midterm study guide nomen/name:

**Forms: nouns – cases & declensions – 1,2 (m,n) 3 (m/f)**

Write the declension for and decline the example nouns.

donum, doni (n) – gift declension: 2 puella, puellae (f) – girl declension: 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| case | singular | plural |
| nominative | donum | dona |
| genitive | doni | donorum |
| dative | dono | donis |
| accusative | donum | dona |
| ablative | donō | donis |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| case | singular | plural |
| nominative | puella | puellae |
| genitive | puellae | puellarum |
| dative | puallae | puellis |
| accusative | puallam | puellas |
| ablative | puellā | puellis |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| case | singular | plural |
| nom | amicus | amici |
| gen | amici | amicorum |
| dat | amico | amicis |
| acc | amicum | amicos |
| abl | amicō | amicis |

amicus, amici (m) – friend declension:2 mons, montis (m) – mountain declension: 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| case | singular | plural |
| nom | mons | montes |
| gen | montis | montum |
| dat | monti | montibus |
| acc | montem | montes |
| abl | monte | montibus |

Match the case name to its use:

nominative: c a. after a preposition

genitive: e b. indirect object (to, for)

dative: b c. subject of a sentence

accusative: d & f d. subject of indirect speech

ablative: a e. shows ownership

 f. direct object

**Forms: verbs – 1st, 2nd conjugations, active & passive endings, irregular verbs ‘sum’, ‘possum’**

Write the conjugation and add **active** endings

voco, vocāre – to call conjugation: 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I call | voco | we call  | vocamus |
| you call | vocas | you all call | vocatis |
| she/he/they call | vocat | they call | vocant |

doceo, docēre – to teach conjugation: 2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I teach | doceo | we teach | docemus |
| you teach | doces | you all teach | docetis |
| she/he/they teach | docet | they teach | docent |

Write the conjugation and add **passive** endings

video, vidēre – to see conjugation: 2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I seem | videor | we are seen | videmur |
| you are seen | videris | you all seem | videmini |
| she/he/they seem | videtur | they seem | videntur |

paro, parāre – to prepare conjugation: 1 (spelling help provided)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I am prepared | paror | we are readied | paramour |
| you are planned | pararis | you all are planned | paramini |
| she/he/it is plotted | paratur | they are designed | parantur |

conjugate the irregular verb ‘sum’ – to be

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I am | sum | we are | sumus |
| you are | es | you all are | estis |
| she/he/they are | est | they are | sunt |

conjugate the irregular verb ‘possum’ – to be able, be powerful, can

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I am able | possum | we can | possumus |
| you are strong | potes | you all can | potestis |
| she/he/they can | potest | they are able | possunt |

‘sum’ and ‘possum’ only use the active voice

**grammar: adjective agreement, using active & passive verbs, verbs that take infinitive, indirect statement**

Adjectives must match the noun the modify in gender , number ,

and case .

Match the example adjective to the **bold** noun. Choose the best **passive** sentence with the same idea

1. Marcus **puerum** videt (parvus, parva, parvum)
2. parvus b. parvis **c. parvum** d. parva
3. Marcum puer videt.
4. **puer videtur ā Marcō**
5. pueri videntur ā Marcō
6. nauta fabulam de **villis** narrat (pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum)
7. pulchras **b. pulchris** c. pulchram d. pulcher
8. **fabula de villis narratur ā nautā.**
9. villae narrantur ā nautā.
10. nauta narratur.
11. femina **viros** vocat. (miser, misera, miserum)
12. miser b. miserorum c. miserum **d. miseros**
13. vir feminae vocat.
14. viri feminas vocant
15. **viri vocantur ā feminā.**

Choose the best English translation for the Latin sentence.

Druides poenas et praemia dare solent.

1. The Druids dare to solve punishments and rewards
2. **The Druids are used to giving punishments and rewards**
3. The give punishments and are used to rewards

Cicero scribit se esse miserum.

1. Cicero writes that someone else is sad
2. Cicero is sad
3. **Cicero writes that he himself is sad**

Brutus narrat Caesarem posse.

1. **Brutus tells that Caesar is powerful**
2. Brutus tells Caesar to be strong.
3. Brutus tells that he himself is able.

Reading comprehension: Cicero, Caesar **You will need to know the vocabulary we have studied.** Read the excerpt and answer the questions.

Druides ā Gallis valde timentur:  nam auctoritatem magnam habent, et de viris bonis et malis iudicāre solent. Praemia et poenae ā Druidibus dantur. Vita Gallorum ā Druidibus curatur.

Who fears the Druids? Gauls

What are the Druids used to doing? judging about good and bad men

What 2 things are given by the Druids? rewards and punishments

Read the excerpt and answer the questions.

Animus dolet. Nam longe a patria, longe a familia sum miser. Mala consilia a malis viris contra me parantur et auxilium mihi a bonis viris dari debet.

Why does the author’s heart hurt? he is far from his homeland and his family

What do evil men plot? evil plots against the author

What should be given by good men? help

Culture: triumvirate

Name the 3 men in the triumvirate. Match each name to a characteristic or fact about them.

Caesar b &d a. married Caesar’s 17 year old daughter

Pompey a &f b. wrote ‘*de bello gallico’,* ‘about the Gaulic war’

Crassus c &e c. was exceedingly rich

 d. started a civil war by crossing the Rubicon river

 e. conquered a slave rebellion led by Sparticus

 f. was respected by the senate