

Nomen: _____

Date: _____

Ms. Kane- _____ Period

Syntax Review Packet

What is syntax?

Syntactical Function:

Syntactical Functions of Noun Cases:

- Nominative

- Genitive

- Dative

- Accusative

- Ablative
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

- Vocative

Word Order-Briefly describe the difference between Latin word order and English word order

Latin Word Order Guidelines (Not rules):

1. Subject
2. Modifiers to subject
3. Indirect Object and modifiers
4. Direct Object
5. Complementary Infinitive
6. Adverb
7. Verb

Other:

- Location of genitives
- Location of Prepositional Phrases
- Location of Predicate Nominative
- Location of Adjectives

Parts of Speech:

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective
4. Verb
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

Syntax of Latin Sentences:

- Subject
- Direct Object
- Indirect Object
- Prepositional Phrases
- Possession
- Verbs
- Complementary Infinitives
- Predicate Nominatives
- Appositive
- Direct address

Practice: Identify the syntax of the underlined word.

1. Without fame and fortune the country is not well.
2. The girl will praise the wisdom of her mother.
3. Mr. Ross, the art teacher, owes Ms. Kane a bathroom pass.
4. You are smart.
5. The students ought to listen to their friends.
6. Help me, gods and goddesses!
7. The citizen helps the farmers.
8. The evil tyrant ran from the city to a new land.
9. Will the writer give his poems to his wife?
10. The city's citizens were revolting.

Identify the syntax of the underlined words.

1. Conservate me.
2. Cum civibus trans urbem currimus.
3. Amicum Ciceronis servabant.
4. Me iuuate.
5. Poteritisne veritatem dicere?
6. Marcus, meus amicus, est puer.
7. Sapientia mei fratris non est magna.
8. Tuam patriam serva, puella.
9. Animalia sunt pulchra.
10. Rex civi bono dicet.

Write an English sentence containing the requested syntactical function and underline it

1. Subject
2. Verb
3. Possession
4. Direct Object
5. Indirect Object
6. Complementary Infinitive
7. Prepositional Phrase
8. Direct Address
9. Appositive
10. Predicate Nominative

Identify the use of the Ablative:

1. The soldier fights with a sword.
2. An orator speaks with skill.
3. Run to the store with caution.
4. The soldier fights with his allies.
5. By law I am required to say this.
6. The poet writes with a pen, but speaks with words.
7. The Roman people are allies with the Etruscans.

8. The crowd is moved by the words of the speaker.
9. The sun is covered by clouds.
10. With whom are you going to the store?
11. The great man will speak with honesty.
12. The farmer is in the field with his sons.
13. Cicero spoke with virtue about the rights of citizens.
14. I used to conduct business with the king of this land.
15. I am angry with good reason.

Translate and Identify the Ablative Use:

1. Populos timore superabimus.
2. Adulescentiae cum virginibus remanebant.
3. Soror cum cupiditate aget.
4. Parva pars urbis turbam cum sapientiā apellat.
5. Poteritisne exitium vī vincere?
6. Cum stultō homō vivere non debes.
7. Cives multas morte terrebo.
8. Ad vestram patriam cum meā amicā veniam.

Find the Mistake:

- **Each of the following sentences has a mistake in the translation. Find it and underline it. Write down what the mistake was. Rewrite the translation with the mistake corrected.**

1. Mora saepe est remedium belli.

A delay often was the remedy of war.

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

2. Me monent, si erro.

They will warn me, if I make a mistake.

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

3. Quid debemus laudāre?

What owe we to praise?

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

4. Fratres viam inveniunt.

The brother finds the way.

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

5. Te auribus meis audire debeo.

I ought to listen with my ears.

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

6. Urbs bella est, sed non magna est.

The city is a war, but is not big.

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

7. Pax non est perpetua quoniam reges bella saepe gerit.

Peace is not perpetual since kings often wage war.

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

8. Malos tyrannos necabitis?

Will you kill the evil tyrant?

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

9. Mortem vitāre poteramus.

We were avoiding death.

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation:

10. In libris virorum antiquorum multam philosophiam et sapientiam inuenietis.

You will find many philosophies and wisdoms in the books of ancient men.

Mistake Explanation:

New Translation: