I. Morphology
A. Nouns: have the five declensions memorized
B. Adjectives: memorize
   (1) the two regular declensions
   (2) -ius adjectives (list and declension): UNUS NAUTA
   (3) comparatives and superlatives
   (4) demonstrative adjectives
      (a) hic, haec, hoc
      (b) ille, illa, illud
      (c) iste, ista, istud
      (d) is, ea, id
   (5) the possessives
      (a) meus/noster
      (b) tuus/vester
      (c) suus, -a, -um
   (6) the interrogative adjective (quī?, quae?, quod?)
C. Verbs: memorize
   (1) the four conjugations (plus i-stems)
   (2) deponents
   (3) irregulars (at the very least):
      (a) sum
      (b) possum
      (c) volō, nōlō, mālō
      (d) fērō
      (e) fiō
      (f) eō
D. Pronouns: memorize
   (1) personal pronouns
      (a) ego/nōs
      (b) tū/vōs
      (c) sē (reflexive pronoun)
   (2) demonstratives used as pronouns (see B. (4) (a-d) above)
   (3) quī, quae, quod (relative pronoun)
   (4) quis?, quid? (interrogative pronoun)

II. Syntax
A. Subject-verb agreement
B. noun-adjective agreement
C. uses of cases
   (1) nominative (all independent)
      (a) subject
      (b) predicate nominative
   (2) genitive (all independent)
      (a) possessive
      (b) descriptive
      (c) partitive
      (d) objective/subjective
      (e) price/value
      (f) charge/accusation
   (3) dative (all independent)
      (a) indirect object
         (i) w/ verbs of giving
         (ii) w/ intransitives
      (b) reference
         (i) w/ adjectives
         (ii) w/ compound verbs
         (iii) expressing general reference
      (c) purpose
      (d) agent (w/ passive periphrastic)
Introductory Latin

What you need to know

(4) accusative
   (a) direct object (independent)
   (b) extent of time (independent)
   (c) motion toward (independent or with ad, in, or sub)

(5) ablative
   (a) separation (independent or with ab, ex, or dē)
      (i) agent (ab)
      (ii) comparison (independent)
      (iii) description (independent)
      (iv) origin/material (independent or with ab, ex, or dē)
   (b) locative
      (i) time (independent)
      (ii) location (independent or with in or sub)
      (iii) attendant circumstance (ablative absolute)
   (c) associative
      (i) accompaniment (cum)
      (ii) manner (cum)
   (d) instrument/means (independent)

D. prepositions and cases

E. conjunctions: coordinating and subordinating

F. subordinate clauses
   (1) indicative
      (a) circumstantial (cum, dum, ut)
      (b) causal (quia, quoniam, quod)
      (c) concessive (quamquam, quamvis)
      (d) substantive (quod)*
      (e) relative (qui, quae, quod)
   (2) subjunctive
      (a) cum-clauses (cum)
      (b) purpose clauses (ut/nē)
      (c) result clauses (ut/ut nōn)
      (d) proviso clauses (dummodo, dum, modo)
      (e) indirect questions (any interrogative)
      (f) indirect commands (ut/nē)
      (g) fear clauses (nē/ut)
      (h) noun clause of result (ut/nē)*
      (i) relative clauses of characteristic (qui, quae, quod)
      (j) relative clauses of purpose (qui, quae, quod)*

G. Conditional sentences

H. verbal nouns
   (1) infinitive
      (a) complementary infinitive
      (b) object infinitive (w/ or w/o accusative subject)
      (c) indirect statement (acc. and infinitive following “verb of the head”)
   (2) gerund
   (3) supine
      (a) respect (abl. with adjectives)
      (b) purpose (acc. with verbs of motion)

I. verbal adjectives
   (1) participles
   (2) gerundive
      (a) in passive periphrastic
      (b) in place of gerund

III. Vocabulary: Everything in Wheelock