

Summer Review Work for Students Entering Latin I

	<u>Noun Endings</u>			
	<u>1st Declension</u>	<u>2nd Declension M</u>	<u>2nd Declension N</u>	<u>3rd Declension M & F</u>
Nominative	Puella	Amicus	Bellum	Lex
Genitive	Puellae	Amicī	Bellī	Legis
Dative	Puellae	Amicō	Bellō	Legī
Accusative	Puellam	Amicum	Bellum	Legem
Ablative	Puellā	Amicō	Bellō	Lege
Nominative	Puellae	Amicī	Bella	Legēs
Genitive	Puellārum	Amicōrum	Bellōrum	Legum
Dative	Puellīs	Amicīs	Bellīs	Legibus
Accusative	Puellās	Amicōs	Bella	Legēs
Ablative	Puellīs	Amicīs	Bellīs	Legibus

Rule: To determine what the base of a noun is, go to the genitive singular form and drop the genitive singular ending.

Example: dux, ducis, (m) Drop the genitive singular ending → duc

Rule: To determine to which declension a noun belongs look at its genitive singular ending.

1st declension nouns → ae

2nd declension nouns → i

3rd declension nouns → is

Cases & Uses

Nominative Case – Subject, Predicate Nominative (Complement)

Genitive Case – Possession

Dative Case – Indirect Object

Accusative Case – Direct Object, Objects of Prepositions, Place To Which

Ablative Case – Place From Which, Place Where, Means, Manner, Accompaniment, Agent

Vocative Case – Direct Address

Please indicate to which declension these nouns belong:

Example: Miles, militis m – third declension

- 1) nox, noctis f. - _____
- 2) incola, incolae, m - _____
- 3) opus, operis n - _____
- 4) ferrum, ferri, n - _____
- 5) condicio, condicionis f. - _____
- 6) sapientia, sapientiae, f. - _____
- 7) telum, teli, n. - _____

Please decline the following noun & adjective pairs:

	Nominative	Genitive	Gender	Meaning
1.	agricola bonus,	agricolae boni	(m)	good farmer
2.	bellum longum,	belli longi	(n)	long war
3.	miles fortis,	militis fortis	(m)	strong soldier

	<u>Singular</u> agricola bonus	<u>Singular</u> bellum longum	<u>Singular</u> miles fortis
Nominative	_____	_____	_____
Genitive	_____	_____	_____
Dative	_____	_____	_____
Accusative	_____	_____	_____
Ablative	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative	_____	_____	_____
Genitive	_____	_____	_____
Dative	_____	_____	_____
Accusative	_____	_____	_____
Ablative	_____	_____	_____

Summary of Verbs

Rule: To determine to which conjugation a verb belongs, look at its second principal part (infinitive)

1st Conjugation – o, are

2nd Conjugation – o, ere

3rd Conjugation – o, ere

3rd io Conjugation – io, ere

4th Conjugation – io, ire

Please indicate to which conjugation these verbs belong.

Example: voco, vocare – 1st conjugation

- 1) intellego, intellegere - _____
- 2) sentio, sentire - _____
- 3) demonstro, demonstrare - _____
- 4) moneo, monere - _____
- 5) iungo, iungere - _____
- 6) ambulo, ambulare - _____

ACTIVE VOICE SYNOPSES

1st Conjugation (3rd singular)

Present	laudat he praises
Imperfect	laudabat he was praising
Future	laudabit he will praise
Perfect	laudavit he has praised
Pluperfect	laudaverat he had praised
Future Perfect	laudaverit he will have praised

Infinitive laudare to praise

Singular

Command lauda praise!

ACTIVE VOICE SYNOPSES

2nd Conjugation (3rd plural)

Present	monent the warn
Imperfect	monebant they were warning
Future	monebunt they will warn
Perfect	monuerunt they have warned
Pluperfect	monuerant they had warned
Future Perfect	monuerint they will have warned

Infinitive monere to warn

Singular

Command mone warn!

PASSIVE VOICE SYNOPSES

1st Conjugation (3rd singular)

laudatur he is praised
laudabatur he was being praised
laudabitur he will be praised
laudatus est he has been praised
laudatus erat he had been praised
laudatus erit he will have been praised

laudari to be praised

Plural

laudate praise!

PASSIVE VOICE SYNOPSES

2nd Conjugation (3rd plural)

monentur they are being praised
monebantur they were being praised
monebuntur they will be praised
moniti sunt they have been warned
moniti erant they had been warned
moniti erunt they will have been warned

moneri to be warned

Plural

monete warn!

ACTIVE VOICE SYNOPSES
3rd conjugation (2nd singular)

Present	regis you rule
Imperfect	regebatis you were ruling
Future	reges you will rule
Perfect	rexisti you have ruled
Pluperfect	rexeras you had ruled
Future Perfect	rexeris you will have ruled

Infinitive regere to rule

Singular
Command rege rule!

ACTIVE VOICE SYNOPSES
3rd io Conjugation (3rd singular)

Present	incipit it begins
Imperfect	incipiebat it was beginning
Future	incipiet it will begin
Perfect	inceptit it has begun
Pluperfect	incepterat it had begun
Future Perfect	incepterit it will have begun

Infinitive incipere to begin

Singular
Command incipere rule!

ACTIVE VOICE SYNOPSES
4th Conjugation (3rd plural)

Present	audiunt they hear
Imperfect	audiebant they were hearing
Future	audient they will hear
Perfect	audiverunt they have heard
Pluperfect	audiverant they had heard
Future Perfect	audiverint they will have been heard

Infinitive audire to hear

Singular
Command audi hear!

PASSIVE VOICE SYNOPSES
3rd Conjugation (2nd singular)

regiris you are being ruled
regebaris you were being ruled
regeris you will be ruled
rectus es you have been ruled
rectus eras you had been ruled
rectus eris you will have been rule

regi to be ruled

Plural
rege rule!

PASSIVE VOICE SYNOPSES
3rd io Conjugation (3rd singular)

incipitur it is being begun
incipiebatur it was being begun
incipietur it will be begun
inceptum est it has been begun
inceptum erat it had been begun
inceptum erit it will have been begun

incipi to be begun

Plural
incipite begin!

PASSIVE VOICE SYNOPSES
4th Conjugation (3rd plural)

audiuntur they are being heard
audiebantur they were being heard
audientur they will be heard
auditi sunt they have been heard
auditi erant they had been heard
auditi erunt they will have been heard

audiri to be heard

Plural
audite hear!

Please give a synopsis of the following verbs:

Prepositions

	LATIN	ENGLISH
1.	Cum + Ablative –	With
2.	E, Ex + Ablative –	Out of
3.	Ad + Accusative –	To, Toward
4.	In + Accusative –	Into, Against
5.	In + Ablative –	In, On
6.	Per –+Accusative –	Through
7.	Sub + Accusative –	Under, up to
8.	Sub + Ablative –	Under, at the foot of
9.	De + Ablative –	Down From, about
10.	Sine + Ablative –	Without
11.	Pro + Ablative –	On behalf of
12.	A, Ab + Ablative –	Away from

Please analyze the underlined word in each sentence & translate the entire sentence.

For each noun give the case, #, gender, and use.

For each verb give the tense, person, #, and voice.

- 1) Filius agricolae pauca oppida viderat.

- 2) Opus a bonis dominis docebatur.

- 3) Discipuli magistris libros donaverunt.

- 4) Puer miser in via librum amisit.

- 5) Tela a militibus ad castra portata erant.
