

## Latin 101

### March 17 2010

*(Vocabulary review sets – prepare for class drill Friday along with sets from Monday’s notes)*

#### Set C

1. scriptorium	A. of the writers
2. sorores	B. we teach
3. libertas	C. victories
4. unius	D. sisters
5. alii	E. freedom
6. haec	F. of one
7. locī	G. these things
8. victoriae	H. others
9. tamen	I. nevertheless, still
10. docemus	J. places

#### Set D

1. haec	A. of this man, woman, thing
2. illius	B. these men (subject)
3. illōrum	C. to this man etc.; these men (subject)
4. hī	D. of that (man, woman, thing)
5. hās	E. of those men
6. hunc	F. this man (direct object)
7. illī	G. these women (direct object)
8. huius	H. those women (direct object)
9. illas	I. these things / this woman
10. this thing (subject or object)	J. hoc

### Set E

1. they managed	A. scribam
2. to drive	B. discemus
3. I will write	C. demonstrabam
4. you (pl) will drag	D. gerebant
5. she conquers	E. vincebamus
6. I pointed out	F. vincit
7. they are teaching	G. ducebant
8. we will learn	H. trahetis
9. we overcame	I. docent
10. they considered, led	J. agere

### Perfect tense

- Begin with the third principle part. (ex.: amāvī, vīdī)
- Drop the -i to get the perfect stem. (amav-, vid-)
- You do not have to worry about the correct vowel because the vowel is built into the perfect ending and does not change.
- Add the perfect endings:

Person/#	Perfect endings	Amo, -are, amav-ī	video, -ere, vīd-ī	Present
I	-ī	amāv-ī	vīd-ī	-o
you	-istī	amāv-istī	vīd-istī	-s
s/he	-it	amāv-it	vīd-it	-t
we	-imus	amāv-imus	vīd-imus	-mus
you pl.	-istis	amāv-istis	vīd-istis	-tis
they	-ērunt	amāv-ērunt	vīd-ērunt	-nt

### What about the different conjugations?

- NO DIFFERENCE in ending once you have the stem
- NO VOWEL to remember

**Some conjugations are predictable when it comes to memorizing the stem from the dictionary form:**

### 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation

- nearly always -āvi
  - amo, -are, amavi
  - laudo, -are, laudavi
- some exceptions:
  - do, dare, dedi
  - sto, stare, steti

- (ad)iuvo, -are, iuvi

## 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation:

- often -ui
  - teneo, -ere, tenui
  - habeo, habere, habui
- but not always
  - (re)maneo, -ere, mansi
  - sedeō, -ere, sēdī
  - video, -ere, vīdī
  - vinco, -ere, vīci

## 3<sup>rd</sup>: lots of variation, but some patterns

- **-s added to present stem or replacing elements (sometimes creating an x):**
  - scribo, -ere, scripsi
  - dico, -ere, dixi (dic-si)
  - duco, -ere, duxi (duc-si)
  - iungo, -ere, iunxi
  - mitto, -ere, misi
  - traho, -ere, traxi

## 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation

- often -ivi
  - dormio, -ire, dormivi
  - audio, -ire, audivi
- often -i plus lengthened vowel
  - venio, -ire, veni
  - sentio, -ire, sensi
- veni, vidi, vici

## Irregular:

sum, esse, fui

possum, posse, potui

Person #	<i>sum, esse, fui</i>	<i>possum, posse, potui</i>
I	fui	potui
you	fuisti	potuisti
s/he, it	fuit	potuit
we	fuimus	potuimus
you	fuistis	potuistis
they	fuerunt	potuerunt

## Meanings:

<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
1. long-term states	1. things that happened suddenly or at once
2. repeated actions	2. one-time events
3. continuous actions	

	3. things that happened in the past but are no longer the case
<i>I used to see my friend every day.</i> → cotidie amicum meum videbam	<i>I saw my friend yesterday.</i> → heri amicum meum vidi.
<i>I praised her every day.</i> → cotidie eam laudabam.	<i>I praised her after the victory.</i> → eam post victoriam laudavi.
<i>At that point, I was sending my son to school.</i> → eo tempore filium ad ludum mittebam	<i>I sent my son to school this morning.</i> → mane filium meum ad ludum misi.
<i>Those criminals attacked passersby on the road.</i> → illi scelesti praetereuntes in via oppugnabant.	<i>Suddenly, those criminals attacked passersby in the road.</i> → illi scelesti praetereuntes in via oppugnaverunt.

### English examples

- I used to go there every day.
- I punched him in the face.
- I have been angry about that, but I'm over it.
- I was walking to the store
- when a car almost hit me.
- I yelled at the driver
- as he was speeding away.
- After that, I was scared to walk along that road.
- I kept thinking about what a close call I had had.
- I had never worried about that before.
- But now I lost sleep over it.
- Finally I decided to go to another store.
- I missed my old habits,
- but I had decided it was too dangerous.

A young man **was staying** with a friend of his in a villa in the country.  
 She was a very nice woman, who **loved** him dearly,  
 and when **he left** / **she gave** him a kiss.  
 He **said goodbye** and soon **he was walking** down the road.  
 The road **was** long, and **it went** through a big forest.

(Reading we will look at next time, for gender/number/case as well as for which tense to use)

### Aurora et Tithonus

Aurōra dea Tithōnum, virum pulchrum, amat. Venit igitur ad lovem: “O rēx deōrum,” dīcit, “Audī me! Meus Tithōnus nōn est deus; post paucōs annōs ad senectūtem veniet. Sī vītā aeternum huic dābis, tē semper laudābō.” Stulta Aurōra! Magnum perīculum illius dōnī nōn vidēs. Immortālītātem Tithōnō dat Iuppiter, sed ille, dum vīvit, senēscit.

Tempus fugit: nunc Aurōra bella, Tithōnus nōn bellus est. Corpus rugōsum curvumque iam nōn valet; sapientia in animō nōn manet. Quid Aurora faciet? Poteritne fōrmam Tithōnō restituere? Cōgitat et consilium capit: “O Tithōne, mī amor! Tē vertam in cīcādā; tum garrīre sine culpā poteris. Hāc in cāveā vivēs, et tē semper amābō.”

(Exercises to review pronoun useage; we may do them in class if we have time)

### Which pronoun?

1. The friend of that man      amīcus **illī / illius** virī
2. The house of those women      casa **illārum / illum** fēminārum
3. Those (men) are helping me.      **ille / illī** mē iuvant.
4. He said these things. **haec / hac** dicēbat.
5. I love this woman.      **ham / hanc** fēminam amō.
6. I will come with this woman.      cum **hāc / hae** fēminā veniam.
7. This plan is bad.      **hunc / hoc** cōnsilium est malum.
8. This writer is bad.      **hic / haec** scrīptor est malus.
9. This woman is bad.      **ha / haec** fēmina est mala.
10. He is not doing that work.      **illum / illud** labōrem nōn facit.
11. These songs are beautiful.      **ha / haec** carmina sunt pulchra.
12. I was talking about those maidens.      de **illis / illibus** virginibus dīcēbam.
13. We praised that queen.      **illam / illac** rēgīnam laudābāmus.
14. In those times, we were free.      **illis / illōs** temporibus, liberī erāmus.
15. They will not tolerate this tyrant.      **hoc / hunc** tyrannum nōn tolerant.
16. I saw the evils of that plot. mala      **illārum / illum** īnsidiārum vidēbam.
17. I will give the book to that girl.      librum **illī / illae** puellae dabō.
18. I will do nothing with that tyrant!      nihil faciō cum **istō / iste** tyrannō.

### **Pronoun sentences:**

1. frāter eam amābat.
2. frāter eum amābat.
3. eōs amābat.
4. cum eīs in cīvitāte manet.
5. cum eā in cīvitāte manet.

6. frāter id laudat.
7. id facit.
8. ea facit.
9. haec facit.
10. is ad cīvitatē fugit.
11. ea ad cīvitatē fugit.
12. eae ad cīvitatē fugiunt.
13. eās laudāmus.
14. amīcī eōrum scrībunt.
15. puellae sorōrem eius vocant.
16. amīcus eius magnam poenam dabit.
17. amīcus huius magnam poenam dabit.
18. amīcus illius magnam poenam dabit.
19. eīs dona dabō.
20. illīs dona dabō.
21. hīs fēminīs dona dabō.
22. eī dona dabō.
23. eī dīcit, “fuge!”
24. eīs dīcit, “fugite!”
25. eī bellum gerent.
26. hī bellum gerunt.
27. illī bellum gerunt.