

Beggarly 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

PRO SYNOPSIS

PRINCIPAL PARTS: _____

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

PASSIVE

PRESENT: _____
 IMPERFECT: _____
 FUTURE: _____
 PERFECT: _____
 PLUPERFECT: _____
 FUT. PERFECT: _____

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT: _____
 IMPERFECT: _____
 PERFECT: _____
 PLUPERFECT: _____

INFINITIVE

PRESENT: _____
 PERFECT: _____
 FUTURE: _____

PARTICIPLE

PRESENT: _____
 PERFECT: XXXXXX
 FUTURE: _____

IMPERATIVE

| | Sing. | Pl. | | Sing. | Pl. |
|----------|-------|-------|--|-------|---------|
| PRES: | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ |
| 2ND FUT: | _____ | _____ | | _____ | XXXXXXX |
| 3RD FUT: | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ |

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 where *-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*?

ANSWERS FOR EXPLANATIONS FOR PRO SYNOPSIS

- 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; 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. (*Puero 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. *Veni 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 *-ite* 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 why you howled. *Scio cur ululaveris*.
secondary = imperfect, pluperfect: I knew why you howled. *Scio cur ululares*.
- XXVI. *-erunt* = *-ere* (*fuere*); *-ris* = *-re* (*portaris* = *portare*)
- XXVII. *futurum esse* = *fore*; *essem* = *forem*.
- XXVIII. *es, este; fac, facite; dic, dicite; fer, ferte*
- 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 pulchra.
7. Homines (qui, cui, quam, quocum) mortem timer vitam quoque timer.
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. _____ porras?
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

Relative Pronoun

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 pugnant. a. qui; b. quos; c. quibus
7. Liber _____ legimus est longus. a. qui; b) cuius; c. quem
8. Librum _____ de agricultura docet inveni. a. qui; b) cuius; c. quem
9. Urbs a _____ ambulamus est inimica. a. quae; b. qua; c. quam
10. Patria pro _____ pugnant est nostra. a. quae; b. qua; c. quam

Relative Pronoun

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 not 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; c. quo
8. Oppidum a _____ ambulo est inimicum.
a. quod; b. quo; c. cui

1. *Phragmites* (Common Reed)

I. Decline the following:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| I | you (sing.) | we | | you (plural) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____, _____ | | _____, _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 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:

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | Plural | How are the 1st and 2nd person reflexives formed? |
| _____ | _____ | |
| _____ | _____ | |
| _____ | _____ | |
| _____ | _____ | |

VII. 'he, she, it' may be expressed in Latin by _____ or _____ or _____

The Indefinite Declension Sheet

I. Nouns:

| 1st | 2nd-m | 2nd-n | 3rd m/f | 3rd-n | 4th m/f | 4th -n | 5th |
|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

II, i-stem endings:

| 3rd m/f | 3rd n | 3rd. adj.: | masc. | fem. | neut. | plural |
|---------|-------|------------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

III. List as required:

- Five masculine nouns of the 1st declension:
- Five 2nd declension masculine nouns that do not end in -us:
- Ten neuter nouns of the 3rd declension:
- Four 3rd declension neuter i-stem nouns:
- Six 3rd declension masculine/feminine i-stem nouns:
- Two 4th declension feminine nouns:
- Two 5th declension masculine nouns:
- Three each of one-termination, two-termination, three-termination 3rd decl. adjectives:
- Eight irregular adjectives of the 1st/2nd declension (those with -ius for the genitive and -i for the dative).
- 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 (singular) 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. (vulnero)
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,

Ablative Absolute

- I. Abbreviate the adverbial subordinate clause in English and then translate into Latin
- When death came, she was ready. (mors, venio)
 - After the money was found, life returned to normal. (pecunia, invenio)
 - Since the animals were killed, they closed the Zoo. (animal, neco, -are)
 - When Caesar was consul, Rome was prosperous. (Caesar, consul)
 - When the signal was given, the army advanced. (signum, do)
 - Since the book was lost, our plans were abandoned. (liber, amitto)
 - If Caesar is a friend, no harm will come to us. (Caesar, our friend)
 - When the victory was announced, there were loud cheers. (victoria, nuntio -are)
 - When the wolves attack, the deer run. (lupa, oppugno, -are)
 - 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.
- I saw the men working in the field. (laboro, -are)
 - The boys, caught by the teacher, were suspended. (capio)
 - We were about to shout your name. (clamo, -are)
 - We saw the wounded men. (vulnero, -are)
 - The children, lost in the maze, never returned. (amitto)
 - He found a broken arrow. (frango, -ere, fregi, fractum)
- IV. Translate the entire relative clause as a participle: first in English, then into Latin.
- I caught the dog who was barking. (latro, -are)
 - Did you speak to the men who were watching.
 - I found the money which had been lost. (amitto, -ere)
 - Where are the men who were caught? (capio, -ere)
- V. Translate:
- Cur fabulam meam rides? Nomine mutato, fabula de te narratur.
 - Nocte lupos ululantes audimus.
 - His dictis, senex morietur.
 - Amor amissus aurum stulti est. (aurum: gold; stultus: fool)
 - Amore amisso, vita est misera.

Ablative Absolute

I. Decline the present participle of do, dare:

neco, -are: kill

ululo, -are: howl

amitto, -ere, amisi, amissus: lose

ambulo, -are: walk

cado, -ere, cecidi, casum: fall

invenio, -ire, -venti, -ventum: find

conficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum: finish

vinco, -ere, vici, 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.

Ablative Absolute

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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. (vulnero)
4. We who are about to watch pity you. (canto, -are)

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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, narro, existimo (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, lexi, lectum (understand),
 dico, loquor, loqui, locutus (speak), cognosco, credo
 4th: audio (hear), scio, nescio, sentio -ire, sensi, sensum (feel)

II. Chart for translation of infinitive in indirect statement:

| Introductory Verb: | <u>Present/Future</u> | <u>Past</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Present infinitive | is | was |
| Perfect infinitive | has | had |
| Future Infinitive | will | would |

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, scriptum esse.
4. Scivi hos libros ab eo scribi, scriptos esse, scriptum iri.

Grammar Step A

I. Infinitives:

1. I want to be _____ -ed.
2. _____ ing is lovely.
3. He says that they are _____ ing, have been _____ ed,
will _____
4. He said that they were _____ -ed, had _____ ed,
would _____
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 _____
2. He came to _____ the truth: _____
_____ ; _____
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 _____
3. He has _____ ed; he has been _____ ed.
4. _____ , boys!
5. They are _____ ing, aren't they?
6. They won't _____ , will they?
7. I am being _____ ed; I will be _____ ed.

Grammar Step B

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, 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. _____

Grammar Step B

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) _____

Advanced Verb Sheet

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. Imperaverunt patri _____.
6. Iusserunt 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.

1996 Andrew Avakian Grammar Test

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. *regeris*
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.

62. Translate: *Nomen tantum virtutis usurpas.*

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 *ordior* 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* I.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.

1996 Andrew Avakian Grammar Test Answers

Translate the underlined word/words:

1. Our father, who art in heaven, hallowed be 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 *maledicus*: **maledicentissimus** (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
32. Give May 29 in Latin: **a.d. IV Kal. Iun./ante diem quartum Kalendas Iunias** (A & G 631)
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 imperf. 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 correlatives 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 meminissem!**
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 militibus**
67. Using *invideo*, say in Latin: Don't envy me! **Noli(te) mihi invidere! or Cave mihi inideas! 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 *fl* **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 *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. *-bs* 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!)

1997 Andrew Avakian Grammar Test

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. *cecidit*

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 *absum*? _____
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. *tenuis* may take what two cases?
75. Give a synonym for *possum*:
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 *aiō* 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*:

1997 Andrew Avakian Grammar Test

Answers

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? _____
nominative
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. *cecidit* (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 dedicate)

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*.
iunior
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?
sescenti
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

Grammarian's First Vocabulary and Fact Sheet

I. Nouns and Verbs:

1st declension: dea (*deabus*); 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 (heteroclit = belongs to two declensions 2nd and 4th)

from, to, at home: *domo*, *domum*, *domi*

declension 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

declensions with neuters: 2nd, 3rd, 4th

do, demonstro, narro, 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 -- crede 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 3rd, 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*, *acrius*

Grammarian's 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 heteroclitc?
- 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 *vito* and *vivo*:
- 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 audis?*
- 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*:
- XXVII. How is the declension of a noun determined?
- XXVIII. How is the conjugation of a verb determined?
- XXIX. Distinguish between *servo* and *servio*:
- XXX. Translate: Be eager for life!

Answers: I. pelagus, virus, vulgus, cetus (sea monster) plurals are with *-e*: pelage; II. nomen, iter, caput, flumen, tempus, corpus, vulnus, genus, onus, os, carmen; III. domus, manus; IV. dies, merities; V. a noun like *domus* declined in two declensions, in this case the 1st and 4th declension; VI. domum, domo, domi; VII. Rogavit magistrum auxilium; VIII. Takes a double direct object; IX. duc, dic, fac, fer (plurals: ducite, dicite, facite, ferte); X. perusadeo, 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 puellam laudat*; passive: subject is acted upon *Puella a magistra laudatur*; XVII. Libri liberos liberabunt.; XVIII. Crede mihi; XIX. genu, cornu, veru. pecu (cattle), gelu (ice); XX mari/animali; XXI. You are not listening, are you? XXII. 2nd, 3rd, 4th; XXIII. longe, misere., fortiter, breviter, longius, optime; XXIV. postpositive, the vocative is never first in a sentence; XXV. vito: avoid; XXVI. filiis, filiabus; XXVII. genitive singular; XXVIII. 2nd principal part; XXIX. guard, serve; XXX. Stude vitae! studeo takes dative.

Grammarian's Second Quiz Sheet

- 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, ossis*:
- 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. *-erint* 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 gentive of *as*:

Answers: I. *pelagus* n.; *opus* n.; *Corinthus* f.; *manus* f.; *corpus* n.; II. *ver, aestas, 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, possumu, 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, Aeneae*; 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 see, 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/nor),
non solum/ sed etiam (not only/but also), *cum/tum* (both/and; not only/but also)

| | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Idioms | <i>poenam dare</i> : to suffer punishment <i>bellum gerere</i> : to wage war <i>vitam agere</i> : to live a life <i>iter facere</i> : to march <i>res publica</i> : the state <i>res novae</i> : revolution | <i>memoria tenere</i> : remember <i>castra movere</i> : break camp <i>castra ponere</i> : pitch camp <i>inter se dare</i> : exchange <i>res gestae</i> : achievements <i>orationem habere</i> : deliver a speech |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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

Kinds of pronouns and adjectives

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>ego, tu, nos, vos</i> : person pronouns <i>qui, quae, quod</i> : relative pronoun <i>hic, haec, hoc</i> (this, these): demonstrative <i>ille, illa, illud</i> (that, those): demonstrative <i>is, ea, id</i> (this, that; he, she, it) demonstrative | <i>quis, quid</i> : interrogative pronoun <i>qui, quae, quod</i> : interrogative adj. <i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum</i> (-self): intensive <i>____, sui, sibi, se, se</i> : reflexive <i>aliquis, aliquid</i> (anyone): indefinite |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Special cases | the camp is large: <i>castra sunt magna</i> the people praise: <i>populus laudat</i> many people: <i>multi</i> | many good horses: <i>multi et boni equi</i> the people of Rome: <i>populus Romanus</i> many things: <i>multa</i> (don't use <i>res</i>) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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: <i>pugnare est malum</i> objective: <i>iubeo puerum pugnare</i> | complementary: <i>possum pugnare</i> <i>oratio obliqua</i> : <i>scio te pugnare</i> |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Verbs followed by complementary infinitive: *constituo*: decide; *debeo*: 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*

Grammarian's Third Quiz

- I. Translate *docebant* in for ways:
- II. Change *doces* to the passive; give two possible forms:
- III. What do the correlative conjunctions *cum/tum* mean:
- IV. Differentiate *virī 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. *iubeo* takes what kind of infinitive?
- XIII. What is *oratio obliqua*?
- 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 complementary:
- 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. mala; 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, ignosco, pareo*; 18. *mari*; 19. *Roma, Romam, Romae*; 20. *ille* (that, the former); *hic* (this, the latter). 21. courteous, completing; 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 translated 'they were being praised'; 26. *vivo*= live, exist; *habito* = live, dwell; 27. *Vitam 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, . . . vicesimus, centesimus

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

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

expressions: *ignosce 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 | tui | eius | eius | eius of me, of you, his, her, its |
| mihi | tibi | ei | ei | ei to me, to you, to him/her/it |
| me | te | eum | 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.) |
| nostrum | vestrum | eorum | earum | eorum of us, of you, their (m.f.n.) |
| nobis | vobis | eis | eis | eis to us, to you, to them |
| nos | vos | eos | eas | ea us, you, them |
| nobis | vobis | eis | eis | eis with us/you/them |

terms: reduplicative verbs -- those that repeat initial consonant in 3rd principal part:

do-dedi; sto-steri; mordeo-momordi; pello-pepuli; fallo-fefelli

inchoative/inceptive: those with -sc meaning 'becoming'

adolesco: becoming an adult; *cognosco*: 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; quinque 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. whom; abl. (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

bad: malus, peior, pessimus

large: magnus, maior, maximus

small: parvus, minor, minimus

much: multus, plus, plurimus

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), *fallo* (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. *unius, uni*; 2. *vicesimus*; 3. *me paenitet*; 4. *momordi, fefelli, pepuli*;
 5. -sc; 6. *aestate*; 7. *melior, optime*; 8. *audaci*; 9. There is no separate feminine and the nominative is *quis* for both masc. and fem. and *quid* is the neuter; 10. *undeviginti*; 11. *multos menses*; 12. *eius, eorum*; 13. *semel, bis, ter, quater*; 14. comparative: *peior*; 15. *eum* (because book/*liber* is masc.); 16. *vobiscum, nobiscum, 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, ulli*; 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 partitive genitive as in *pars vestri*: part of you; 30. *meus, noster, tuus, vester* (do not use the genitive of *ego, tui, nos* and *vos*).

Grammarian's Fifth Vocabulary and Fact Sheet

Special verbs, adjectives: that are followed by:

genitive: *obliviscor, misereor, meminī, memor, plenus, peritus* (skilled), *cupidus, avidus, potior* (when it means 'gain mastery')

dative: *invideo* (envy), *praesum* (be charge of), *praeficio* (put in charge of), *desum* (lack)

ablative: *utor* (use), *fruor* (enjoy), *potior* (gain possession of), *fungor* (perform), *vescor* (devour); *careo* (be lacking); *dignus, indignus, dignor, fretus* (relying on) *nitor, niti, nisus/nixus sum*: lean on (no confuse with *niteo*: shine)

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

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| purpose: <i>ut/ne</i> | result: <i>ut/ut non</i> |
| doubting: <i>quin</i> | hindering: <i>quominus</i> |
| anticipation: <i>dum</i> (until) | proviso: <i>dum</i> (provided that) |
| conditional: <i>si, nisi</i> | optative: <i>utinam, utinam ne</i> |
| fearing (<i>vereor, metuo, timeo</i>): reverse <i>ut/non</i> | <i>metuo ne veniat</i> : 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 *si*-clause) 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.
I asked who came. *Rogabam quis venerit.*

special verbs:

semi-deponent (first three tenses in active; last three in passive -- all active translations): *gaudeo, 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* *aliquis* 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: <i>ipse</i> | We ourselves: <i>ipsi</i> |
| He knows himself: <i>se</i> | We know ourselves: <i>nos</i> |

quam: *celerior quam* (than), *quam celerrime* (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; *pone*: 'behind' with the acc.

Grammarian's Fifth Quiz

- 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 charge 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 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 laborious 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, venio (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, fruor, fungor, vescor, potior: (these are the five that have an implied ablative of means); 13. fido, gaudeo, audeo, 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 praefecit. 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.

Grammarian's Sixth Vocabulary and Fact Sheet

Impersonal verbs: *licet mihi*: I am permitted; *oportet me*: it is behooves me;
me tui taedet (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 spectandi causa. Venii 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*, *illinc*
morior (die), *moror* (delay), *miror* (marvel)
cado (*cecidi*: fall); *caedo* (*cecidi*: slay, cut), *cano* (*cecini*: sing)
iacio (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

subjunctive: *velim, velis*, etc.

nolo, non vis, non vult, nolumus, non vultis, nolunt

nolim

malo, mavis, mavult, malumus, mavultis, malunt

malim

fero, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt

feram

fio, fis, fit, fimus, fitis, fiunt: become

fiam

important irregular verbs:

for, fari, fatus sum: speak; gives us fate, infant, fable, ineffable

tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatum: raise *laudandum, orandum, tollendum*

edo, edere, edi, esum: 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*;

quacum 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 *Caesare ducente*, (When Caesar leads, . . .)

subjunctives: substantive clause of result following *accidit*, *effecit*; 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*; *forem* = *essem*; *faxo* = *fecero*; *faxim* = *fecerim*; *di* = *dei*

surprising genitives: *suppellex* (furniture), *suppellectilis*; *Iuppiter*, *Iovis*

confusibles: *ius*, *iuris*: right, privilege

ius, *iuris*: soup

flamen: n. a blast of air

flamen: m. a priest

aedes, *aedis*: temple

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*

dives, *ditior*, *ditissimus* (rich)

vetus, *vetustior*, *veterrimus*

frugi, *frugalior*, *frugalissimus* (worthy)

facillimus superlatives: *similis*, *difficilis*, *dissimilis*, *gracilis* (slender), *humilis* (low-lying)

special constructions: *opus est* with dative and ablative: I need love = *mihi amore opus est*

double dative: reference/purpose *Equites Caesari auxilio erant*

fractions: *tertia pars* = 1/3; *duae partes* = 2/3; *dimidium* = 1/2; *tres octavae* = 3/8

combined forms: *sis* = *si vis*; *sodes* = *si audes*; *vin* = *visne*; *sultis* = *si vultis*; *ausim* = *ausus sim*

synonyms for possum: *queo*, *quire* (*nequeo*); *valeo*

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 *paveo* 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 constructives, 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 *forsitan* subjunctive

so what: *tam* is used with adv. and adj.; *sic* with verbs; *ita* with anything

interjections: joy: *io*, *evae*, *evoe*, *euho*; 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*, *peperi*, *partum*: bring forth *parco*, *-ere*, *peperci*, *parsum*: spare

Grammarian'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 are 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. *cecidit*, *cecidit*, *cecidit*; 10. *ut sperem invenire*; *invenitum sperem*; *ad sperem inveniendam*; *speris 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. *est*, *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 *vetus*:
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):

Answers: 1. singular temple; plural house; 2. *sis* = *si vis*; 3. indicative; 4. *vetus*, *vetustior*, *veterrimus*; 5. *suppellectilis*; 6. *essem*, *futurus esse*; 7. *queo*, *valeo*; 8. *septima pars*, *tres septimae*, *sex partes*; 9. *scito*; 10. *Brundisi*, *urbe amica*. 11. *pendo*: weigh; *pendeo*: hang; 12. *pasco*, *paveo*; 13. nominative; 14. reference, purpose; 15. *ditis*.