

I. Morphology**A. Nouns: have the five declensions memorized**

- (1) 1st (a-) declension
- (2) 2nd (o-) declension (M and N patterns; -er masculines; irreg. vir)
- (3) 3rd declension
 - (a) consonant stems
 - (b) i-stems
 - (c) irreg. vīs
- (4) 4th (u-) declension (M and N patterns; irreg. domus)
- (5) 5th (e-) declension

B. Adjectives: memorize

- (1) the two regular declensions
 - (a) 1st/2nd declension (-us, -a, -um; -er, -a, -um)
 - (b) 3rd declension (3-, 2-, 1- ending nominatives)
- (2) -ius adjectives (list and declension): UNUS NAUTA
- (3) demonstrative adjectives
 - (a) hic, haec, hoc
 - (b) ille, illa, illud
 - (c) iste, ista, istud
 - (d) is, ea, id
- (4) possessives
 - (a) meus/noster
 - (b) tuus/vester
 - (c) suus, -a, -um (reflexive possessive)
- (5) the interrogative adjective (quī?, quae?, quod?)

C. Verbs: memorize (active & passive indicative and infinitive; active imperative)

- (1) the four conjugations
 - (a) 1st (-āre) conjugation
 - (b) 2nd (-ēre) conjugation
 - (c) 3rd conjugation
 - (i) “normal”
 - (ii) i-stems
 - (d) 4th (-īre) conjugation
- (2) irregulars (at the very least):
 - (a) sum
 - (b) possum

D. Pronouns: memorize

- (1) personal pronouns
 - (a) ego/nōs
 - (b) tū/vōs
 - (c) sē (reflexive pronoun)
- (2) demonstratives used as pronouns (see B. (3) (a-d) above)
- (3) quī, quae, quod (relative pronoun)
- (4) quis?, quid? (interrogative pronoun)

E. Know adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections on vocab lists (1-22) so far

II. Syntax

- A. Subject-verb agreement (person and number)
- B. noun-adjective agreement (gender, number, and case)
- 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
 - (3) dative (all independent)
 - (a) indirect object
 - (b) reference with certain adjectives
 - (4) accusative
 - (a) direct object (independent)
 - (b) predicate accusative (independent)
 - (c) motion toward (independent or with ad, in, or sub)
 - (d) double accusative or factitive construction with faciō, vocō, etc.
 - (5) ablative
 - (a) separation (independent or with ab, ex, or dē)
 - (i) agent (ab)
 - (ii) origin/material (independent or with ab, ex, or dē)
 - (b) locative
 - (i) time (independent)
 - (ii) location (independent or with in or sub)
 - (c) associative
 - (i) accompaniment (cum)
 - (ii) manner (cum)
 - (d) instrument/means (independent)
- D. prepositions and cases (w/ accusative or ablative; causā+genitive)
- E. subordinate clauses (and indicators of subordination)
 - (1) circumstantial (quandō, dum, ubi)
 - (2) causal (quia, quoniam, quod)
 - (3) relative (quī, quae, quod)
- F. verbal nouns
 - (1) complementary infinitive with dēbeō, possum, audeō, etc.
 - (2) object infinitive (with accusative subject) with iubeō

III. Vocabulary chapters 1-22 (to build lists go to <http://www.warmenhoven.org/latin/vocab/>)