

**Latin
endings
booklet for
Level 1 –
all the endings
you can shake a
stick at for
NOUNS...
VERBS...
OTHER STUFF...**

CE LATIN PRESCRIBED GRAMMAR HANDBOOK, LEVELS

1 –

- nouns (puella, servus, bellum), incl. cases (nom., voc., acc., gen., dat., abl.)
- adj.s (bonus, bona, bonum),
- adverbs,
- pronouns (ego, tu, nos, vos),
- prepositions (ad, contra, in, per, prope, trans, // a/ab, cum, de, e/ex, in),
- verbs (present, imperfect, perfect, **active** only; imperatives; present infinitive; sum)
- quod
- ubi (when)
- -ne?
- volo consume-re
- vocab (level 1, 167 words)
- numbers (1-10, 1st-10th)

PLEASE ALSO NOTE that Levels 1, 2 & 3 take the following format:

Q1. – comprehension

Q2. – translation

Q.3 – grammar questions (e.g., what case is [], tense is [], is [] a conjunction)

Q.4 – a 10 mark question on MYTHS (Perseus, Jason, Hercules, Theseus, Troy, Odysseus)

1. NOUNS

Level 1		1 st DECLENSION (FEMININE)	
SINGULAR	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	puell- a	
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	puell- am	
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	puell- ae	
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	puell- ae	
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	puell- a	
PLURAL	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	puell- ae	
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	puell- as	
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	puell- arum	
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	puell- is	
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	puell- is	
Level 1		2 ND DECLENSION (MASCULINE)	2 ND DECLENSION (NEUTER)
SINGULAR	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	serv- us	bell- um
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	serv- um	bell- um
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	serv- i	bell- i
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	serv- o	bell- o
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	serv- o	bell- o
PLURAL	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	serv- i	bell- a
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	serv- os	bell- a
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	serv- orum	bell- orum
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	serv- is	bell- is
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	serv- is	bell- is

2. ADJECTIVES

2-1-2 (bon-us, bon-a, bon-um)

Level 1		2 ND DECLENSION (MASCULINE)	1 st DECLENSION (FEMININE)	2 ND DECLENSION (NEUTER)
SING.	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	bon- us	bon- a	bon- um
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	bon- um	bon- am	bon- um
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	bon- i	bon- ae	bon- i
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	bon- o	bon- ae	bon- o
	<i>abl. (by, with, fm)</i>	bon- o	bon- a	bon- o
PLUR.	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	bon- i	bon- ae	bon- a
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	bon- os	bon- as	bon- a
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	bon- orum	bon- arum	bon- orum
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	bon- is	bon- is	bon- is
	<i>abl. (by, with, fm)</i>	bon- is	bon- is	bon- is

The rule: adjectives must agrEE with their noun in thrEE different ways

- gender (e.g., masc.)
- number (e.g., sing.)
- case (e.g., nom.)

e.g., irat-**us** serv-**us**; laet-**ae** puell-**ae**; not-**um** templ-**um**

3. PRONOUNS

Level 1

ego/nos
tu/vos

		EGO/ NOS/WE	TU/YOU VOS/YOU
SING.	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	ego	tu
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	me	te
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	mei	tui
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	mihi	tibi
	<i>abl. (by, with, fm)</i>	me	te
PLUR.	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	nos	vos
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	nos	vos
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	nostrum	vestrum
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	nobis	vobis
	<i>abl. (by, with, fm)</i>	nobis	vobis

4. PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are a little word in Latin meaning, e.g., by, to, against, with, down from, that are accompanied by a noun, in either the acc. OR the abl.

Prepositions/ **Level 1** (a/ab, ad, contra, cum, de, e/ex, in, per, prope, trans)

Preposition	Taking what case?	English meaning
ad	+ acc.	to
contra	+ acc.	against
in	+ acc.	into, onto
per	+ acc.	through
prope	+ acc.	near
trans	+ acc.	across
<hr/>		
a/ab	+ abl.	by
cum	+ abl.	with
de	+ abl.	down from
e/ex	+ abl.	out of
in	+ abl.	in, on

5. VERBS

There are four conjugations of verbs

1 – am-o (always has letter ‘a’ in middle)

2 – mon-e-o (always has letter ‘e’ in middle)

3 – reg-o (always has letter ‘e’ or ‘i’ in middle)

4 – aud-i-o (always has letter ‘i’ in middle)

BUT it doesn’t make much difference – they all go the same and have the same endings!

Level1

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		PERFECT	
am-o	I love	am-a-ba-m	I was loving	am-a-v-i	I loved
am-a-s	You love	am-a-ba-s	You were loving	am-a-v-isti	You loved
am-a-t	He loves	am-a-ba-t	He was loving	am-a-v-i-t	He loved
am-a-mus	We love	am-a-ba-mus	We were loving	am-a-v-i-mus	We loved
am-a-tis	You love	am-a-ba-tis	You were loving	am-a-v-is-tis	You loved
am-a-nt	They love	am-a-ba-nt	They were loving	am-a-v-eru-nt	They loved

SUM - PRESENT		SUM - IMPERFECT		SUM - PERFECT	
su-m	I am	era-m	I was	fu-i	I have been
e-s	You are	era-s	You were	fu-isti	You have been
es-t	He, she, it is	era-t	He, she, it was	fu-i-t	He has been
su-mus	We are	era-mus	We were	fu-i-mus	We have been
es-tis	You are	era-tis	You were	fu-is-tis	You have been
su-nt	They are	era-nt	They were	fu-eru-nt	They have been

6. IMPERATIVES, INFINITIVES, PARTICIPLES

Imperatives - present active

All levels

am-a! am-a-te! Love!

mon-e! mon-e-te! Warn!

reg-i! reg-i-te! Rule!

aud-i! aud-i-te! Listen!

Infinitives - present active + passive; perfect active + passive

Level 1

am-a-RE TO love

7. OTHER

Level1

- puer-i magistr-um non amant **quod** iratus est.

- **ubi** magistr-i vin-um bib-erunt?

- ad me spectas**ne**?

- vol-o bibe-**RE** vin-um.

Definitions, etc for the Grammar question (Q.3)

What?	What is it?	e.g. in Latin														
adjective	describing word for a noun	iratus magister														
adverb	describing word for a verb	mox! laet-e celer-iter														
conjunction	connecting word	et sed tamen, etc.														
preposition	place word + noun	prope agr-um cum serv-o														
pronoun	replacement word for a noun	hic ille is qui (relative)														
what case is [this noun]?	nominative accusative genitive dative ablative	a/us/[x] // ae/i/es am/um/em // as/os/es ae/i/is // arum/orum/um ae/o/i // is/is/ibus a/o/e // is/is/ibus														
why is this [noun] in [this] case?	nominative accusative genitive dative ablative	subject object OR ff prep. means 'of' means 'to/for' OR ff verb means 'b/w/f' OR ff prep.														
what is the	subject of the verb? object of the verb?	look for a NOUN in the nom. look for a NOUN in the acc. e.g., serv-us cib-um consum-it														
what gender is [this noun]?	feminine masculine neuter	-a -us -um														
what tense is this verb?	present imperfect perfect	nec-o neca-BA-m neca-(v)-i														
person in verb	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="3">SING.</td> <td>1</td> <td>I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>You</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>He</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">PL.</td> <td>1</td> <td>We</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>You</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Th</td> </tr> </table>	SING.	1	I	2	You	3	He	PL.	1	We	2	You	3	Th	1 st person singular present active of necavi = neco
SING.	1		I													
	2		You													
	3	He														
PL.	1	We														
	2	You														
	3	Th														
cardinal number	1, 2, 3, etc	unus, duo, tres, etc														
ordinal number	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , etc	primus, secundus, tertius, etc														
explain the connection between the Latin word [] and the English word []	e.g. iuvenem & juvenile	1. translate the Latin word 2. what does the English word mean? 3. connect the two														
E-L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - write out the Latin words (given underneath) - identify the subject and put it into the nom. (sing./pl.?) - ditto obj. and put it into the acc. (sing./pl.?) - give the verb the right person ending (o, s, t, mus, tis, nt), the right tense and note that <p>(1) = a, e.g., am-a-mus (2) = e, e.g., mon-e-mus (3) = e/i, e.g., curr-i-mus (4) = i, e.g., aud-i-mus</p>															

8. NUMBERS

Cardinal	Latin	Roman Numeral
Level1		
1	unus	I
2	duo	II
3	tres	III
4	quattuor	IV
5	quinque	V
6	sex	VI
7	septem	VII
8	octo	VIII
9	novem	IX
10	decem	X

Ordinal	Latin
Level1 & ff	
1 st	prim-us, prim-a, prim-um
2 nd	secund-us, secund-a, secund-um
3 rd	terti-us, terti-a, terti-um
4 th	quart-us, quart-a, quart-um
5 th	quint-us, quint-a, quint-um
6 th	sext-us, sext-a, sext-um
7 th	septim-us, septim-a, septim-um
8 th	octav-us, octav-a, octav-um
9 th	non-us, non-a, non-um
10 th	decim-us, decim-a, decim-um