

1. FUTURE TENSE

- Two types:
 - o 1st/2nd conjugation: present stem + *-bō, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt*
 - Passive: present stem + *-bor, -beris, -bitur, -bimur, -biminī, -buntur*
 - o 3rd/4th conjugation: present stem + *-(i)am, -(i)ēs, -(i)et, -(i)ēmus, -(i)ētis, -(i)ent*
 - Passive: present stem + *-(i)ar, -(i)ēris, -(i)ētur, -(i)ēmur, -(i)ēminī, -(i)entur*
- **N.B.** Remember there is also the **future active participle** (*about to* ___)
 - o 4th ppart + *ūrus/a/um*

2. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

- Forms: perfect stem + *-erō, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint*
 - o Passive – 2 words!: 4th ppart and second word **erō, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt**
- Meaning:
 - o Literally = “**will have** ___ed” (passive “will have **been** ___ed”)
 - o Only ever really seen in conditions (*if futp. x, then fut. y*), translated like a present tense:
 - *sī Quīntus revēnerit, gaudēbimus.* If Q **returns**, we will rejoice.
 - *nisi Salvius punītus erit, Myropnous ulitiōnem petet.* If S **is not punished**, M will seek revenge.

3. INFINITIVES

- FIVE infinitives need to be known:
 - o Present active: 2nd ppart of non-deponent verbs, means “to ___”
 - e.g. *monēre*, ‘to warn’
 - o Present passive (‘to be ___ed’): (*N.B. this is the second ppart of deponent verbs)
 - *āre* -> *ārī* *vocārī* ‘to be called’
 - *ēre* -> *ērī* *tenērī* ‘to be held’
 - *ere* -> *ī* *scrībī* ‘to be written’
 - *īre* -> *īrī* *audīrī* ‘to be heard’
 - o Perfect active (‘to have ___ed’): perfect stem + *-isse*
 - e.g. *placuisse*, ‘to have pleased’
 - o Perfect passive (‘to have been ___ed’): 2 words – 4th ppart + *esse*
 - e.g. *portātus esse*, ‘to have been carried’
 - o Future active (‘to be about to ___’): 2 words – FAP + *esse*
- *N.B. deponent verbs only have passive infinitives, which have active meanings
 - o e.g. *ingredī*, ‘to enter’ *ingressus esse*, ‘to have entered’

4. INDIRECT STATEMENT

- head verb + accusative + infinitive
- remember in English we use “that” frequently, although there is no “that” word in Latin
- remember TENSE of infinitive determines relationship between I.S. verb and main verb
 - After **present/future** head verb:
 - **Perfect** inf. (-*isse* active, 4th ppart + *esse* passive) = before, “__ed/was __ed”
(or “has __ed/has been __ed”)
 - **Present** inf. (review passives!) = same time, “is __ing/is __ed”
 - **Future** inf. (FAP + *esse*) = after, “will __”
 - After **any past** head verb:
 - **Perfect** inf. = before, “had __ed/had been __ed”
 - **Present** inf. = same time “was __ing/was being __ed”
(or “__ed/was __ed”)
 - **Future** inf. = after, “would __”

5. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD/SEQUENCE OF TENSES

- know how to make all four tenses of the subjunctive
 - Present: change indicative vowels to *let's beat that friar* vowels + *m, s, t* (or *r, ris, tur*)
 - Imperfect: add personal endings (*m, s, t* or *r, ris, tur*) to infinitive
 - Perfect: 3rd ppart minus *-ī* plus *-erim, -eris, -erit, -erimus, -eritis, -erint* endings
(passive = 4th ppart + second word *sim, sīs, sit, sīmus, sītis, sint*)
 - Pluperfect: perf. inf. + *m, s, t* (passive = 4th ppart + second word *essem, essēs, esset, etc.*)
- know when to use which subjunctive tense
 - after PAST tense main verb, **imperfect** shows same time/after, **pluperfect** shows time before
 - after PRESENT/FUTURE tense main verb, **present** shows same time/after, **perfect** shows time before
- know when to use subjunctive:
 - *cum*, purpose, result, indirect command, indirect question, fear, conditions

6. FEAR CLAUSES

- fear verb (*timēre, verērī, metuere*) plus...
 - positive: **nē** (*that*) + subjunctive
 - negative: **nē...nōn** (*that...not*) OR **ut** (*that...not*) + subjunctive

7. GERUNDS/GERUNDIVES:

- Gerund:** Verbal noun, active in meaning (“__ing”), exists in every case but NOM
 - formed as gerundive: present stem + **ndī, -ndō, -ndum, -ndō** (no plural, always neuter)
 - seen frequently in phrases:
 - **ad** + **ACC**: purpose, “to __”, e.g. *adsumus ad discendum* (we’re here **to learn**)
 - **causā/gratiā** + **GEN**: purpose, “to __” or “for the sake of __ing”
 - **ABL** (alone): means, “by __ing”, e.g. *currendō pervēni* (I arrived **by running**)

Gerundive: Verbal adjective, passive in meaning (“to be __ed”/“which must be __ed”)

- formed as gerund: present stem + **ndus/a/um** (exists in *every* GNC)

- frequently seen showing **obligation** (must __)

- impersonal: <dative agent> + gerundive (-**um**) + **est/erat**

e.g. *Quīntō festinandum erat* = Q had to hurry

- personal: <nom subject> + <dative agent> + gerundive (GNC w/ NOM) + form of **esse**

e.g. *Salvius Quīntō accusandus est* = S must be accused by Q

(aka Q must accuse S)

- also seen frequently in phrases:

- **ad** + **ACC**: purpose, “to __”, e.g. *Q ad cūriam vēnit ad Salvium accusandum*
(Q. came to the senate house **to accuse Salvius**)

- **causā/gratiā** + **GEN**: purpose, “to __” or “for the sake of __ing”

- **ABL** (alone): means, “by __ing”, e.g. *Salviō accusandō Q. ulitiōnem habuit*
(**By accusing S.** Q. had his revenge)

8. CONDITIONS

- use **sī** (if) for positive, **nisi** (if...not) for negative

- five types:

- past general: **sī/nisi** <any past indicative>, <any past indicative>

e.g. *sī prīnceps intrāvit, senātōrēs surrexerunt*

(if the emperor entered, the senators stood up – it happened [almost] every time)

- present general: **sī/nisi** <present indicative>, <present indicative>

e.g. *sī prīnceps intrat, senātōrēs surgunt*

- future more vivid: **sī/nisi** <fut. perf.>, <fut>

e.g. *sī dīlīgenter studueritis, bene faciētis*

(if you study hard, you will do well – it is likely [though not certain] to happen)

- past contrary to fact: **sī/nisi** <plupf. subjv.>, <plupf. subjv.>

e.g. *sī quem occīdissēs, punītus essēs* (if you had killed someone, you would have been punished – but you didn’t, so you won’t)

- present CTF: **sī/nisi** <impf. subjv.>, <impf. subjv.>

e.g. *nisi Domitiānus imperātor esset, Cogidubnus vīveret* (if D were not emperor, C would be alive – but D is, so C isn’t)

- future less vivid: **sī/nisi** <pres. subjv.>, <pres. subjv.>

e.g. *sī Quintus princeps fiat, attonitī sīmus* (should Q become emperor, we would be shocked – it is unlikely to happen [though it could])

- the different halves of these types can be (and frequently are) mixed (esp. CTFs)

e.g. *nisi Domitiānus crūdēlis esset, Paris nōn necātus esset*

(if D were not emperor, Paris would not have been killed)

*Stuff you may want to review from earlier semesters: deponent verbs, ablative absolute, participial phrases (PAP, PPP, PfAP)