

Post Cap. XII Review

I. Nouns

WRITE THE **DECLENSION** CHARTS (endings only)

FIRST DECL.	SECOND (M.)	SECOND (N.)
NOM _____	_____	_____
ACC _____	_____	_____
GEN _____	_____	_____
DAT _____	_____	_____
ABL _____	_____	_____
THIRD DECL. (M-F)	FOURTH DECL.	
NOM _____	_____	
ACC _____	_____	
GEN _____ or _____	_____	
DAT _____	_____	
ABL _____	_____	

GENDER: Label the following M, F, or N

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>____ 1. nouns ending <u>-us</u> (pl. <u>-ī</u> or <u>-ūs</u>)</p> <p>____ 2. except <u>manus</u></p> <p>____ 3. nouns ending <u>-a</u> in the singular</p> <p>____ 4. nouns ending short <u>-es</u> (<u>mīles</u>)</p> <p>____ 5. nouns ending <u>-en</u> (<u>flūmen</u>)</p> <p>____ 6. nouns ending <u>-ō</u> (<u>homō, pulmō</u>)</p> <p>____ 7. nouns ending <u>-us</u> (pl. <u>-ora</u>)</p> <p>____ 8. nouns ending <u>-um</u></p> <p>____ 9. most nouns ending <u>-x</u> (<u>vōx</u>)</p> <p>____ 10. except <u>dux</u></p> | <p>____ 11. nouns and adjs with Nom ending <u>-e</u> (<u>mare, grave</u>)</p> <p>____ 12. most 3rd decl. nouns which begin A V O N</p> <p>____ 13. except <u>animal</u></p> <p>____ 14. nouns ending <u>-or</u> or <u>-er</u></p> <p>____ 15. except <u>arbor, soror, māter</u></p> <p>____ 16. and <u>cor</u></p> |
|---|--|

PLURALS of 3rd-4th decl. nouns. Write out the plural form of each IN FULL. Watch those neuters!

ōs _____	mons _____	pes _____
homō _____	animal _____	mare _____
exercitus _____	arbor _____	mīles _____
corpus _____	vallis _____	cor _____
māter _____	caput _____	

CIRCLE or UNDERLINE the correct case after each word.

1. ā (lūlium, lūliō)
2. prope (montem, monte)
3. per (ātrium, ātriō)
4. circum (castra, castrīs)
5. inter (maria, maribus)
6. ante (sellam, sellā)
7. ab (Aemiliam, Aemiliā)
8. ex (peristylum, peristylō)
9. supra (campum, campō)
10. Mēdus (lūlium, lūliō) nōn pāret.
11. cum (līberōs, līberīs)
12. in (fluvium, fluviō) intrat
13. ad (Galliam, Galliā)
14. in (vīllam, vīllā) habitat
15. apud (dominum, dominō)
16. infrā (caput, capite)
17. lūlius (servōs, servīs) māla dat.
18. numerus (servī, servōrum)
19. contrā (hostēs, hostibus)
20. sub (arborem, arbore)
21. Dominus (servōs, servīs) imperat.

FILL IN ALL BLANKS:

- lūlius du ____ fīli ____ habet. (Between subject and action verb, use ____ case)
 (CAREFUL: du means it has to be ____)
- Puer ____ ab Aemiliā discēdunt. (A plural verb needs a _____ subject.)
- Neptūnus est deus mar _____. (To say "of" use the _____ case.)
- Aemilia: "Tacē, Mārc ____!" (The person's name set off by commas is ____ case.)
- Servus cum pecūniā est Mēd _____. (With any form of est-sunt, use the ____ case.)

II. ADJECTIVES

An adjective has to agree with the noun it modifies in _____, _____, and _____.

Adjectives like longus and lātus take endings of which declension? (Circle one: 1-2, 3)

Adjectives like fortis and gravis take endings of which declension? (Circle one: 1-2, 3), but the Ablative Singular ending is -_____ and the Gen. Pl. is always -_____.

To make fortis or gravis neuter, change the -is to -_____ (Neut. Pl. -_____).

The adjectives hic (F:_____, N:_____) and ille (F:_____, N:_____) use endings much like 1-2 decl., but have h_____ and ill_____ in the Genitive Sing. and h_____ and ill_____ in the Dative Sing.

To make longus or fortis comparative, change the -us or -is to -_____ (Neut. -_____)

Comparative adjectives take what declension endings? (1-2 3)

You can tell you will use a comparative when you see the word _____ in the sentence.

Refer to the preceding information, as well as any charts so far on this exam, to make the following adjectives agree with the given noun.

1. sellam parv_____ et lev_____
2. Lȳdia h_____ gemmam amat, nōn ill_____ .
3. cum pastoree magn_____ et fort_____
4. Mēdus amīcus h_____ fēminae est, nōn ill_____.
5. in fluviō lāt_____ et brev_____
6. pīlum brev_____ et lev_____ **quam** hasta est.
7. rosarum pulchr_____ et lev_____
8. hasta long_____ et grav_____ **quam** pīlum est.
9. bacula sunt long_____ et grav_____
10. hastae sunt long_____ et grav_____ **quam** pīla.
11. scūtum magn_____ et grav_____ est.
12. Mercātor magn_____ et fort_____
13. pīla sunt brev_____ et lev_____ **quam** hastae.

III. VERBS

1. A FIRST conjugation INFINITIVE ends - _____.
 A FIRST conj. "he, she, it" (singular) verb ends - _____. Its "they" (plural) ending is - _____.
 Imperatives/orders/commands of first conjugation verbs end - _____!
 and - _____!
2. A SECOND conjugation INFINITIVE ends - _____.
 A 2nd conj. "he, she, it" (singular) verb ends - _____. Its "they" (plural) ending is - _____.
 Imperatives/orders/commands of 2nd conjugation verbs end - _____!
 and - _____!
3. A THIRD conjugation INFINITIVE ends - _____.
 A 3rd conj. "he, she, it" (singular) verb ends - _____. Its "they" (plural) ending is - _____.
 Imperatives/orders/commands of 3rd conjugation verbs end - _____!
 and - _____!
4. A FOURTH conjugation INFINITIVE ends - _____.
 A 4th conj. "he, she, it" (singular) verb ends - _____. Its "they" (plural) ending is - _____.
 Imperatives/orders/commands of first conjugation verbs end - _____!
 and - _____!
5. The basic fourth conjugation verbs are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
6. The basic third-I verbs are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
7. The Latin infinitive "to be" is _____. "he is" = _____ "they are" = _____
8. The ending on a Latin verb depends on the _____.
9. Use an infinitive ONLY when you see _____ in the same clause.
10. The "he" and "they" endings can be made passive by adding the letters - _____. You know to use a passive verb ending because 99% of the time you see the _____ case meaning "_____" in the sentence.
11. A passive infinitive usually ends - _____, except in the 3rd conjugation, where the passive infinitive ends - _____.

USING VERB ENDINGS. Fill in ALL blanks below:

1. Dum magister recitat, discipulī dormi____. (Pl. subject needs a _____ verb.)
2. Magister: “Tac____, serve!” (Inside “...!” the verb must be _____.)
3. Avis in āēre volā____ potest. (Use _____ before potest-possunt)
4. Iūlius medicum Quīntum sanā____ iubet. (Verb before iubet must be _____.)
5. Cornēlius equō portā____. (Nom + Abl “by” + _____ verb)
6. Hominibus necesse est spīrā____. (Use _____ with necesse est.)
7. Medicus Quīntum aegrotā____ dīcit. (Dīcit & other head vbs use Acc. + _____.)

IV. WRITING LATIN

Several times below you will see (____). This means that

- (a) **IF** Latin needs a preposition, you put it in the blank, or
- (b) **IF** Latin needs **NO** preposition, you put **NOTHING** in the blank (leave it blank).

Fill in ALL blanks below (unless Latin requires NO preposition in the situation).

1. Julius gives **Aemilia** a kiss. Iūlius Aemili____ ōsculum dat.

The person you give-show-tell something to must be _____ case.

2. Lydia loves Medus **because Medus is buying a ring**.
Lydia Mēdum amat, _____ Mēd____ anul____ em_____.

The answer to a “Why?” question uses the Latin word _____ (several possible answers) for “because,” plus a new sentence, which always starts with a noun in the _____ case, then usually a noun in the _____ case, ending with a _____.

3. Julius is **Julia’s** father. Iūlius est pater Iūli_____.

The punctuation ‘s in English shows _____. In Latin that is the _____ case.

4. A sword is **two feet** long. Gladius du____ ped____ longus est.

“Two feet” tells _____ the sword is, which in Latin is the _____ case.

5. Medus gives Albinus the **money**. Mēdus Albīnō pecūni____ dat.

“Money” in this sentence is the _____ of the verb, in Latin the _____ case.

Nomen: _____

6. Aemilia **comes** when Julia **calls** her. Aemilia ven _____ quum Iulia eam voc _____.

7. The men **can walk**. Viri ambul _____.

This can be reworded to "Men _____ walk," which makes "walk" a(n) _____.

8. The doctor says **Quintus has** a red tongue.

Medicus Quint _____ linguam rubram hab _____ dicit.

With dicit and other "head" verbs, drop any "... " punctuation, make Quintus the _____ case, and change the verb to a(n) _____.

9. Medus is walking **to Rome to Lydia**.

Mēdus (____) Rōm _____ (____) Lȳdi _____ ambulat.

The direction a person is going is shown in Latin by the preposition _____ plus the _____ case, but when going to a TOWN, omit the _____.

10. A soldier fights **with a sword**. Mīles (____) gladi _____ pugnat.

"With a sword" tells _____ the soldier fights. In Latin this is the _____ case, but because "sword" is the **thing used**, you (CHOOSE ONE: do, or don't) need a word for "with."

11. Julius has **two** sons. Iūlius du _____ filiōs habet.

Only the Latin numbers _____, _____, and _____ change endings. All others stay the same.

12. Quintus is **in the house**. Quīntus (____) vīll _____ est.

"In the house" tells _____ Quintus is; Latin uses the _____ case (CHOOSE ONE: with, without) a word for in.

13. Lydia lives **in Rome**. Lȳdia (____) Rōm _____ habitat.

When you are IN a TOWN, use the _____ case (CHOOSE ONE: with, without) a word for in.

14. Medus flees **from Tusculum from his master**.

Mēdus (____) Tūscul _____ (____) domin _____ fugit.

To show where you go FROM in Latin, use the preposition _____ or _____ (your second example should NOT be a contraction of the first) plus the _____ case, but when you come from a TOWN, you omit the _____.