

LATIN III/IV: NATIONAL LATIN EXAM NOTES

VERBS

- A. all tenses of the indicative and subjunctive
- B. irregular verbs: esse, posse, velle, nolle, ire, ferre, and fieri
- C. imperative commands
 - 1. positive (from inf. take off -re for s. and add -te to form pl.)
 - 2. negative (noli/nolite + inf.)
 - 3. deponent verbs: sequere/sequimini
 - 4. irregulars: dic, fer, fac, duc, esto, memento, etc.
- D. impersonal verbs: licet, libet, taedet, etc.
- E. subjunctive: constructions (result, purpose, etc.), independent, and conditions
- F. poetic syncopated forms (e.g., conticuere = conticuerunt, vocasset = vocavisset, etc.)

VERBALS

Participles

- A. present (stem of 2nd p.p. + -nt- + 3rd decl. ending; -ns for nom. s. only)
- B. perfect (stem of 4th p.p. + -us, -a, -um as a 1st and 2nd decl. adj.)
- C. future (stem of 4th p.p. + -urus, -ura, -urum as a 1st and 2nd decl. adj.)
- D. ablative absolutes: present (while, as) and perfect (after, since, although, because)

Infinitives:

- A. present, perfect and future (see handouts)
- B. uses of infinitives:
 - 1. complimentary (with posse, velle, nolle, iubere, solere, necesse est, placet, licet, etc.)
 - 2. indirect statement (note handouts)
- C. Gerunds and Gerundives: -nd- + -i, -o, -um, -o and -nd- + 1st and 2nd declension endings; purpose and necessity
- D. Supine: stem of 4th p.p. + -um = "to ..."

NOUNS (Declensions I-V)

- A. cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, and vocative
- B. time constructions:
 - 1. accusative duration of time: viginti horas, *for twenty hours*
 - 2. ablative of time when: decimo anno, *in the tenth year*
 - 3. note time words:

hora, horae, f.	mensis, mensis, m.	aestas, aestatis, f.
dies, diei, m./f.	annus, anni, m.	hiems, hiemis, f.

ADJECTIVES

- A. positive, comparative and superlative
- B. quam + superlative = as . . . as possible (e.g., quam celerime, *as quickly as possible*)
- C. irregular comparative and superlative:

bonus, -a, -um	melior, melius	optimus, -a, -um
magnus, -a, -um	maior, maius	maximus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um	peior, peius	pessimus, -a, -um
multus, -a, -um	plus, plures, plura	plurimus, -a, -um
parvus, -a, -um	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um

ADVERBS:

- A. common endings: -e, -iter
- B. common adverbs:

diu	cotidie	statim	ubi	interea
cras	heri	iam	saepe	
hodie	tum	mox	nunc	
- C. interrogative adverbs:

cur	quare	quo
nonne	qui	quomodo
num	quid	quot
quando	quis	unde

PREPOSITIONS

ab/a	contra	in + abl.	per	sine
ad	cum	in + acc.	post	sub
ante	de	inter	pro	trans
circum	ex/e	ob	propter	

PRONOUNS

A. personal pronouns:

- ego, mei, mihi, me, me (mecum)
- tu, tui, tibi, te, te (tecum)
- nos, nostri, nobis, nos, nobis (nobiscum)
- vos, vestri, vobis, vos, vobis (vobiscum)

B. relative, interrogative & demonstrative: pp. 270-271

- qui, quae, quod, who, which
- is, ea, id, he, she, it
- hic, haec, hoc, this, these
- ille, illa, illud, that, those
- quidem, quaedam, quoddam, *a certain* (adj.)
- quisque, quaeque, quodque, *each* (adj.)
- aliquis, aliquid

CONJUNCTIONS

aut	nec/neque	quod	tot...quot	nisi
aut...aut	neque...neque	sed	-que	abhinc
et	postquam	ubi	-ne	
et...et	quamquam	sive...sive	-ve	

METRICS AND POETIC DEVICES

- dactylic hexameter and elegiac couplet; dactyl, spondee, elision, etc. / onomatopoeia, litotes, chiasmus, etc.

THREE USES OF QUAM

exclamatory - HOW (*quam stultus es! How foolish you are!*)

comparison - THAN (*puer stultior quam asinus. The boy is dumber than an ass.*)

with a superlative - AS...AS POSSIBLE (e.g., *quam celerime, as quickly as possible*)

HISTORY

Visit: <http://www.forumromanum.org/history/morey01.html>

MYTHOLOGY

Topics: figures and events in the Trojan War, tales of lovers and transformation, etc.

Visit: <http://www.pantheon.org/>

GEOGRAPHY

Rivers/seas/mountains: Rhine, Po, Nile Rubicon/Adriatic, Aegean, Black/Atlas, Parnassus, etc

Regions/countries: Britannia, Hispania, Gallia, Sicilia, Germania, Graecia, Aegyptus, etc.

Cities: Troia, Carthago, Roma, Athens, Cyprus, Phoenicia, Ithaca, Mycenae, etc.

