

**Latin  
endings  
booklet –  
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, 187 words)
- numbers (1-10, 1<sup>st</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>)

### 2 – as above AND

- nouns (rex)
- adj.s (tristis, triste); **tristior**, **tristissimus**; irreg.s (bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, multus)
- pronouns (se, is, hic, ille)
- prepositions (ante, circum, inter, post, propter, super, // pro, sine, sub)
- verbs (future, pluperfect, **active** only; possum, eo + compounds, e.g., exeo)
- quamquam
- nonne/num?
- noli/nolite
- vocab (level 2, 128 words)
- numbers (11-20)

### 3 – as above AND

- nouns (dies)
- pronouns (qui, idem, ipse)
- verbs (present, future, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, **passive**; imperfect, active and passive, **subjunctive**; fero, volo, nolo)
- pples (present, PPPs, nom. + acc. only)
- time & place
- qui
- ut (purpose) + subjunctive
- impero ut (ind. Comm.) + subjunctive
- vocab (level 3, 57 words)
- numbers (21-100 + mille)

**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)**

### 4 – Sch. – as above AND

- nouns (manus)
- deponent verbs (present, future, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect)
- subjunctive (pluperfect, active)
- infinitives (present, perfect, active and passive)
- pples (present, PPPs, PAPs)
- ablative absolutes
- indirect statements
- cum + impf./pluperf. Subj.
- vocab (15 words)

# 1. NOUNS

<b>Level 1</b>		<b>1<sup>ST</sup> DECLENSION (FEMININE)</b>	
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	puell- <b>a</b>	
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	puell- <b>am</b>	
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	puell- <b>ae</b>	
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	puell- <b>ae</b>	
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	puell- <b>a</b>	
<b>PLURAL</b>	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	puell- <b>ae</b>	
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	puell- <b>as</b>	
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	puell- <b>arum</b>	
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	puell- <b>is</b>	
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	puell- <b>is</b>	
<b>Level 1</b>		<b>2<sup>ND</sup> DECLENSION (MASCULINE)</b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup> DECLENSION (NEUTER)</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	serv- <b>us</b>	bell- <b>um</b>
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	serv- <b>um</b>	bell- <b>um</b>
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	serv- <b>i</b>	bell- <b>i</b>
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	serv- <b>o</b>	bell- <b>o</b>
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	serv- <b>o</b>	bell- <b>o</b>
<b>PLURAL</b>	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	serv- <b>i</b>	bell- <b>a</b>
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	serv- <b>os</b>	bell- <b>a</b>
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	serv- <b>orum</b>	bell- <b>orum</b>
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	serv- <b>is</b>	bell- <b>is</b>
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	serv- <b>is</b>	bell- <b>is</b>
<b>Level 2</b>		<b>3<sup>RD</sup> DECLENSION (MASCULINE / FEMININE)</b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup> DECLENSION (NEUTER)</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	rex (can end o, r, s or x)	corpus
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	reg- <b>em</b>	corpus
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	reg- <b>is</b>	corpor- <b>is</b>
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	reg- <b>i</b>	corpor- <b>i</b>
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	reg- <b>e</b>	corpor- <b>e</b>
<b>PLURAL</b>	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	reg- <b>es</b>	corpor- <b>a</b>
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	reg- <b>es</b>	corpor- <b>a</b>
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	reg- <b>um</b>	corpor- <b>um</b>
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	reg- <b>ibus</b>	corpor- <b>ibus</b>
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	reg- <b>ibus</b>	corpor- <b>ibus</b>
<b>5<sup>th</sup> declension = Level 3 4<sup>th</sup> declension = Level 4</b>		<b>4<sup>TH</sup> DECLENSION (MASCULINE / FEMININE)</b>	<b>5<sup>TH</sup> DECLENSION (MASCULINE / FEMININE)</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	man- <b>us</b>	dies
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	man- <b>um</b>	di- <b>em</b>
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	man- <b>ūs</b>	di- <b>ei</b>
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	man- <b>ūi</b>	di- <b>ei</b>
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	man- <b>ū</b>	di- <b>e</b>
<b>PLURAL</b>	<i>nominative (subject)</i>	man- <b>ūs</b>	di- <b>es</b>
	<i>accusative (object)</i>	man- <b>ūs</b>	di- <b>es</b>
	<i>genitive (of)</i>	man- <b>ūum</b>	dier- <b>um</b>
	<i>dative (to, for)</i>	man- <b>ibus</b>	die- <b>bus</b>
	<i>ablative (by, with, from)</i>	man- <b>ibus</b>	die- <b>bus</b>

## 2. ADJECTIVES

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

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

3-3 (trist-is, trist-e)

<b>Level 2</b>		3 <sup>rd</sup> DECLENSION (MASC./FEM.)	3 <sup>RD</sup> DECLENSION (NEUT.)
<b>SING.</b>	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	tristis	trist- <b>e</b>
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	trist- <b>em</b>	trist- <b>e</b>
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	trist- <b>is</b>	trist- <b>is</b>
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	trist- <b>i</b>	trist- <b>i</b>
	<i>abl. (by, with, fm)</i>	trist- <b>i</b>	trist- <b>i</b>
<b>PLUR.</b>	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	trist- <b>es</b>	trist-i- <b>a</b>
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	trist- <b>es</b>	trist-i- <b>a</b>
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	trist-i- <b>um</b>	trist-i- <b>um</b>
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	trist- <b>ibus</b>	trist- <b>ibus</b>
	<i>abl. (by, with, fm)</i>	trist- <b>ibus</b>	trist- <b>ibus</b>

**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** matr-**es**; not-**um** templ-**um**

### Comparatives & superlatives (Level 2+)

WHAT	TRANSLATE?	HOW TO RECOGNISE?	E.G.?
comparative	more	adjective w/ <b>IOR</b>	laet- <b>IOR</b> fort- <b>IOR</b> trist- <b>IOR</b> -es
superlative	most, the most, very	adjective w/ <b>ISSIM</b> , <b>ERRIM</b> , or <b>ILLIM</b>	laet- <b>ISSIM</b> -us pulch- <b>ERRIM</b> -us fac- <b>ILLIM</b> -i

e.g.1, irat-ior serv-us; tristior-es filiae

e.g.,2 puer-i tristior-es quam puell-ae sunt OR puer-i tristior-es puell-is sunt

e.g.3 laetissim-us magister

**Irreg. adj.s (Level 2+)** - bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, multus – fill in the meanings below the words...

<b>POSITIVE</b>	<b>COMPARATIVE</b>	<b>SUPERLATIVE</b>
bon-us	mel- <b>IOR</b>	optim-us, -a, -um
mal-us	pe- <b>IOR</b>	pessim-us, -a, -um
magn-us	ma- <b>IOR</b>	maxim-us, -a, -um
parv-us	min- <b>OR</b>	minim-us, -a, -um
mult-us	plus	plurim-us, -a, -um

**3. ADVERBS** – fill in the meanings below the words...

<b>POSITIVE</b>	<b>COMPARATIVE</b>	<b>SUPERLATIVE</b>
laet- <b>E</b>	laet- <b>IUS</b>	laet- <b>ISSIM-E</b>
celer- <b>ITER</b>	celer- <b>IUS</b>	cel- <b>ERRIM-E</b>

## 4. PRONOUNS

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### Level1

ego/nos

tu/vos

		EGO/ NOS/WE	TU/YOU VOS/YOU
<b>SING.</b>	<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
<b>PLUR.</b>	<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

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### Level2

se

hic

ille

is

		SE
<b>SING./ PL.</b>	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	N/A
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	se
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	sui
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	sibi
	<i>abl. (by, with, fm)</i>	se

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	hic	haec	hoc	h-i	h-ae	haec
<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	h-os	h-as	haec
<i>gen. (of)</i>	huius	huius	huius	h-orum	h-arum	h-orum
<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	huic	huic	huic	h-is	h-is	h-is
<i>abl. (b/w/f)</i>	hoc	hac	hoc	h-is	h-is	h-is

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	ill-e	ill-a	ill-ud	ill-i	ill-ae	ill-a
<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	ill-um	ill-am	ill-ud	ill-os	ill-as	ill-a
<i>gen. (of)</i>	ill-ius	ill-ius	ill-ius	ill-orum	ill-arum	ill-orum
<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	ill-i	ill-i	ill-i	ill-is	ill-is	ill-is
<i>abl. (b/w/f)</i>	ill-o	ill-a	ill-o	ill-is	ill-is	ill-is

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	is	e-a	id	e-i	e-ae	e-a
<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	e-um	e-am	e-ud	e-os	e-as	e-a
<i>gen. (of)</i>	e-ius	e-ius	e-ius	e-orum	e-arum	e-orum
<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	e-i	e-i	e-i	e-is	e-is	e-is
<i>abl. (b/w/f)</i>	e-o	e-a	e-o	e-is	e-is	e-is

**Level3**

qui  
idem  
ipse

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	qui	qu-ae	qu-od	qu-i	qu-ae	qu-ae
<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	qu-em	qu-am	qu-od	qu-os	qu-as	qu-ae
<i>gen. (of)</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	qu-orum	qu-arum	qu-orum
<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	cu-i	cu-i	cu-i	qu-ibus	qu-ibus	qu-ibus
<i>abl. (b/w/f)</i>	qu-o	qu-a	qu-o	qu-ibus	qu-ibus	qu-ibus

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	idem	e-adem	idem	e-idem	e-aedem	e-adem
<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	e-undem	e-amdem	idem	e-osdem	e-asdem	e-adem
<i>gen. (of)</i>	e-iusdem	e-iusdem	e-iusdem	e-orundem	e-arundem	e-orundem
<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	e-idem	e-idem	e-idem	e-isdem	e-isdem	e-isdem
<i>abl. (b/w/f)</i>	e-odem	e-adem	e-odem	e-isdem	e-isdem	e-isdem

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	ips-e	ips-a	ips-ud	ips-i	ips-ae	ips-a
<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	ips-um	ips-am	ips-ud	ips-os	ips-as	ips-a
<i>gen. (of)</i>	ips-ius	ips-ius	ips-ius	ips-orum	ips-arum	ips-orum
<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	ips-i	ips-i	ips-i	ips-is	ips-is	ips-is
<i>abl. (b/w/f)</i>	ips-o	ips-a	ips-o	ips-is	ips-is	ips-is

## 5. 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

Prepositions/ **Level 2** (ante, circum, inter, post, pro, propter, sine, sub, super)

Preposition	Taking what case?	English meaning
ante	+ acc.	before, in front of
circum	+ acc.	around
inter	+ acc.	between, among
post	+ acc.	after, behind
propter	+ acc.	because of
super	+ acc.	over, above
<hr/>		
pro	+ abl.	on behalf of, in front of
sine	+ abl.	without
sub	+ abl.	under



## 6. 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 <b>was</b> loving	am-a-v-i	I <b>loved</b>
am-a-s	You love	am-a-ba-s	You <b>were</b> loving	am-a-v-isti	You <b>loved</b>
am-a-t	He loves	am-a-ba-t	He <b>was</b> loving	am-a-v-i-t	He <b>loved</b>
am-a-mus	We love	am-a-ba-mus	We <b>were</b> loving	am-a-v-i-mus	We <b>loved</b>
am-a-tis	You love	am-a-ba-tis	You <b>were</b> loving	am-a-v-is-tis	You <b>loved</b>
am-a-nt	They love	am-a-ba-nt	They <b>were</b> loving	am-a-v-eru-nt	They <b>loved</b>

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

### Level2

FUTURE, Conj. 1 & 2		FUTURE, Conj. 3 & 4		PLUPERFECT	
am-a-b-o	I <b>will</b> love	reg-a-m	I <b>will</b> rule	am-a-v-era-m	I <b>had</b> loved
am-a-bi-s	You <b>will</b> love	reg-e-s	You <b>will</b> rule	am-a-v-era-s	You <b>had</b> loved
am-a-bi-t	He <b>will</b> love	reg-e-t	He <b>will</b> rule	am-a-v-era-t	He <b>had</b> loved
am-a-bi-mus	We <b>will</b> love	reg-e-mus	We <b>will</b> rule	am-a-v-era-mus	We <b>had</b> loved
am-a-bi-tis	You <b>will</b> love	reg-e-tis	You <b>will</b> rule	am-a-v-era-tis	You <b>had</b> loved
am-a-bu-nt	They <b>will</b> love	reg-e-nt	They <b>will</b> rule	am-a-v-era-nt	They <b>had</b> loved
SUM - FUTURE					
er-o	I will be				
eri-s	You will be				
eri-t	He, she, it will b.				
eri-mus	We will be				
eri-tis	You will be				
eru-nt	They will be				

POSSUM - PRESENT		POSSUM - IMPERFECT		POSSUM - PERFECT	
possu-m	I am able	potera-m	I <b>was</b> able	potu-i	I have been able
pote-s	You are able	potera-s	You <b>were</b> able	potu-isti	You have been a.
potes-t	He, she or it is a.	potera-t	He, she or it <b>was</b> a.	potu-i-t	He has been able
possu-mus	We are able	potera-mus	We <b>were</b> able	potu-i-mus	We have been a.
potes-tis	You are able	potera-tis	You <b>were</b> able	potu-is-tis	You have been a.
possu-nt	They are able	potera-nt	They <b>were</b> able	potu-eru-nt	They have been a.
EO - PRESENT		EO- IMPERFECT		EO- PERFECT	
e-o	I go	i-ba-m	I <b>was</b> going	i-i	I went
i-s	You goe	i-ba-s	You <b>were</b> going	i-isti	You went
i-t	He, she or it goes	i-ba-t	He, she or it <b>was</b> g.	i-i-t	He went
i-mus	We go	i-ba-mus	We <b>were</b> going	i-i-mus	We went
i-tis	You go	i-ba-tis	You <b>were</b> going	i-is-tis	You went
eu-nt	They go	i-ba-nt	They <b>were</b> going	i-eru-nt	They went

### Level3

## THE PASSIVE (and note the change from am-a-t-us to am-a-t-i in the perfect/pluperfect)!

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		PERFECT	
am-o-r	I am loved	am-a-ba-r	I <b>was</b> being loved	am-a-t-us sum	I have <b>been</b> loved
am-a-ris	You are loved	am-a-ba-ris	You <b>were</b> being l.	am-a-t-us es	You have <b>been</b> l.ed
am-a-tur	He is loved	am-a-ba-tur	He <b>was</b> being l.	am-a-t-us est	He has <b>been</b> l.ed
am-a-mur	We are loved	am-a-ba-mur	We <b>were</b> being l.	am-a-t-i sumus	We have <b>been</b> l.ed
am-a-mini	You are loved	am-a-ba-mini	You <b>were</b> being l.	am-a-t-i estis	You have <b>been</b> l.ed
am-a-ntur	They are loved	am-a-ba-ntur	They <b>were</b> being l.	am-a-t-i sunt	They have <b>been</b> l.

FUTURE, Conj. 1 & 2		FUTURE, Conj. 3 & 4		PLUPERFECT	
am-a-b-or	I <b>will</b> be loved	reg-a-r	I <b>will</b> be ruled	am-a-t-us eram	I <b>had</b> been loved
am-a-be-ris	You <b>will</b> be l.ed	reg-e-ris	You <b>will</b> be ruled	am-a-t-us eras	You <b>had</b> been l.ed
am-a-bi-tur	He <b>will</b> be loved	reg-e-tur	He <b>will</b> be ruled	am-a-t-us erat	He <b>had</b> been loved
am-a-bi-mur	We <b>will</b> be loved	reg-e-mur	We <b>will</b> be ruled	am-a-t-i eramus	We <b>had</b> been l.ed
am-a-bi-mini	You <b>will</b> be loved	reg-e-mini	You <b>will</b> be ruled	am-a-t-i eratis	You <b>had</b> been l.ed
am-a-bu-ntur	They <b>will</b> be loved	reg-e-ntur	They <b>will</b> be ruled	am-a-t-i erant	They <b>had</b> been l.ed

vol-o, velle, vol-u-i  
 nol-o, nolle, nol-u-i  
 fer-o, fer-re, tul-i, la-t-us

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE!

IMPF. SUBJ. ACT.		IMPF. SUBJ. PASS.	
am-a-re-m	I <b>was</b> loving	am-a-re-r	I <b>was</b> being loved
am-a-re-s	You <b>were</b> loving	am-a-re-ris	You <b>were</b> being loved
am-a-re-t	He <b>was</b> loving	am-a-re-tur	He <b>was</b> being loved
am-a-re-mus	We <b>were</b> loving	am-a-re-mur	We <b>were</b> being loved
am-a-re-tis	You <b>were</b> loving	am-a-re-mini	You <b>were</b> being loved
am-a-re-nt	They <b>were</b> loving	am-a-re-ntur	They <b>were</b> being loved
PLUPERF. SUBJ. ACT.			
am-a-v-isse-m	I <b>had</b> loved		
am-a-v-isse-s	You <b>had</b> loved		
am-a-v-isse-t	He <b>had</b> loved		
am-a-v-isse-mus	We <b>had</b> loved		
am-a-v-isse-tis	You <b>had</b> loved		
am-a-v-isse-nt	They <b>had</b> loved		

## 7. 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

### Level 4

am-a-RI TO BE loved

---

am-a-v-i-SSE TO HAVE loved

am-a-t-us esse TO HAVE BEEN loved

N.B. am-a-t-us is the PPP and is used to form the perfect and pluperfect passive (see above, under Verbs)

Participles - present active, PPPs, PAPs

### Levels 3-4

Present active, am-a-ns / am-a-nt-es, loving

		M/F.	N.
SING.	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	am-a-ns	am-a-ns
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	am-a-nt-em	am-a-ns
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	am-a-nt-is	am-a-nt-is
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	am-a-nt-i	am-a-nt-i
	<i>abl. (b/w/f)</i>	am-a-nt-e	am-a-nt-e
PL.	<i>nom. (subj.)</i>	am-a-nt-es	am-a-nt-(i)a
	<i>acc. (obj.)</i>	am-a-nt-es	am-a-nt-(i)a
	<i>gen. (of)</i>	am-a-nt-(i)um	am-a-nt-(i)um
	<i>dat. (to, for)</i>	am-a-nt-ibus	am-a-nt-ibus
	<i>abl. (b/w/f)</i>	am-a-nt-ibus	am-a-nt-ibus

PPP, past passive participle, e.g., am-a-t-us, HAVING BEEN lovED  
 am-a-t-us, am-a-t-a, am-a-t-um (goes like bon-us, bon-a, bon-um)

PAP, past active participle, e.g., con-a-t-us, HAVING triED  
 con-a-t-us, con-a-t-a, con-a-t-um (goes like bon-us, bon-a, bon-um)

## 8. DEPONENTS (Level 4 ONLY)

Deponent verbs LOOK passive, ARE active – so they go like amo in the passive (see above).

Also, please note that a majority of them, because they are type 3, do not end -ri in the present passive infinitive (to be verbed) but end just -i - for this reason, people often get them confused with perfects (e.g., amav-i)! I don't know why I put an exclamation mark there.

DEPONENT VERBS				
Present	Infinitive	PAP	Conj.?	Meaning
con-or	con-a-ri	con-a-t-us	1	I try
egreg-i-or	egred-i	egress-us	3	I go out
hort-or	hort-a-ri	horta-t-us	1	I encourage
ingred-i-or	ingred-i	ingress-us	3	I go in
loqu-or	loqu-i	locut-us	3	I speak
mor-i-or	mor-i	mortu-us	3½	I die
pat-i-or	pat-i	pass-us	3½	I suffer, allow, let
proficisc-or	proficisc-i	profect-us	3	I set out
progred-i-or	progred-i	progress-us	3	I go <b>forth</b> , set out
sequ-or	sequ-i	secut-us	3	I follow

## 9. 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.

### Level2

- **quamquam** puer-i celer-iter labora-nt, puell-ae supera-nt.
- **nonne** Latina-m ama-s?
- **num** clamor-em faci-s?
- **noli** face-re clamor-em, serv-e! **nol-ite** face-re clamor-em, puell-ae!

### Level3

#### - time & place

THLACC – Graec-i Troi-am **decem ann-os** oppugna-ba-nt.

[TWWABL – Graec-i Troi-am **decim-o ann-o** cep-erunt.]

TWABL (+ abl. Instr.) – Graec-i equo Troi-am **noct-e** cep-erunt.

#### - qui

custod-es serv-os qui non iuva-ba-nt interfec-erunt.

custod-es serv-os quos regin-a amav-it interfec-erunt.

#### - purpose - ut + subj.

custod-es serv-os interfec-erunt ut urbem defende-re-nt.

#### - ind. comm. - impero + dat. + ut + subj.

custod-es serv-is imperav-erunt ut cibum para-re-nt.

### Level4

#### - abl. abs.

1. custod-ibus dormie-**nt**-ibus, serv-i effug-erunt.

2. verb-is reg-is audit-is, serv-i perterrit-i erant.

3. host-ibus urbem ingress-is, feminae fug-erunt.

#### - ind. st.s

rex di-x-it se regin-am non vid-isse.

#### - cum + subj.

regin-a, cum reg-em vid-isse-t, laet-a non erat.

### 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	<b>mox!</b> <b>diu!</b> , etc laet-e celer-iter														
conjunction	connecting word	et sed tamen, etc														
preposition	place word + noun (in acc. OR abl.)	prope agr-um cum serv-o														
pronoun,  incl. personal pronoun (I, you)	replacement word for a noun	hic ille, is qui (relative) ego, tu														
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 <b>OR ff prep.</b> means 'of' means 'to/for' OR ff verb means 'b/w/f' OR ff prep.														
what is the	<b>subject</b> of the verb? <b>object</b> of the verb?	look for a NOUN in the <b>nom.</b> look for a NOUN in the <b>acc.</b> e.g., <b>serv-us</b> <b>cib-um</b> consum-it														
what gender is [this noun]?	feminine masculine neuter	-a -us -um														
find a verb in the	present imperfect pluperfect PPP	nec-o neca-BA-m necav-ERA-m necatus														
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 <sup>st</sup> person singular present active of necavi = neco
SING.	1		I													
	2		You													
	3	He														
PL.	1	We														
	2	You														
	3	Th														
why is this verb in the subj.?	ut	+ purpose + ind. comm.														
cardinal number	1, 2, 3, etc	unus, duo, tres, etc														
ordinal number	1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> , etc	primus, secundus, tertius, etc														
comparison of adj. - positive - comparative - superlative	- the adj. - MORE adj. - MOST adj.	- irat-us - irat- <b>IOR</b> - irat- <b>ISSIM</b> -us														
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. explain the connection														
E-L  E.g., <i>The slave-girl loves the slave</i> ancill-a, -ae (1) am-o (1) serv-us (2) <i>ancill-a serv-um amat</i>	- 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 <b>person</b> ending (o, s, t, mus, tis, nt), the right <b>tense</b> and note that verbs type (1) = a, e.g., am- <b>a</b> -mus (2) = e, e.g., mon- <b>e</b> -mus (3) = e/i, e.g., curr- <b>i</b> -mus (4) = i, e.g., aud- <b>i</b> -mus															

## 10. NUMBERS

Cardinal	Latin	Roman Numeral
<b>Level1</b>		
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
<b>Level2</b>		
11	un-decim	XI
12	duo-decim	XII
13	tre-decim	XIII
14	quattuor-decim	XIV
15	quin-decim	XV
16	se-decim	XVI
17	septen-decim	XVII
18	duo-de-viginti	XVIII
19	un-de-viginti	XIX
20	viginti	XX
<b>Level3-4</b>		
30	triginta	XXX
40	quadraginta	XL
50	quingaginta	L
60	sexaginta	LX
70	septuaginta	LXX
80	octoginta	LXXX
90	nonaginta	XC
100	centum	C
1000	mille	M

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