

# LATIN II: NATIONAL LATIN EXAM NOTES

## VERBS

- A. all tenses: present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect
- B. there are two sets of endings for the future tense:
- C. irregular verbs: master the following: esse, posse, velle, nolle, ire, and ferre (see handout)
- D. imperative commands
  1. positive (from inf. take off -re for s. and add -te to form pl.)
  2. negative (noli/nolite + inf.)
  3. irregulars: dic, fer, fac, duc, etc.
- E. impersonal verbs: licet, placet, libet, taedet, etc.

THE MIGHTY FUTURE		
	-āre/-ēre	-ere/-īre
1s	-bo	-am
2s	-bis	-ēs
3s	-bit	-et
1pl	-bimus	-ēmus
2pl	-bitis	-ētis
3pl	-bunt	-ent

## VERBALS

### Participles

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

### Infinitives:

- A. present, perfect and future (see handout)
- B. uses of infinitives:
  1. complimentary (with posse, velle, nolle, iubere, solere, necesse est, placet, licet, etc.)
  2. indirect statement (note handout)

## 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: decimō annō, *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 cellerime, *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: -ē, -iter
- B. common adverbs:

diu	cotidie	statim	ubi	intereā
crās	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: (see back of book)

- qui, quae, quod, who, which
- is, ea, id, he, she, it
- hic, haec, hoc, this, these
- ille, illa, illud, that, those

### CONJUNCTIONS

aut	et...et	postquam	sed	-nc
aut...aut	nec	quamquam	ubi	-ve
et	neque...neque	quod	-que	

### FOUR 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*)

relative pronoun - whom, which

### GREAT GENERAL HISTORY

Crabbylatin.com - LATIN II

### HISTORY

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

### MYTHOLOGY

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

### GEOGRAPHY

Rivers/seas: Rhine, Po, Nile Rubicon/Adriatic, Aegean, Black, etc.

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

Cities: Troia, Carthago, Roma, Athens, etc.

