

Chapters 1–17: Review of Book IA

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ECCE ROMANI
Review - Book 1A
Chapters 1-17

CHAPTER 1

Cornelia et Flavia sunt duae puellae Romanae. Cornelia sub arbore sedet et legit. Flavia scribit. Puellae sunt laetae. Puellae habitant in Italia.

Translation: _____

Subject Noun _____

Linking Verb _____

Action Verb _____

Prepositional Phrase _____

Conjugate *Sum* - Present Tense (English and Latin)

| S | English | Pl | English |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |



CHAPTER 2

Puellae currunt et ambulant in agris. Puellae sunt defessae et sedent sub arbore.

Translation: _____

List the Latin Cases in a Declension (*No Good Dogs Attack Apples Viciously*)

Subject Noun _____

Possessive Noun _____

Indirect Object Noun _____

Direct Object Noun _____

Prep. Phrase Noun _____

Direct Address _____

Write the First Declension (Feminine)

| S | Pl |
|-----------|-------|
| N _____ | _____ |
| G _____ | _____ |
| D _____ | _____ |
| ACC _____ | _____ |
| ABL _____ | _____ |
| VOC _____ | _____ |



What case **always** follows the linking verb-to be (sum) any person number or tense

What are the present tense inflections for action verbs (Mickey Mouse Club song)

I _____ we _____

you _____ you (pl) _____

he, she, it _____ they _____

CHAPTER 3

Marcus et Sextus sunt amici. Davus est vir et servus. Statua in piscinam cadit et Davus est iratus.

Translation: _____

Nouns and adjectives must agree in: (*Go Nuke Cows*)

G _____

N _____

C _____

e.g., Cornelia est puella Romana; Marcus et Sextus sunt pueri Romani.

Write the Second Declension (Masculine)

| | S | Pl |
|-----|-------|-------|
| N | _____ | _____ |
| G | _____ | _____ |
| D | _____ | _____ |
| ACC | _____ | _____ |
| ABL | _____ | _____ |
| VOC | _____ | _____ |



Most 2nd Declension nouns end in "us". There are four nouns that end in "r" (*ManLAMP*)

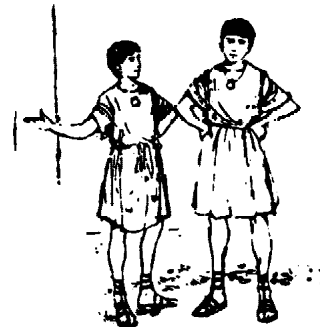
vir, i (m) _____

liber, libri (m) _____

ager, agri (m) _____

magister, magistri (m) _____

puer, i (m) _____



Write the Second Declension (Neuter)

| | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | S | Pl |
| N | _____ | _____ |
| G | _____ | _____ |
| D | _____ | _____ |
| ACC | _____ | _____ |
| ABL | _____ | _____ |
| VOC | _____ | _____ |

ROMAN LIFE: Roman Dress

Who wore the toga? _____

Who wore the stola and palla? _____

Describe the toga praetexta _____

Describe the toga virilis _____

What are the Lares and Penates? _____

What is a bulla? _____



CHAPTER 4

Sextus est puer molestus qui semper Corneliam vexat. Sextus ex arbore cadit.

Translation: _____

Identify the Accusative in this sentence _____

Transitive Verbs (like vexat) are followed by _____ DOT

Intransitive Verbs (like ambulat) are not followed by _____

CHAPTER 5

Puellae conspiciunt lupum. Pueri ad puellas currunt. Marcus lupum repellit. Sextus in arbore perterritus sedet.

Translation: _____

Present Active Infinitives in Latin always end in “- _____” and are translated _____

Present Active Infinitives are which **principal part** of the verb _____

CHAPTER 6

Multi servi strenue laborant. Aurelia est mater et domina. Cornelius est pater et dominus. Cornelius est iratus. Davus sub arbore sedet. Aurelia Corneliam docet villam curare.

Translation: _____

Find one Transitive Verb (DOT) _____

Find one Intransitive Verb _____

Find one Present Active Infinitive _____

Why is the adjective *iratus*, Nominative, singular and masculine? _____



CHAPTER 7

Gaius Cornelius est pater Marci et Corneliae. Est senator Romanus. Necessesse est ad urbem redire. Sextus est laetus sed Cornelia non est laeta quod Flavia ad urbem venire non potest.

Translation: _____

Write the Third Declension (Masculine and Feminine)

| | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | S | Pl |
| N | _____ | _____ |
| G | _____ | _____ |
| D | _____ | _____ |
| ACC | _____ | _____ |
| ABL | _____ | _____ |
| VOC | _____ | _____ |

Write the Third Declension Neuter

| | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | S | Pl |
| N | _____ | _____ |
| G | _____ | _____ |
| D | _____ | _____ |
| ACC | _____ | _____ |
| ABL | _____ | _____ |
| VOC | _____ | _____ |

Write the Third Declension I Stem (Masculine and Feminine)

| | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | S | Pl |
| N | _____ | _____ |
| G | _____ | _____ |
| D | _____ | _____ |
| ACC | _____ | _____ |
| ABL | _____ | _____ |
| VOC | _____ | _____ |

Write the Third Declension I Stem Neuter

| | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | S | Pl |
| N | _____ | _____ |
| G | _____ | _____ |
| D | _____ | _____ |
| ACC | _____ | _____ |
| ABL | _____ | _____ |
| VOC | _____ | _____ |



CHAPTER 8

Aurelia est mater Marci et Corneliae. Ad urbem redire parant. Marcus non surgit. Marcus patrem vexat..

Translation: _____

What is the case of *Marci* and *Corneliae*? _____

Ad urbem is a prepositional phrase. Why is *urbem* in the accusative case? _____

Find an accusative/direct object noun _____

Conjugate the verb *esse, to be*, in the Present, Imperfect, and Future Tenses

| | Latin | | English | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Present Tense | S | Pl | S | Pl |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Imperfect Tense | S | Pl | | |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Future Tense | S | Pl | | |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

What does the term, **number**, refer to (as in person, number and tense)? _____

What does the term, **person**, refer to (as in person, number and tense)? _____

CHAPTER 9

Cornelia ad villam amicae currit. Flavia lacrimat quod Cornelia redit ad Romam.

Translation: _____

What are the Prepositions that govern the Ablative Case? (Ablative Cheer)

| Preposition | Meaning |
|-------------|---------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |



What are the Prepositions that govern both the Ablative Case and Accusative Case

| Preposition | Meaning |
|-------------|---------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

What are the meanings of these common prepositions that govern the Accusative Case

ad _____ circum _____ per _____ trans _____

CHAPTER 10

Familia Cornelii discedunt ad Romam. Geta et Euclides sunt servi. Syrus est raedarius.

Translation: _____

Latin Verbs are placed in families called _____

How many of these families does Latin have? _____

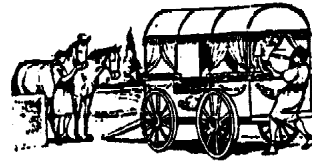
Conjugations can be recognized by which principal part _____

1st Conjugations verbs end in _____

2nd Conjugations verbs end in _____

3rd Conjugations verbs end in _____

4th Conjugations verbs end in _____



CHAPTER 11

Geta non vult laborare in agris et effugit e villa. Davus est iratus et sollicitus.

Translation: _____

Every verb has how many **Principal Parts**? _____

The first Principal Part ends in what letter _____

It is the first person, singular, present tense of the verb and means _____

The second Principal Part of a verb is the present active _____

It always ends in _____ and means _____

What three tenses are formed from this principal part? _____

You will learn the uses for the 3rd and 4th principal parts this year



ROMAN LIFE: Names

Praenomen _____

Nomen _____

Cognomen _____

CHAPTER 12

Geta dormit in arbore. Canes conspiciunt Getam. Geta descendit. Davus baculo Getam verberat..

Translation: _____

Verbs have three moods: Indicative, Imperative and Subjunctive (You don't have to learn subjunctive, yet)

What does the **Indicative Mood** show _____

What is the **Imperative Mood** _____

To form the **Singular Imperative Mood**, you drop off the _____ from the _____

To form the **Plural Imperative Mood**, you add _____ to the singular imperative

e.g. Do this with *laborare*-to work. Singular: _____ Plural _____

To form the **singular negative Imperative** put _____ before the _____

e.g. Do not work! _____

To form the **plural negative Imperative** put _____ before the _____

The **Ablative of Means** (or Instrument) does not take a _____

e.g. *Davus verberat baculo Getam*

CHAPTER 13

Corneleii iter faciebant per viam Appiam. Raeda in fossam magno fragore descendit.

Translation: _____

Imperfect tense inflections for regular action verbs: _____

e.g. *laboro, laborare*-to work



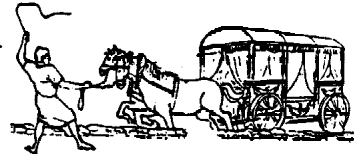
| Latin | English |
|------------------|---------------|
| <i>laborabam</i> | I was working |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |



CHAPTER 14

Syrus raedarium movere non potest. Cornelius, magna ira commotus, virgam arripit et raedarium miserum verberat

Translation: _____



The irregular verb: *possum, posse- to be able, can*
imperative- none

Present Tense _____

Imperfect Tense _____

Future Tense: _____

CHAPTER 15

Marcus et Sextus vehicula exspectabant. Raeda in fossa manebat. Vehiculum celeriter appropinquat. Est cisium.

Translation: _____

The irregular verb: *volo, velle- to want*
imperative- none

Present Tense _____

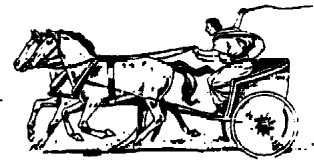
Imperfect Tense _____

Future Tense _____

The irregular verb: *nolo nolle- to not want*
imperative- noli, nolite

Present Tense _____

Imperfect Tense: _____



The irregular verb: *eo, ire- to go*
imperative- i, ite

Present Tense _____

Imperfect Tense: _____

The irregular verb: *-fero, ferre- to bring, carry*
imperative fer, ferte

Present Tense _____

Imperfect Tense: _____

CHAPTER 16

Sextus Corneliam vexare vult et iacit pilam. Corneliam ferit. Mater Sextum et Corneliam amat.

Translation: _____

Noun-Adjective Agreement - (Go Nuke Cows)

Nouns and Adjectives agree with each other in _____

The good frog is reading a great book

bonus, a, um-good magnus, a, um-great
rana, ae (f) frog liber, libri (m) book
lego, legere – to read

frog: what gender is frog _____ what number _____ what case _____

now match good in gender, number and case _____

how do you say the good frog? _____

book: what gender is book _____ what number _____ what case _____

now match great in gender, number and case _____

how do you say a great book? _____

how do you say the good frog is reading a great book _____

CHAPTER 17

Necesse est ad cauponam ire quod raeda in fossa manebat. Erat undecima hora. Aurelia sollicita erat

Translation: _____

More Noun-Adjective Agreement - (Go Nuke Cows)

Nouns and Adjectives agree with each other in _____

no matter what declension the noun or adjective belongs to.

The fat man is going on a long journey.

Fat-obesus, a, um long-longus, a, um
Man-vir, viri (m) man journey-iter, iternis, (n) journey

Man: what gender is man _____ what number _____ what case _____

Now match fat in gender, number and case _____

How do you say the fat man _____

journey: what gender is journey _____ what number _____ what case _____

Now match huge in gender, number and case _____

How do you say a long journey _____

