

## Nomen

### Summer Review Work for Students Entering Latin II

#### Noun Endings

<u>1<sup>st</sup> Decl.</u>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> Decl. M</u>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> Decl. N</u>	<u>3<sup>rd</sup> Decl. M &amp; F</u>	<u>3<sup>rd</sup> Decl. N</u>
Puella	Amicus	Bellum	Lex	Tempus
Puellae	Amicī	Bellī	Legis	Temporis
Puellae	Amicō	Bellō	Legī	Temporī
Puellam	Amicum	Bellum	Legem	Tempus
Puellā	Amicō	Bellō	Lege	Tempore
Puellae	Amicī	Bella	Legēs	Tempora
Puellārum	Amicōrum	Bellōrum	Legum	Temporum
Puellīs	Amicīs	Bellīs	Legibus	Temporibus
Puellās	Amicōs	Bella	Legēs	Tempora
Puellīs	Amicīs	Bellīs	Legibus	Temporibus
<u>3<sup>rd</sup> I-stem M&amp;F</u>	<u>3<sup>rd</sup> I-stem N</u>	<u>4<sup>th</sup> Decl. M/ &amp; F</u>	<u>4<sup>th</sup> Decl. N</u>	<u>5<sup>th</sup> Decl.</u>
Navis	Mare	Passus	Cornū	Diēs
Navis	Maris	Passūs	Cornūs	Diēī
Navī	Marī	Passuī	Cornū	Diēī
Navem	Mare	Passum	Cornū	Diem
Navī	Marī	Passū	Cornū	Diē
Navēs	Maria	Passūs	Cornua	Diēs
Navium	Marium	Passuum	Cornuum	Diērum
Navibus	Maribus	Passibus	Cornibus	Diēbus
Navēs	Maria	Passūs	Cornua	Diēs
Navibus	Maribus	Passibus	Cornibus	Diēbus

**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 s. ending → Duc

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

1<sup>st</sup> declension nouns → ae

4<sup>th</sup> declension nouns → ūs

2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns → i

5<sup>th</sup> declension nouns → ēī

3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns → is

#### Cases & their Uses

Nominative Case – Subject, Predicate Nominative

Genitive Case – Possession, Partitive/Of the Whole, Objective

Dative Case – Indirect Object

Accusative Case – Direct Object, Objects of Prepositions, Place To Which, Predicate Accusative, Extent of Space, Duration of Time, Subject of Infinitive, Subjective Complement in an infinitive phrase

Ablative Case – Place From Which, Partitive place from which, Separation, Personal Agent, Place Where, Time When, Time Within Which, Means/Instrument, Manner, Accompaniment

Vocative Case – Direct Address

**Determine to which declension the each noun belongs:** E.G.: Miles, militis m – third declension

Noun	Declension #	Noun	Declension #	Noun	Declension #
Nox, noctis f.		Incola, incolae, m.		Telum, telī, n.	
Opus, operis n.		Ferrum, ferrī, n.			
Condiō, condicionis f.		Sapientia, sapientiae, f.			

**Decline the following 5 noun adjective pairs in Latin, singular and plural.**

	singular	plural
nominative	agricola bonus	
genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

	singular	plural
nominative	bellum longum	
genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

	singular	plural
nominative	miles noster	
genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

	singular	plural
nominative	fluctus magnus	
genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

	singular	plural
nominative	spēs tua	
genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

## Verbs

**Rule:** To determine to which conjugation a verb belongs, look at its 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> principal parts.

1<sup>st</sup> Conjugation – ō, āre

2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation – eō, ēre

3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation – ō, ere

3<sup>rd</sup> io Conjugation – iō, ire

4<sup>th</sup> Conjugation – iō, ire

### Active Voice Synopses

1 <sup>st</sup> conj.	3 <sup>rd</sup> sing.	2 <sup>nd</sup> conj.	1 <sup>st</sup> plural	3 <sup>rd</sup> conj.	2 <sup>nd</sup> sing.
laudat	he praises	monēmus	we are warning	regis	you rule
laudābat	he was praising	monēbāmus	we were warning	regēbās	you were ruling
laudābit	he will praise	monēbimus	we shall warn	regēs	you will rule
laudāvit	he has praised	monuimus	we have warned	rēxistī	you have ruled
laudāverat	he had praised	monuerāmus	we had warned	rēxerās	you had ruled
laudāverit	he will have praised	monuerimus	we shall have warned	rēxeris	you will have ruled

3 <sup>rd</sup> -io conj.	3 <sup>rd</sup> sing.	4 <sup>th</sup> conj.	2 <sup>nd</sup> plural
incipit	he begins	auditis	you hear
incipiēbat	he was beginning	audiēbātis	you were hearing
incipiet	he will begin	audiētis	you will hear
incēpit	he has begun	audīvistis	you have heard
incēperat	he had begun	audīverātis	you had heard
incēperit	he will have begun	audīveritis	you will have heard

### Passive Voice Synopses

1 <sup>st</sup> conj.	3 <sup>rd</sup> sing.	2 <sup>nd</sup> conj.	1 <sup>st</sup> plural	3 <sup>rd</sup> conj.	3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.
laudātur	he is being praised	monēmur	we are warned	mittuntur	they are being sent
laudābātur	he was being praised	monēbāmur	we were warned	mittēbantur	they were being sent
laudābitur	he will be praised	monēbimur	we shall be warned	mittentur	they will be sent
laudātus est	he has been praised	monīti sumus	we have been warned	missi sunt	they have been sent
laudātus erat	he had been praised	monīti erāmus	we had been warned	missi erant	they had been sent
laudātus erit	he will have been praised	monīti erimus	we shall have been warned	missi erunt	they will have been sent

3 <sup>rd</sup> -io conj.	1 <sup>st</sup> sing.	4 <sup>th</sup> conj.	3 <sup>rd</sup> plural
capior	I am captured	audiuntur	they are heard
capiēbar	I was captured	audiēbantur	they were being heard
capiar	I shall be captured	audientur	they will be heard
captus sum	I have been captured	audīti sunt	they have been heard
captus eram	I had been captured	audīti erant	they had been heard
captus erō	I shall have been captured	audīti erunt	they will have been heard

**Determine to which conjugation each verb belongs:** E.G.: Voco, vocare – 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation

Verb	Conjugation #	Verb	Conjugation #	Verb	Conjugation #
Intellegō, intellegere		Maneō, manēre		Ambulō, ambulāre	
Demonstrō, demonstrāre		Sentiō, sentīre			
Iungō, iungere		Moneō, monēre			

**Complete the following synopses in the active and passive voices, Latin and English.**

mittō, mittere, misī, missus: to send

mittō	active		passive	
3 <sup>rd</sup> sing.	latin	english	latin	english
present				
imperfect				
future				
perfect				
pluperfect				
fut. perfect				

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus: to love

amō	active		passive	
3 <sup>rd</sup> pl.	latin	english	latin	english
present				
imperfect				
future				
perfect				
pluperfect				
fut. perfect				

moneō, monēre, monuī, monītus: to warn

moneō	active		passive	
2 <sup>nd</sup> sing.	latin	english	latin	english
present				
imperfect				
future				
perfect				
pluperfect				
fut. perfect				

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: to hear

audiō	active		passive	
1 <sup>st</sup> sing.	latin	english	latin	english
present				
imperfect				
future				
perfect				
pluperfect				
fut. perfect				

**Please form the infinitives for the following verbs:**

liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus: to free

	Latin Active	English Active	Latin Passive	English Passive
<i>pres</i>				
<i>perf</i>				
<i>fut</i>			----	----

ducō, ducere, dūxī, ductus: to lead

	Latin Active	English Active	Latin Passive	English Passive
<i>pres</i>				
<i>perf</i>				
<i>fut</i>			----	----

muniō, munīre, munīvī, munītus: to build/fortify

	Latin Active	English Active	Latin Passive	English Passive
<i>pres</i>				
<i>perf</i>				
<i>fut</i>			----	----

**Please give the singular and plural imperatives for verbs listed below.**

E.G.: Vocā = call! (singular imperative) Vocāte = call! (Plural imperative)

	singular imperative	plural imperative
amō, amāre		
moneō, monēre		
mittō, mittere		
audiō, audīre		

### **INDIRECT STATEMENT and ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE**

This year you learned how to translate **infinitives** in an **indirect statement** and **participles** in an **ablative absolute**. Below are the rules for each of these and translation examples. Read carefully and refer to these examples when you translate the sentences.

**INDIRECT STATEMENT:** After verbs of speaking, perception or mental action (dicō, putō, intellegō, cognoscō, credō, sciō, nesciō, sentiō, audiō, etc.) can be followed by an indirect statement. In an indirect statement the subject becomes accusative and the verb becomes an infinitive. The infinitive translates like an indicative verb; do not use “to” if the infinitive is an indirect statement.

Present Infinitive: translates “is/are” or “was/were”

Femina **dicit** sē ad oppidum **ambulāre**---The woman **says** that she **is walking** to town.

Femina **dixit** sē ad oppidum **ambulāre**---The woman **said** that she **was walking** to town.

Perfect Infinitive: translates “has/have” or “had”

Femina **dicit** sē ad oppidum **ambulāvise**---The woman **says** that she **has walked** to town.

Femina **dixit** sē ad oppidum **ambulāvise**---The woman **said** that she **had walked** to town.

Future Infinitive: translates “will” or “would”

Femina **dicit** sē ad oppidum **ambulātūram esse**---The woman **says** that she **will walk** to town.

Femina **dixit** sē ad oppidum **ambulātūram esse**---The woman **said** that she **would walk** to town.

### **ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE:**

**NOUN and PARTICIPLE**---often a noun and participle are in the ablative together in a sentence and translate as a separate subordinate clause.

EXAMPLE:

Literal translation:

Reworded translation: use after, when, since, although etc.

Oppidō victō, dūx militēs ad Italiam misit.

With the town having been conquered, the leader sent the soldiers to Italy.

After the town had been defeated, the leader sent the soldiers to Italy.

**NOUN and ADJECTIVE or NOUN and NOUN**—often a noun will be written with another noun or adjective in the ablative together and translate as a separate subordinate clause. A form of sum (the verb to be) is understood.

**EXAMPLE:**                                   Caesare imperatore, Romanī Gallōs vicit.  
**Literal translation:**                   With Caesar being the general, the Romans defeated the Gauls.  
**Reworded translation: use after, when, since, during, although etc.**  
  Since Caesar was the general, the Romans defeated the Gauls

Underline and analyze the verbs. Tell whether the verb is indicative, infinitive, or a participle, active or passive. Give the TENSE! Bracket and label any relative clause, indirect statement, or ablative absolute. Underline and label the accusative subject of any indirect statement. TRANSLATE!

1. Virīs ad Romanum oppidum ductīs, ferī Gallī putāvaerunt longā nocte suum exercitum Romanōs oppugnātūrum esse.

---

---

2. Calvō et Brutō consulibus, Romanī cīvēs credidērunt suam civitātem potentissimam esse.

---

---

3. Animalibus in silvā vīsīs, puerī in oppidō populīs dīxērunt magnum perīculum venīre.

---

---

## **VOCABULARY FOR SENTENCES**

#1.

vir, virī m. man  
ferus, a, um=fierce  
suus, a, um=their

ad (acc.)= to  
Gallus, Gallī, m. Gaul  
exercitus exercitūs m.= army

ducō ducere duxī ductus=lead  
putō putāre putāvī putātus=think  
oppugnō, āre, āvī, ātus=attack

#2

Calvus and Brutus are names.  
consul, consulis m. consul  
suus, a um=their  
sum esse fuī futūrus=be

cīvis, cīvis m/f citizen  
civitās, civitātis f. state

credō credere credidī creditus=believe  
potens, potentis=powerful

#3

animal, animalis n. animal  
videō vidēre vidī vīsus=see  
populus, populī m people  
perīculum, perīculī n danger

in (abl.)=in  
puer, puerī m.= boy  
dicō dicere dīxī dictus=speak, say  
magnus, a, um=great, large  
veniō venīre venī ventūrum=come

silva, silvae f. forest  
oppidum, oppidī n town