

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) ferō
 - (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)

- (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, quamvīs)
 - (d) substantive (quod)*
 - (e) relative (quī, 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 (quī, quae, quod)
 - (j) relative clauses of purpose (quī, 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