Chapters 1–17: Review of Book IA

by

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CHAPTER 1

Translation: ____________________________

Subject Noun _______________________
Linking Verb ________________________
Action Verb _________________________
Prepositional Phrase __________________

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S English</th>
<th>Pl English</th>
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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)

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</table>
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 “i” (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 arbo re cadit.
Translation:______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

Identify the Accusative in this sentence_____________________________________

Transitive Verbs (like vexat) are followed by ___________________ DOT

Intransitive Verbs (like ambulant) are not followed by _______________________

CHAPTER 5
Translation:______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

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

Present Active Infinitives are which principal part of the verb__________________

CHAPTER 6
Translation:______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

Find one Transitive Verb (DOT)__________________________________________

Find one Intransitive Verb______________________________________________

Find one Present Active Infinitive________________________________________

Why is the adjective itatus, Nominative, singular and masculine?________________
CHAPTER 7

Gaius Gaius est pater Marci et Corneliae. Est senator Romanus. Necessa 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)

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Write the Third Declension Neuter

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Write the Third Declension I Stem (Masculine and Feminine)

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Write the Third Declension I Stem Neuter

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CHAPTER 8


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

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<thead>
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<th>Latin</th>
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<td><strong>Imperfect Tense</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Future Tense</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pl</strong></td>
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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 redivit ad Roman.*

Translation: __________________________________________

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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What are the Prepositions that govern both the Ablative Case and Accusative Case

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<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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What are the meanings of these common prepositions that govern the Accusative Case

ad_________ circum_________ per_________ trans_________
CHAPTER 10
Familia Cornelli discendunt ad Romam. Geta et Eucleides 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

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
Corneleiiier faciebant per viam Appiam. Raeda in fossam magno fragore descendit.

Translation:

**Imperfect tense inflections for regular action verbs:**

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<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laborabam</td>
<td>I was working</td>
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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

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

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

d: 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-obsesus, 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_____________________________________