

Latin I-B: Grammar Review Study Guide

I. Use the following resources to practice:

- ✓ The reference pages at the back of your red Latin book.
- ✓ <http://paws.queenanne.org/webb/summer.html>

II. Uses of the Cases

1. nominative = subjects (The bear gives the food of his mother to his sister.)
2. genitive = shows possession (The bear gives the food of his mother to his sister.)
3. dative = indirect objects (The bear gives the food of his mother to his sister.)
4. accusative = direct objects (The bear gives the food of his mother to his sister.)
*accusative also can follow certain prepositions
5. ablative = follows certain prepositions
6. vocative = direct address (Boys, get over here now!)

III. Review the endings of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions (used for nouns and adjectives)

FIRST DECLENSION (FEMININE)

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	puella	puellae
<i>genitive</i>	puellae	puellārum
<i>dative</i>	puellae	puellīs
<i>accusative</i>	puellam	puellas
<i>ablative</i>	puellā	puellīs

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SECOND DECLENSION (MASC.)

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	equ <u>s</u>	equ <u>i</u>
<i>genitive</i>	equ <u>i</u>	equ <u>ōrum</u>
<i>dative</i>	equ <u>o</u>	equ <u>īs</u>
<i>accusative</i>	equ <u>um</u>	equ <u>os</u>
<i>ablative</i>	equ <u>ō</u>	equ <u>īs</u>

SECOND DECLENSION (NEUT.)

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
	monstr <u>um</u> *	monstr <u>a</u> *
	monstr <u>i</u>	monstr <u>ōrum</u>
	monstr <u>o</u>	monstr <u>īs</u>
	monstr <u>um</u> *	monstr <u>a</u> *
	monstr <u>ō</u>	monstr <u>īs</u>

*The endings of the nominative and accusative are the only differences between 2nd declension masculine and neuter words. Also, remember that nominative and accusative of the neuter are always the... same!

THIRD DECLENSION

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	apis*	ap <u>ēs</u>
<i>genitive</i>	ap <u>is</u>	ap <u>um</u>
<i>dative</i>	ap <u>i</u>	ap <u>ibus</u>
<i>accusative</i>	ap <u>em</u>	ap <u>ēs</u>
<i>ablative</i>	ap <u>e</u> **	ap <u>ibus</u>

*This is the black hole ending – it varies from word to word. Some 3rd declension words end in x, some in is, some in n, some in r – there is no way to tell.

**Remember that the 3rd declension ablative singular ending for an adjective is not e, but i. So, a “brave bee” in the ablative singular would be a *forti ape*.

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IV. Review the endings of present tense verbs.

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	laudo (I praise)	laudamus (we praise)
<i>2nd person</i>	laudas (you praise)	laudatis (y'all praise)
<i>3rd person</i>	laudat (he/she/it praises)	laudant (they praise)

V. Review the forms of major irregular verbs.

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	sum (I am)	sumus (we are)
<i>2nd person</i>	es (you are)	estis (y'all are)
<i>3rd person</i>	est (he/she/it is)	sunt (they are)

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	possum (I am able)	possumus (I am able)
<i>2nd person</i>	potes (you are able)	potestis (y'all are able)
<i>3rd person</i>	potest (he/she/it is able)	possunt (they are able)

VI. Review the meanings of the prepositions (ad, pro, in, prope, per, ab, cum, de, ex, sine...)