

## Syntax

In the sentences below, please identify the underlined words. If the word is a verb form, please pick the construction that best describes the word (from the list below) and then write its abbreviation on the lines to the right of the sentence. If it is a noun, tell its case and use, also from the list below. You will also find an explanation of all the verb constructions as well as conjugations of sample verbs and declensions of sample nouns at the following webpage: <http://latinacademy.org/classics>

1. Tam aeger est ut domum redire velit. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Legatus nobis persuasit ne in silvas fugeremus. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Spes videndae filiae matrem morari coegit. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Romam quam celerrime proficiscamur. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Pater a liberis adductus, ire ad insulam constituit. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Copiae acriter pugaverunt ut hostes vincerent. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Discipulus a magistro quaesivit quid in libris esset. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Cum consul auxilium eis dare nolit, opus non suscipient. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Viri et feminae currendo saniores cives fiunt. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Helvetii exercere suos viros inceperunt. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Milites imperatoris diligenter exercendi sunt. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Caesar, acie instructa, viros ad pugnandum paravit. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Dux intellexit hostes sine mora ad urbem iter facere. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Agricola servos e sua villa discedere iussit. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Oportet te clare et vere loqui. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Pater ad inveniendum canem domi mansit. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Visi ab hostibus, nostri milites e monte excedere non poterant. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Tot libros habuerunt ut omnes legere non possent. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Crassus milites hortatus est ne in castris diu manerent. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Ars scribendae epistulae legendo discenda est. \_\_\_\_\_
21. Tanta tempestas oritur ut nostri hostes vastentur. \_\_\_\_\_
22. Liberi nesciverunt cur sol heri non luceret. \_\_\_\_\_
23. Mulier me hortatur ne pecuniam amittam. \_\_\_\_\_
24. Cum milites multa virtute pugnarent, a duce barbaro laudati sunt. \_\_\_\_\_
25. Nostra tela pugnandi meliora tuis sunt. \_\_\_\_\_
26. Viribus sumptis, cives Romae consistent. \_\_\_\_\_
27. Rex arbitratus est reginam mecum locuturam esse. \_\_\_\_\_
28. Facile est sorori parvum fratrem celeritate superare. \_\_\_\_\_
29. Movendorum castrorum causa milites parati erant. \_\_\_\_\_
30. Ferentes corpora hostium ad urbem, equites visi sunt. \_\_\_\_\_

# Syntax

## Uses of the Subjunctive:

H = Hortatory  
 P = Purpose  
 R = Result  
 IC = Indirect Command  
 IQ = Indirect Question  
 C = Cum clause

## Uses of the Infinitive

IS = Indirect Statement  
 CI = Complementary Infinitive  
 OI = Objective Infinitive  
 SI = Subjective Infinitive

## Uses of the Participles

G = Gerund  
 Gd = Gerundive  
 PG = Purpose Gerund  
 PGd = Purpose Gerundive  
 PP = Passive Periphrastic  
 AA = Ablative Absolute  
 Part Phr = Participial Phrase

## Case/Use Chart

<b>Nom.</b>	Subject Predicate Noun/Adjective
<b>Gen</b>	Possession Partitive Special Adjectives
<b>Dat</b>	Indirect Object Special Adjectives Possession Purpose Respect Double Dative With special verbs Agent (with passive periphrastic)
<b>Acc</b>	Direct Object Subject of an infinitive (esp. Ind. Statement) Extent of Space/Duration of Time (no prep) (English = for) Place to Which (ad, in, sub) With Preps (ante, post, circum, super, trans, per)
<b>Abl</b>	means (no prep) (English = by, with) Agent (ab) must be a person and must be used with passive vb Place where (in, sub) Place from which (ab, de, ex) Accompaniment (cum) Respect (no prep.) used with abstract nouns, often used with verb 'supero' or with comparisons Time (no prep) (English = in, on, at, within) Comparison (no prep) Degree of difference (no prep) With preps (sine, cum, ex, ab, de, sub, in) With special adjectives Ablative Absolute
<b>Voc.</b>	direct address
<b>Loc.</b>	Place where

Give a synopsis of **tango, ere, tetigi, tactus = touch** in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular

**INDICATIVE**

	Latin active	Latin passive	English active	English passive
pres	_____	_____	_____	_____
imp	_____	_____	_____	_____
fut	_____	_____	_____	_____
per	_____	_____	_____	_____
plup	_____	_____	_____	_____
ftper	_____	_____	_____	_____

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

	Latin active	Latin passive
pres	_____	_____
imp	_____	_____
perf	_____	_____
plup	_____	_____

**INFINITIVES**

	Latin + English active	Latin + English passive
pres	_____	_____
perf	_____	_____
fut	_____	_____

**PARTICIPLES**

	Latin + English active	Latin + English passive
pres	_____	_____
perf	_____	_____
fut	_____	_____

Give a synopsis of **sum, esse, fui, futurus = to be** in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural

**INDICATIVE**

Latin active          English active

pres	_____	_____
imp	_____	_____
fut	_____	_____
per	_____	_____
plup	_____	_____
ftper	_____	_____

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

Latin active

pres	_____
imp	_____
perf	_____
plup	_____

**INFINITIVES**

Latin + English active

pres	_____
perf	_____
fut	_____

**PARTICIPLES**

Latin + English active

fut	_____
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