N.B. DUE TUES. Jan. 27 Review (iterum!)

LATIN 8 NOMEN _____

1. Give the following principal parts, complete the following:

deligo, deligere, delēgī, delectus- to choose

more practice!!

PRESENT TENSE, ACTIVE		IMPERFECT TENSE, ACTIVE	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____

PERFECT TENSE, ACTIVE		POSITIVE IMPERATIVE-COMMAND FORM	
		Singular	Plural
_____	1. _____	_____	_____
_____	2. _____		
_____	3. _____		

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE (Don't---)

_____ _____

To which conjugation does this verb belong? _____ How do you know? _____

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iubeo, iubēre, iussī, iussus -to order

PRESENT TENSE, ACTIVE		IMPERFECT TENSE, ACTIVE	
_____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
_____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
_____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____

PERFECT TENSE, ACTIVE		IMPERATIVE:	
_____	1. _____	POSITIVE: _____	_____
_____	2. _____	NEGATIVE: _____	_____
_____	3. _____	(Don't)	

2. CASE/ENDING REVIEW - TRANSLATE use

1. for the very brave soldier(DAT)- _____
2. with the better men- _____
3. near that box- _____
4. Winter does not please my relatives. _____

_____

Comparative degree adjectives (-ior) have what kind of adjective endings? _____ (-er, more)

In the sentence Mother, I do not want to study! what case would you put the word for "mother" _____ Why?

Ov.

GIVE THE COMPARISONS OF THE FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS:

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
(ADJ.)	decorus-a-um		
(ADV.)			
(ADJ)	fallax, -cis		
(ADV)			

Review Uses of "quam"

TRANSLATE:

Quam celer puella est! _____

Haec puella est celerior quam illa puella. _____

Puella quam celerrime currit. _____

UNDERLINE the adverb in the sentence above.

TRANSLATE: (eligere)

Difficile est deligere. _____

Deligere nolo. _____

CIRCLE the complementary infinitive in the sentence above.

TRANSLATE:

Ite! - _____

Nolite ire! - _____

6.

Rules For Using Abbreviations 'I.E.' Or 'E.

Q: One linguistic usage that always throws me for a loop is whether to use "i.e." or "e.g." to cite an example or examples. Would you mind clarifying the rules around this?

– Debbie via email

A: I'll be glad to, i.e., I'll explain.

The abbreviation "i.e.," which stands for the Latin "id est" ("that is"), should be used to precede phrases or clauses that explain or clarify a statement, as in "Bainbridge referred continually to his 'windfall,' i.e., his lottery winnings," or "I have a problem with Zeno, i.e., I detest his dishonesty."

i.e.

e.g.

"e.g." should be used to precede one or more examples, as in "George enjoys Italian foods, e.g., spaghetti, lasagna and pizza."

The most common mistake people make is using "i.e." for "e.g.," as in "Molly enjoys several kinds of music, i.e., rock, folk and blues." Don't do that.

Just remember that "i.e." precedes explanations and "e.g." precedes lists. A trick that helps me with this choice is to think of "i.e." as standing for "I explain."