. ablative, in the presence; 19. Nobis nocemus (noceo takes the dative); 20. Caesar magistrum equis praefecerit. 21. quin (I do not doubt that or Is there any doubt that);
22. when potior means “have mastery of”; 23. while, as long as, until, provided (the first two with the subjunctive, the last two with the indicative); 24. quominus; 25. accusative, behind.
Grammarians' Sixth Vocabulary and Fact Sheet

Impersonal verbs: licet mihi: I am permitted; oportet me: it is behooves me;
me tui saedet (you tire me), paenitet (regret), piget (irks) (cause of feeling in gen.)

Four ways of expressing purpose: ut, supine with verbs of motion, gerund(ive) with
ad, causa or gratia

Veni ut spectarem.
Veni spectatum.
Veni ad spectandum. Veni ad puellas spectandas.
Veni puellarum spectandarum causa.

Confusibles: hic (with a macron): here, in this place         hic (without a macron): this
hic (in this place), huc (to this place), hinc (from this place) illic, illuc, illine
mori (die), moror (delay), miror (marvel)
cedo (cecidit: fall); caedo (cecidit: slay, cut). cano (ceceini: sing)
iao (throw; gives 'eject, ejaculate'); iaceo (lie; gives 'adjacent')

The indicative, yes, the indicative:
temporal clauses: cum primum, simul ac, postquam, priusquam, antequam
cum (when it means 'at that time when')
dum (when it means while (takes historical present) or means 'as long as

Present tense of irregular verbs:

Volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt
Nolo, non vis, non vult, nolumus, non vultis, non volunt
Malo, mavis, mavis, malumus, mavis, malunt
Fero, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt
Fio, fis, fiscimus, fisis, fiunt: become

Subjunctive: velim, velis, etc.

Important irregular verbs:

For, fari, fatus sum: speak; gives us fate, infant, fable, ineffable
Tollo, tollere, sustulit, sublatum: raise laudandum, orandum, tollendum
edo, edere, edi, eum: eat

Veni, pater, in hortum; sus matrem est.

Oratio obliqua: mental action verb, subject accusative, verb in the infinitive
Scio te venire: I know (that) you are coming.
Scio te venisse: I know you came.
Scio te venturum esse: I know you will come.

Scivi te venire: I knew you were coming.
Scivi te venisse: I knew you had come.
Scivi te venturum esse: I knew you would come.

Archaic forms: present passive infinitive poni -- ponier; genitive of aula is aulai;
paterfamilias (-lias is genitive); optimus -- optumus; deorum -- deum;
quum was quicum; cum -- quom;

-e is for ablative: for comparative adjectives like maiore, for present participles when
they are used as substantives like cum amante (with a lover) or used in an ablative
absolute like Caesar duce, (When Caesar leads, . . .)

Subjunctives: substantive clause of result following accidit, effectus: future less vivid =
should/would; relative cause of purpose after mitto; purpose introduced by quo when
a comparative is in the subjunctive clause
Grammarians Seventh Vocabulary and Fact Sheet

Mighty Miscellany

alternative forms: fore = futurus esse; forum = esset; faxo = fecero; faxim = fecerim; di = dei
surprising genitives: suppellex (furniture), suppellectilis; Iuppiter, Iovis
confusibles: ius, iuris: right, privilege
flamen: n a blast of air
aedes, aedis: temple
iuris: soup
flamen: m. a priest
aedes, -ium (pl.) house
middle voice: passive forms are used to express the subject acts upon itself
dual number: duo, ambo are only two in Latin (duo, dorum, duobus, duos, duobus)
gender, but not generic: Idus, Iduum, f. the Ides (4th decl. fem., tantum pluralia)
special declensions: vis, vis, vi, vim, vi/ vires, virium, viribus, vires, viribus
nemo, nullius, nemini, neminem, nullo
irregular comparisons:
senex, senior, natu maximus
vetus, verustior, veterrimus
dives, ditiior, ditissimus (rich)
frugi, frugalior, frugalissimus (worthy)
facilius superlatives:
similis, difficilis, dissimilis, gracilis (slender), humiliis (low-lying)
special constructions:
opus est with dative and ablative: I need love = mihi amore opus est
double dative: reference/purpose
Equites Caesaris auilio erant
tertia pars = 1/3; duae partes = 2/3; dimidium = 1/2; tres octavae = 3/8
combined forms:
sis = si vis; sodes = si aude; vin = vise; sultis = si vultis; ausis = ausus sim
synonyms for possum: queo, quire (negoque): vado
subject of infinitives: historical infinitives replace imperfect tense and use nom. subject.
exclamatory infinitives (me dicere posse = Am I not able to talk) use acc.
apposition with locatives: use abl., at Rome, the eternal city: Romae, urbe aeterna
negative imperatives: noli dicere, nolite dicere; cave dicas (pres. subj.); ne diceris (perf. subj.)
distinguishables: cerno and cresco share crevi; pasco and pavo share pavi; tantum as an
adverb means only as does modo; primo = at first but primum firstly
miscellany: when utor,fungor, etc. are used with gerundive constructsives, its object is put
into the acc: veni ad latrinam utendam: I came to use the toilet.
irregular imperatives: scito (there is no sci); memento (from memini)
subjunctive or indicative: quamquam (although) indicative but quamvis subjunctive;
fortasse (perhaps) indicative but forisant subjunctive
so what: tam is used with adv. and adj.; sic with verbs; ita with anything
interjections: joy: io, evae, evoe, euhoe; sorrow: heu, eheu, vae: astonishment: ecce, vah
irregular verbs: sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum: bury
disco, dicere, didici, discum: learn
tundo, -ere, tutudi, tunsum: beat
pendo, pendere, pependi, pensum (weigh, pay, ponder)
pendeo, pendere, pependi, pensum (hang)
pario, -ere, peperti, partum: bring forth
parco, -ere, pepeci, parsu: spare
Grammarians's Sixth and Seventh Quiz Sheet

Sexta Pars

1. Give the ablative singular of the comparative adjective of bonus:
2. Temporal clauses introduced by cum primum, simul ac used what mood:
3. Conjugate volo in the present tense:
4. Distinguish moror, morior, and miror:
5. Dum with the indicative has what two distinct meanings:
6. What introduces a purpose clause that includes a comparative?
7. Translate the clause of the subordinate clause: I said he liked me.
8. When does a present participle have -e for the ablative singular?
9. Give the 3rd principal parts of cado, caedo and cano:
10. Express the purpose clause in four ways: I came here to find hope.
11. What is the archaic present passive infinitive of servo:
12. Distinguish the adverbs hic, hinc, huc:
13. Distinguish iaceo and iacio:
14. accidit, efficit are followed by what kind of subjunctive?
15. What is the regular forms of est and esse (both with macrons).

Answers: 1. meliore; 2. indicative; 3. volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt; 4. moror - delay; morior: die; miror: marvel; 5. while, as long as; 6. quo; 7. amare; 8. as a substantive and in an ablative absolute; 9. cececi, cecidi, cecini; 10. ut spem invenirem; invenirem spem; ad spem inveniendum; spei inveniendae causa; 11. servari; 12. in this place; from this place; to this place; 13. iaceo: lie; iacio: throw; 14. substantive clause of result; 15. edit, edere.

Septima Pars

1. Distinguish the meaning of aedes in the singular and aedes in the plural:
2. sis is what combined form?
3. quamquam and fortasse govern what mood?
4. Give the full comparison of venus:
5. Give the genitive of suppellex:
6. Give the regular forms for forem and fore:
7. Give two synonyms for possum:
8. Give the fractions: 1/7, 3/7 and 6/7:
9. What is the imperative of scio:
10. Translate: in Brundisium, a friendly city:
11. Distinguish pendo and pendeo:
12. What two verbs have pavi as their 3rd p.p.?
13. Historical infinitives have their subjects in what case?
14. What two datives are used in the double dative?
15. Give the genitive of dives (rich):