

**NOUNS:**

**4<sup>th</sup> declension** (includes *gemitus, sonitus, manus, portus, impetus, aditus*, etc.)

|      | <u>sing</u> | <u>pl</u> |  |
|------|-------------|-----------|--|
| nom. | -us         | -ūs       | used for subjects of sentences   |
| gen  | -ūs         | -uum      | used to show ownership, description, “of”  |
| dat. | -uī         | -ibus     | used for indirect objects; with <i>necesse, difficile, decorum, crēdere, favēre</i> , etc.     |
| acc. | -um         | -ūs       | used for direct objects; after <i>per, prope, ad, circum, in</i> (meaning “into”), <i>apud</i> |
| abl. | -ū          | -ibus     | used after <i>sub, in, dē, sine, prō, ā(b), cum, ē(x)</i>                                      |

**5<sup>th</sup> declension** (*rēs, spēs, diēs*, etc.)

|      | <u>sing</u> | <u>pl</u> |  |
|------|-------------|-----------|--|
| nom. | -ēs         | -ēs       | used for subjects of sentences   |
| gen  | -eī         | -ērum     | used to show ownership, description, “of”  |
| dat. | -eī         | -ēbus     | used for indirect objects; with <i>necesse, difficile, decorum, crēdere, favēre</i> , etc.     |
| acc. | -em         | -ēs       | used for direct objects; after <i>per, prope, ad, circum, in</i> (meaning “into”), <i>apud</i> |
| abl. | -ē          | -ēbus     | used after <i>sub, in, dē, sine, prō, ā(b), cum, ē(x)</i>                                      |

New cases this book: Genitive, Vocative (us -> e, eus/ius -> ī; otherwise = nom.)

**Neuter Nouns**

Examples:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns in *-um* (*plaustrum, exitium, testāmentum*, etc.)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> declension words that end in *-l* or *-en* (*animal, nōmen, agmen, flūmen*)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> declension words ending in *-s* or *-us* (*ōs, corpus, lītus*)

Use the endings you know and love, BUT:

- The nominative and accusative singulars are EXACTLY the same
- The nominative and accusative plurals are *-a* (i.e. *nōmina, lītora, testāmenta*)

**ADJECTIVES:**

Agree with nouns in gender, number, and case. This means...

- the endings may match (e.g. *discipulus laetus, fēmina pulchra*)
- but they may NOT (e.g. *agricola laetus, rēx magnus, ingēns servus*)

Come AFTER nouns, *except* when talking about size or quantity (*magnus, multī*, etc.)

**PARTICIPLES:**

- Verbs turned into adjectives; must match GNC with noun they describe
- Can (but don’t have to) be translated as *relative clauses* (e.g. the guy *who was watching me*)
- Translate: outsides then insides! [*Modestus,<sup>1</sup> in tabernā<sup>3</sup> sedēns,<sup>2</sup> = Modestus<sup>1</sup> sitting/who was sitting<sup>2</sup> in the shop<sup>3</sup>]*
- Often marked off with commas (see above)!
- Three Kinds
  - o **Present Active** (“\_\_ing”)
    - Formed from the **infinitive** (-re) + [**ns** OR **nt** + 3<sup>rd</sup> dec.]
    - Usually *-ns, -ntem, -ntēs*
    - Noun *does the action* (the *swimming* fish; *piscēs natantēs*)
    - Action happens *at the same time as* the main action of the sentence!

- **Perfect Passive** (“\_\_\_ed,” “having been \_\_\_ed,” “after being \_\_\_ed”)
  - Formed from the 4<sup>th</sup> principal part (-tus, -sus)
  - Can have any 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> dec. ending (usually -a, -ae, -am, -ās, -us, -ī, -um, -ōs)
  - Action *happened to* the noun (i.e. a *burnt* log; lignea *incēnsa*)
  - Action *happened before* the main action of the sentence
- **Perfect Active** (“having \_\_\_ed,” “after \_\_\_ing”)
  - Same as above but noun *does the action* (e.g. *ingressus*, etc.)

#### PREPOSITIONS:

- SID SPACE (*sub, in, dē, sine, prō, ā[b], cum, ē[x]*) take ablative case
- Others (*ad, per, ante, post, circum, prope, apud, in* meaning “into”) take accusative case

#### QUESTIONS:

- *-ne* (added onto first word) expects a yes or no answer (e.g. will you study for the exam?)
- *nōnne* (first word) expects a yes answer (e.g. surely you will study for the exam, won’t you?)
- *num* (first word) expects a no answer (e.g. surely you won’t forget to study, will you?)

#### PRONOUNS:

Know the forms of the following pronouns (see your pronoun forms NTG!)

- a. **hic/haec/hoc** – “this/these”
- b. **ille/illa/illud** – “that/those”
- c. **quī/quae/quod** – “who/which/that”
- d. **is/ea/id** – “he/she/it”

**VERBS:** See verb review!

*N.B.: This is all **in addition to** topics from Latina I!*