



GRAMMAR CARDS

Below you will find 35 grammar cards for the first two units of Henle. Make and use these cards in the same way as the vocabulary cards. Put the information (in the left column below) on one side, and the answer (in the right hand column below) on the other. Put the number of the card in the upper, left-hand corner.

1. Genitive singular of 1st declension nouns. -ae
2. Gender of 1st decl. nouns 1st. decl. nouns are feminine unless they name
 a male, like *nauta*.
3. Subject case nominative
4. Subject/verb agreement The verb agrees with its subject in person and number
5. Direct object case accusative
6. Position of verb The verb usually stands last in the sentence
7. Position of adverb The adverb usually stands immediately before the word it
 modifies.
8. Case for possessives and "of" phrases genitive
9. Genitive singular of 2nd decl. nouns *i*
10. Gender of 2nd decl. nouns *us*- masculine
 um - neuter
11. Unique characteristic of all neuter
 nouns and adjectives nominative and accusative are same, both
 in singular and plural.
12. Indirect object case, or the "to/for" case dative
13. Two ways to indicate indirect objects
 in English (1) "to" and (2) word order
 Christ gave God glory
 Christ gave glory to God
14. Prepositions take either of what two cases ablative, accusative
15. Give the case for each preposition: *propter*,
 post, *cum*, *in* acc., acc., abl., abl.
16. Predicate nominative case nominative
17. Position of forms of *sum* anywhere in sentence
18. Genitive singular of 3rd decl. nouns -*is*
19. Natural gender rule applies to ALL declensions.
 A noun naming a male person is masculine (*dux*);
 a noun naming a female person is feminine (*mater*).



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|---|---|
| 20. Feminine endings rule for 3rd decl. only | <u>SOX</u> |
| 21. Masculine endings rule for 3rd decl. only | <u>ERROR</u> |
| 22. Neuter endings rule for 3rd decl. only | <u>LANCET</u> |
| 23. Appositive | A noun or a phrase that is "put beside" another noun to rename or explain it and set off by commas. |
| 24. Agreement rule for appositives | An appositive agrees with its noun in number and case. |
| 25. There is
There are | <i>est</i>
<i>sunt</i> |
| 26. Give the nominative and genitive of the 6 neuter nouns of the 3rd declension. | <i>flumen, fluminis; iter, itineris; corpus, corporis; vulnus, vulneris, agmen, agminis; nomen, nominis</i> |
| 27. Genitive singular ending of 4th decl. nouns | <i>-us</i> |
| 28. Gender of 4th decl. nouns | usually masculine |
| 29. The preposition "in" with the acc. and abl. | <i>In</i> with the acc. indicates motion; <i>in</i> with ablative indicates position. |
| 30. Genitive singular ending of 5th decl. nouns | <i>-ei</i> |
| 31. Gender of 5th decl. nouns | usually feminine |
| 32. The two groups of adjectives | (1) 1st/2nd declension
(2) 3rd declension |
| 33. Adjective/noun agreement | An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case but not necessarily declension. |
| 34. Position rule for adjectives | Adjectives of quantity usually precede their nouns, adjectives of quality usually follow. |
| 35. Predicate adjective case | nominative |



Below you will find 32 grammar cards for the Units 3-5 of Henle. In their numeration they begin where we left off in last year's course, which ended with the 35th card. Make and use these cards in the same way as the vocabulary cards. Put the information (in the left column below) on one side, and the answer (in the right hand column below) on the other. Put the number of the card in the upper, left-hand corner.

36. Three characteristics of verbs
(text, pp. 100-101; Grammar, No. 142, p. 40)

In both English and Latin, verbs change their form to express *person, number* and *tense*. (There are actually more than three, but we will study only three now)

37. The grammatical concept of *person*
(Grammar, No. 149, p. 40)

The grammatical concept of person indicates either 1st person (the person speaking); 2nd person (person spoken to); and 3rd person (person spoken about).

38. Principal Parts
(text, pp. 102; Grammar, No. 151, p. 41)

The principal parts are the four main forms on whose stems all the other forms of the verb are built.

39. The sign of the first conjugation
(text, p. 101; Grammar, No. 151)

All verbs whose present infinitive active ends in *-are* belong to the 1st conjugation.

40. Four principal parts of the 1st conjugation (*laudo*)
(text, p. 102)

The endings of the four principal parts of the 1st conjugation are, *-o, -are, -avi, -atus*. (*laudo, laudare, laudavi, laudatus*)

41. Finding and using the present stem
(text, p. 102)

The present stem is found by dropping the ending from the second principal part and the present, imperfect, and future tenses are placed on the present stem.

42. Personal Endings of verbs
(text, pp. 102-103)

The final persons signs of all Latin verbs are: —, *-s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt*.

43. Distinguishing feature of the 1st conjugation
(text, p. 102)

The ending in the 1st conjugation begins with an 'a'.

44. Three present tense forms in English
(text, p. 103)

The three present tense forms in English are:

1. You praise
2. You *are* praising
3. You *do* praise

45. Subject-verb agreement
(text, p. 105)

A verb agrees with its subject in *person* and *number*.

46. Formation of the Imperfect Tense
(text, pp. 108-109)

Verbs in the imperfect tense are formed on the present stem.

47. Tense sign for Imperfect Tense
(text, p. 109)

The tense sign '*ba*' is the sign of the imperfect tense.

48. Tense sign for Future Tense
(text, p. 112)

The tense sign '*bi*' is the sign of the future tense.



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49. Two ways to ask questions in Latin
(text, p. 115 & 117)
49. Interrogative adverbs and pronouns and particles are two ways questions can be asked in Latin.
50. Four principal parts of the 2nd conjugation (*moneo*)
(text, p. 112)
50. The endings of the four principal parts of the 2nd conjugation are *-eo, -ere, -i, -itus*.
51. The sign of the 2nd conjugation
(text, p. 120)
51. All verbs whose present infinitive active ends in *-ere* belong to the 2nd conjugation.
52. Direct Reflexives
(text, p. 135)
52. A pronoun that refers back to the subject of its own clause is a direct reflexive.
53. Third person direct reflexives
(text, p. 135)
53. When a third person pronoun refers back to the subject of its own clause, a form of *sui*, rather than *is, ea, id* must be used.
54. Four principal parts of the third conjugation (*mitto*)
(text, p. 140)
missus),
54. The endings of the four principal parts of verbs in the 3rd conjugation are *-o, -ere, -i, -us* (*mitto, mittere, misi, missus*), although the third conjugation contains many irregular forms.
55. The sign of the 3rd conjugation
(text, p. 140)
55. All verbs whose present infinitive active end in *-ere* (with the first e short) belong to the 3rd conjugation.
56. Uniqueness of future indicative active of the 3rd conjugation (text, p. 145)
56. The future indicative active of the 3rd conjugation is different from the 1st and 2nd declensions. While the personal endings are the same, there is no tense sign and the vowel of the ending changes.
57. Four principal parts of the 4th conjugation
(text, p. 147)
57. The endings of the four principal parts of verbs in the 4th declension are *-io, -ire, -i, -us* (*audio, audire, audivi, auditus*), although the third declension contains many irregular forms.
58. Uniqueness of imperfect and future active indicative of the 4th conjugation.
(text, p. 147)
58. To find the endings of the imperfect and future indicative of the 4th conjugation put in *-i* before the endings of the 3rd.
59. Perfect stem
(text, p. 155)
59. The perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses are built on the *perfect stem*.
60. Three forms of the perfect indicative active in English
(text, p. 155)
60. The perfect indicative active is expressed in English in *three forms*:
1. I praised
 2. I *did* praise
 3. I *have* praised
61. Agreement of possessive adjectives
(text, p. 173)
61. Possessive adjectives agree with the noun they modify in *case, number, and gender*.



62. Active voice
(text, p. 179)

A verb is in the active voice when the subject is the person or thing that performs the action.

63. Passive voice
(text, p. 180)

A verb is in the passive voice when the subject is the person or thing to which the action is done.

64. Ablative of Agent
(text, p. 185; Grammar, No. 764, p. 185)

When an action is done by a living agent, it is expressed in Latin by using the preposition *a* (*ab*).

65. Ablative of Means
(text, p. 194; Grammar, No. 765, p. 194)

The ablative without a preposition is used to express a *non-living agent* or the *means* or *instrument* by which some thing is done.

66. Ablative of Accompaniment
(text, p. 203; Grammar, No. 772, p. 176)

The ablative with *cum* is used when *with* expresses association, pointing out the person or thing in company with which something is or is done.

67. Perfect System Passive
(text, p. 208)

The *perfect*, *pluperfect*, and *future perfect* tenses are *compound* tenses in which the *fourth principal part* (the perfect participle passive) is joined with the appropriate form of *sum*.



GRAMMAR CARDS

Below you will find information for 71 grammar cards for Units 6-14 of *First Year Henle*. In their numeration, they begin where we left off in last year's course, which ended with the 67th card. This may seem like a lot of grammar cards, but Units 6-14 focus on grammar, and as you have already learned almost all the declensions and conjugations, you will have fewer new forms to memorize. Make and use these cards in the same way as the vocabulary cards. Put the information (in the left column below) on one side and the answer (in the right column below) on the other. Put the number of the card in the upper left-hand corner.

68. Formation of present subjunctive active
Change the stem vowel according to the following pattern and add the personal signs.
1st a → e
2nd e → ea
3rd iou → a
4th i → ia
69. Mood of purpose clauses
The main clause is active while the subordinate clause is subjunctive.
70. Formation of imperfect subjunctive active
In all conjugations, add the regular final personal signs to the present infinitive.
71. Primary tenses
Present, future, and future perfect.
72. Secondary tenses
Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect.
73. Introduction and tenses of purpose clause
Purpose clauses are introduced by *ut* (negative: *ne*). Use the present subjunctive when the main verb is primary. Use the imperfect subjunctive when the main verb is secondary.
74. Agreement of relative pronouns
The general rule of agreement of pronouns applies to relative pronouns also.
75. Agreement of pronouns
A pronoun agrees with the word to which it refers, in *gender* and *number*; its *case* depends on its use in its own clause.
76. When a relative clause of purpose can be used and the exception when it cannot be used
Whenever the relative pronoun can, without changing the meaning, be made to agree with a noun or pronoun in the main clause. The exception is when the relative pronoun would have to agree with the subject of an active main verb.
77. Rules for the tense of a relative clause of purpose
The same as for regular *ut*-clauses of purpose.
78. Purpose clauses introduced by *quo*
Used when purpose clause contains a comparative. It follows the same rules for tense as regular *ut*-clauses of purpose, and the negative is *ne*.
79. Placement of comparative in purpose clauses introduced by *quo*
The comparative stands regularly immediately after the *quo* or *ne*.



80. Direct questions
 Direct questions are ordinary questions which are addressed to a person.
- 80a. Three introductions for a direct question
 1. Interrogative adverbs
 2. Interrogative particles
 3. Interrogative adjectives and pronouns
81. *Quis* vs. *qui* in the interrogative adjective
 In the nominative masculine singular *quis* is generally used as an adjective for "which" or "what," *qui* for "what sort of," "what kind of."
82. Formation of perfect and pluperfect subjunctive for all Latin verbs, regular and irregular
 Add the following endings to the perfect stem:
 Perfect: *erim, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint*
 Pluperfect: *issem, isses, isset, issemus, issetis, issent*
83. Indirect questions
 A question that depends on a verb of asking, saying, thinking, and the like.
84. Tense and mood of indirect questions
 The tense in indirect questions is determined by the rule: tense by sequence. The mood in indirect questions is always subjunctive.
85. Indirect questions, primary sequence
 The action of the verb in the indirect question happens at the same time as the action of the main verb = present subjunctive
 The action of the verb in the indirect question happens before the action of the main verb = perfect subjunctive
86. Indirect questions, secondary sequence
 The action of the verb in the indirect question happens at the same time as the action of the main verb = imperfect subjunctive
 The action of the verb in the indirect question happens before the action of the main verb = pluperfect subjunctive
87. Vocative case
 The vocative of all nouns and adjectives is always like the nominative except in singular nouns in *-us* of the second declension: these have *-e*. Proper nouns in *-ius* and *filius* have only *-i* in the vocative singular.
88. Three common exceptions to the rule for vocatives
Meus (masculine singular form), *Deus*, and *Jesus*, whose vocatives in the singular are *Mi*, *Deus*, and *Jesu* respectively.
89. Position of vocatives
 Rule of Position: the vocative in Latin generally does not stand first in the sentence.



90. Formation of the present imperative active, singular and plural

Find the present stem and add the following endings:

Conjugation	Singular	Plural
1st	-a	-ate
2nd	-e	-ete
3rd	-e	-ite
4th	-i	-ite

91. Position of imperatives

Rule of Position: the imperative more frequently stands first in the sentence.

92. Rule for wishes (volitive subjunctive)

Possible wishes are expressed by the present subjunctive with *utinam*. (With the third person, *utinam* is often omitted.) Negative: *ne*.

93. Exhortation (hortatory subjunctive)

An exhortation in the first person plural is expressed by the present subjunctive. Negative: *ne*.

94. *Suus* vs. *ejus* and *eorum*

Suus is used to refer to the subject of its own clause (direct reflexive). When *his*, *her*, *its*, etc., do not refer to the subject of their own clause, *ejus* and *eorum* are to be used (except in some cases, see Grammar Card #94a)

94a. *Suus* and *sui* as indirect reflexives

When a personal pronoun of the third person is in a subordinate purpose clause or indirect question and refers to the subject of the main verb, *sui* and *suus* (not *is*, *ea*, *id* or *ejus*, *eorum*) should be used.

95. Formation of the present and imperfect passive subjunctive

Follow the rules for the present and imperfect subjunctive active, then change the final personal signs exactly as was done in the indicative (-o → *or/-m* → -r, -s → -ris, etc.)

96. Formation of the perfect and pluperfect passive

For all conjugations subjunctive:

1. Find the perfect participle passive.
2. Add, as a separate word, the proper form of the verb *sum* (present subjunctive of *sum* for the perfect tense, imperfect subjunctive of *sum* for the pluperfect tense).

97. Rule for *cum* ("when") in secondary sequence

In secondary sequence, it usually takes the subjunctive. Use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive according to the rule, Grammar Nos. 531-533.

98. Ablative of cause

The ablative is sometimes used to express the cause or reason.

99. Definition of a participle

A participle is a verbal adjective. It is an adjective because it can modify a noun. It is a verb because it expresses action. Since it is a verb, it may be modified by an adverb.



100. Definition of demonstrative pronouns
 Words that point out the person or thing about which we are talking. They are "pointing-out" words.
101. Rule for position of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*
 Rule for Position: *hic*, *haec*, *hoc* generally precedes the noun it modifies.
102. Uses of demonstrative pronouns
 1. As pronouns (rule of agreement, Grammar No. 479)
 2. As adjectives (rules of agreement, Grammar Nos. 477-478).
103. *Hic* and *ille* used in contrast
Hic refers to the thing that is closer or that has been mentioned more recently ("the latter"); *ille* refers to the thing that is farther away or that has been mentioned previously ("the former").
104. Ablative of separation
 With verbs and adjectives of separating, freeing, depriving, and the like:
 1. With things: use the ablative without a preposition.
 2. With persons: use the ablative with *de*, *ex*, or *ab*.
105. Rule for the formation of *possum*
 The present tenses are formed:
 1. By prefixing *pos-* to any form of *sum* beginning with an *s*.
 2. By prefixing *pot-* to all other forms of *sum*.
 The perfect tenses are formed with the usual endings on the perfect stem, *potu-*.
106. Formation of present infinitive passive
 Add the following endings to the present stem:
 1st *-ari*
 2nd *-eri*
 3rd *-i*
 4th *-iri*
107. Definition and use of an infinitive
 The infinitive is a neuter verbal noun. As a noun it is used as subject, predicate noun, or object. The infinitive is always neuter. As a verb the infinitive has tense, take objects, and is modified by adverbs and adverbial phrases.
108. When the infinitive is not used in Classical Latin
 The infinitive is not used in Classical Latin to express purpose.
109. Formation of the subjunctive of *possum*
 For the present tense, add *pos-* to the present subjunctive of *sum*. For the imperfect, add the regular personal signs to the infinitive of *possum*, *posse*. The perfect and pluperfect subjunctives are formed regularly on the perfect stem, *potu-*.



110. Case of the subject of an infinitive
Accusative.
111. One ... other (another)
1. Of more than two:
one ... another, *alius, a, ud ... alius, a, ud*
some ... others, *alii, ae, a ... alii, ae, a*
2. Of two only:
one ... the other, *alter, altera, alterum ... alter, altera, alterum*
one (group) ... the other (group), *alteri, ae, a ... alteri, ae, a*
generally *aliter, altera, alterum*
- 111a. "One" as in one OF TWO
- 111b. "One does one thing, another another"
Latin combines this into one expression, thus:
One seeks one thing, another another.
Alius aliud quaerit.
- 111c. Simple enumerations
In simple enumerations, *alter, altera, alterum* is used for "the second" instead of *secundus, a, um*.
112. How to distinguish *-io* verbs of 3rd conjugation
By the endings of the first and second principle parts, which are always *-io* and *-ere*.
113. Simple rule for the conjugation of *-io* verbs
Whenever the ending of the fourth conjugation begins with two vowels, *-io* verbs use the endings of the fourth conjugation; otherwise, they use the endings of the third conjugation.
114. Rule for time when
Use the ablative without any preposition. With words not expressing time of themselves, *in* is generally used.
115. Rule for extent of time and space
The accusative is used without a preposition to express the extent of space or time (answering the questions: "How far?" "How long?")
116. Rule for time within which
To express time within which, use the ablative without any preposition.
117. Two changes that happen when verbs of calling, naming, etc., that take a double accusative are put in the passive
1. The accusative object becomes the subject.
2. The predicate accusative becomes the predicate nominative.
118. Formation of the perfect infinitive active of all Latin verbs, regular and irregular
Add *-isse* to the perfect stem.
119. Formation of the future infinitive active of all Latin verbs
By making a compound out of the future participle active and *esse*.



120. Formation of the future participle active
Drop the *-us* from the perfect passive participle and add *-urus*.
121. Formation of noun clauses after verbs of saying, thinking, seeing, and the like
Use the accusative with infinitive construction. In this construction:
1. The verb is always an infinitive.
 2. The subject is always in the accusative case.
 3. The tense of the infinitive is determined by the rule: tense by relation.
122. Rule for tense by relation
1. The present infinitive and participle express action as going on at the time of the finite verb in their clause.
 2. The perfect infinitive and participle express action as completed before the action of the verb in their clause.
 3. The future infinitive and participle express action which will take place after the action of the verb in their clause.
123. Use of impersonal verbs in the accusative with infinitive construction
1. The impersonal verb is in the infinitive ...
 2. ... without a subject expressed (English, "it").
 3. In a compound infinitive, the participle is always neuter.
124. Tense of infinitive after other verbs and expressions besides verbs of saying, etc.
When the accusative with the infinitive is used after other expressions (e.g., *jubeo* and *oportet*), the tense is generally present.
125. Formation of the perfect passive infinitive and with what it will agree
By making a compound out of the perfect participle passive and *esse*. Since the participle in a compound tense is declined like an adjective, the participle will agree with the subject accusative.
126. Three degrees of an adjective
Positive, comparative, and superlative.
127. Rule for regular comparison of adjectives
Comparative: Add *-ior, -ius* to the stem of the positive.
Superlative: add *-issimus, -issima, -issimum* to the stem of the positive.
128. Comparison of adjectives in *-er*
Adjectives in *-er* add *-rimus* to the nominative masculine singular to form the superlative. The comparatives of these words follow the regular rule.
129. Comparison of *similis, dissimilis, facilis, humilis, difficilis, and gracilis*
They add *-limus* to the stem to form the superlative. The comparatives of these words follow the regular rule.
130. Comparison of adjectives ending in *-us* preceded by a vowel (except *qu* and *gu*)
The comparative and superlative are formed with the adverbs *magis* and *maxime*.



131. Ablative of comparison

When *quam*, "than," would be followed by the nominative or the accusative, the ablative may be substituted for *quam* and the nominative or accusative. The ablative is always used with *quam* and the nominative or accusative of the relative pronoun. The ablative is never used when it would be ambiguous.

132. Definition and number of principal parts of deponent verbs

Deponent verbs have passive forms but active meanings. They have 3 principal parts.

133. Exceptions to when deponents are conjugated exactly like *laudor*, *moneor*, *mittor*, *capior*, and *audior*

1. The future infinitive
2. Present and future participle
3. Supine
4. Gerund and gerundive

134. Meaning of perfect participle and all infinitives of deponent verbs; formation of infinitives of deponent verbs

The perfect participle and all infinitives have active meanings. The present and perfect infinitives of deponent verbs are formed just like regular passive infinitives of the four conjugations. But the future infinitive is active in both form and meaning.