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Introduction

This book is intended to save you from having to write too many grammar notes, and to ensure that you have a place to look up important information. It also means that you will have somewhere from which to learn things. Please bear in mind the following information when using it.

1. You need to be organised about what you learn from it and when. Common Entrance Latin – as you probably know by now – operates at a number of different levels, each requiring more vocabulary and grammatical knowledge. This book contains most of what is on the CE syllabus and CASE syllabus, but it does not contain all of it, and it does not always tell you what is required for each level.
2. Although it looks as though there is a lot to learn, the main point of the book is actually to show you how to spot patterns and therefore avoid having to learn huge amounts by heart.
3. This book needs your input. If you spot mistakes in it, or if you think areas of it could be improved, then say something! The next generation of St. Aubyns pupils will thank you for it.

JEB

April MMIX

Nouns

Cases

In English you can tell what job a noun does in a sentence by where it comes in the sentence, or what goes immediately in front of it. In Latin, you can tell by looking at the ending of the noun. These tell you what case the noun is in, and therefore what job it does in the sentence.

There are six cases in Latin:

Case Name	Job in the sentence	Example
Nominative	Subject	<i><u>Bill</u> did it.</i>
Vocative	Talking to	<i><u>George</u>, don't do that!</i>
Accusative	Object and after some prepositions	<i>The teacher doesn't like <u>Sid</u></i>
Genitive	'of' (particularly possession)	<i>Amy has <u>Sid's</u> pen (the pen <u>of</u> Sid)</i>
Dative	'to' or 'for' (particularly indirect object)	<i>Amy gives the pen <u>to</u> Sid</i>
Ablative	'by', 'with' or 'from' and after some prepositions	<i>Sid writes the essay <u>with</u> his pen</i>

You need to learn the names and jobs of these cases, and you must learn them in the order they are written out above.

Each declension (or pattern of endings) of nouns is set out on the next few pages. You should aim to learn the pattern words by heart.

When you look up a noun in a dictionary or wordlist you will get its nominative singular and its genitive singular, its gender and possibly also a number to show which declension it belongs to. For 2nd and 3rd declension nouns, you work out the stem of the word by taking off the ending (either *-i* or *-is* respectively) from the genitive singular.

The basic uses of cases are given above. For Level 3 and CASE you also need to know the use of cases for phrases of time and place.

Time	Accusative: time for Ablative: time when	<i>tres dies - <u>for</u> three days</i> <i>tertio die - <u>on</u> the third day</i>
Place	Accusative: motion towards Ablative: motion from Locative: at a place	<i>Romam - <u>to</u> Rome</i> <i>Roma - <u>from</u> Rome</i> <i>Romae - <u>at</u> Rome</i>

1st Declension

These nouns are mostly feminine, and they all follow the same pattern:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puella <u>a</u>	puell <u>ae</u>
Vocative	puella <u>a</u>	puell <u>ae</u>
Accusative	puell <u>am</u>	puell <u>as</u>
Genitive	puell <u>ae</u>	puell <u>arum</u>
Dative	puell <u>ae</u>	puell <u>is</u>
Ablative	puella <u>a</u>	puell <u>is</u>

2nd Declension

These nouns are mostly masculine. Although there is more variation, the basic pattern is as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	serv <u>us</u>	serv <u>i</u>
Vocative	serv <u>e</u>	serv <u>i</u>
Accusative	serv <u>um</u>	serv <u>os</u>
Genitive	serv <u>i</u>	serv <u>orum</u>
Dative	serv <u>o</u>	serv <u>is</u>
Ablative	serv <u>o</u>	serv <u>is</u>

This is the pattern for the 2nd declension that you need to learn, but you also need to be aware of the three variations over the page.

1. There are two different types of nouns ending in *-er* which look almost identical, but in the *magister* type the *-e-* drops out of the stem and in the *puer* type it stays. You tell the difference when you look a word up by checking its genitive singular.
2. Neuter nouns have particular patterns. Nominative, Vocative and Accusative are always identical, and in the plural they end in *-a*. All 2nd declension neuter nouns follow the same pattern as *bellum*.

magister magistri 2 m. teacher

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	magister	magistri
Vocative	magister	magistri
Accusative	magistr <u>um</u>	magistr <u>os</u>
Genitive	magistri	magistr <u>orum</u>
Dative	magistri	magistr <u>is</u>
Ablative	magistr <u>o</u>	magistr <u>is</u>

puer pueri 2 m. boy

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puer	pueri
Vocative	puer	pueri
Accusative	puer <u>um</u>	puer <u>os</u>
Genitive	pueri	puer <u>orum</u>
Dative	puer <u>o</u>	puer <u>is</u>
Ablative	puer <u>o</u>	puer <u>is</u>

bellum belli 2 n. war

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	bell <u>um</u>	bell <u>a</u>
Vocative	bell <u>um</u>	bell <u>a</u>
Accusative	bell <u>um</u>	bell <u>a</u>
Genitive	bell <u>i</u>	bell <u>orum</u>
Dative	bell <u>o</u>	bell <u>is</u>
Ablative	bell <u>o</u>	bell <u>is</u>

Remember - you check whether a 2nd declension noun ending in *-er* goes like *magister* or *puer* by checking the genitive singular; *bellum* is the pattern for all the 2nd declension neuter nouns.

3rd Declension

Most textbooks give large numbers of pattern words for the 3rd declension. In fact, you only need to learn one, provided that whenever you learn a 3rd declension noun you take care also to learn its genitive singular. You must do this because these nouns often have different stems in all cases except nominative and vocative singular. This is the pattern for the 3rd Declension:

rex regis 3 m. king

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	rex	reg <u>e</u> s
Vocative	rex	reg <u>e</u> s
Accusative	reg <u>e</u> m	reg <u>e</u> s
Genitive	reg <u>i</u> s	reg <u>u</u> m
Dative	reg <u>i</u>	reg <u>i</u> b <u>u</u> s
Ablative	reg <u>e</u>	reg <u>i</u> b <u>u</u> s

3rd declension nouns exist in all 3 genders. Masculine and feminine nouns decline in exactly the same way. Neuter nouns follow the rules mentioned under the 2nd declension. The word *opus* means 'job' or 'task' and you would find it written out in a book like this:

opus, operis 3 n. task

It declines like this:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	opus	oper <u>a</u>
Vocative	opus	oper <u>a</u>
Accusative	opus	oper <u>a</u>
Genitive	oper <u>i</u> s	oper <u>u</u> m
Dative	oper <u>i</u>	oper <u>i</u> b <u>u</u> s
Ablative	oper <u>e</u>	oper <u>i</u> b <u>u</u> s

Note the identical nominative, vocative and accusatives, the plurals in -a and the change of stem which can be worked out from the genitive.

4th Declension

These are only needed for CASE. There are not many 4th declension nouns, but you need to be careful not to confuse them with 2nd declension nouns in *-us*. *exercitus* means 'army'. It would be written out like this:

exercitus exercitus 4 m. army

And it declines as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	exercit <u>us</u>	exercit <u>us</u>
Vocative	exercit <u>us</u>	exercit <u>us</u>
Accusative	exercit <u>um</u>	exercit <u>us</u>
Genitive	exercit <u>us</u>	exercit <u>uum</u>
Dative	exercit <u>ui</u>	exercit <u>ibus</u>
Ablative	exercit <u>u</u>	exercit <u>ibus</u>

The other 4th declension nouns set are: *domus* - 'house'; *manus* - 'hand' or 'band of men' and *portus* - 'harbour'. *Domus* and *manus* are (unsurprisingly) very common.

5th Declension

These are needed for Level 3 and CASE. The 5th declension is also small, but some of the words are very common - for example *res* meaning 'thing', 'affair' or 'event'.

res rei 5 f. thing

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	res	res
Vocative	res	res
Accusative	re <u>m</u>	res
Genitive	rei	rer <u>um</u>
Dative	rei	re <u>bus</u>
Ablative	re	re <u>bus</u>

As you might suspect from looking at the endings, they are really extreme variations on the basic pattern of the 3rd Declension. Learn them if you can, but only once you have *puella*, *seruus* and *rex* fixed firmly in your head.

Adjectives

Agreement

Adjectives agree with the noun they describe in terms of case, number and gender. In other words they have to match the noun they describe: if that noun is genitive plural and neuter, then so must the adjective be. This means that adjectives potentially need three sets of endings – one for each gender. You will know the endings anyway, but you need to make sure that whenever you learn a new adjective you know which of the following patterns it follows.

Mixed 1st and 2nd Declension Adjectives

Broadly speaking, adjectives come in two types. The first is mixed 1st and 2nd declension, and has the following form:

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nominative	bon <u>us</u>	bona	bon <u>um</u>
	Vocative	bone	bona	bon <u>um</u>
	Accusative	bon <u>um</u>	bona <u>m</u>	bon <u>um</u>
	Genitive	boni	bona <u>e</u>	boni
	Dative	bono	bona <u>e</u>	bono
	Ablative	bono	bona	bono
Plur.	Nominative	boni	bona <u>e</u>	bona
	Vocative	boni	bona <u>e</u>	bona
	Accusative	bono <u>s</u>	bona <u>s</u>	bona
	Genitive	bono <u>rum</u>	bona <u>rum</u>	bono <u>rum</u>
	Dative	boni <u>s</u>	boni <u>s</u>	boni <u>s</u>
	Ablative	boni <u>s</u>	boni <u>s</u>	boni <u>s</u>

As you can see, this has masculine endings like *servus*, feminine endings like *puella* and neuter endings like *bellum*. (That's why they are called mixed 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.) You also get this type of adjective ending in -er, and just like the 2nd declension nouns these adjectives either drop the -e- or keep it. You can tell which by looking at how they are written out in a word list:

sacer sacra sacrum *sacred* - this drops the -e- like *magister*.

miser misera miserum *wretched* - this keeps the -e- like *puer*.

3rd Declension Adjectives

This is the second type of adjective. The good news is that they only really have one set of endings – those of the 3rd declension nouns – but there are some variations. First, this is the basic pattern:

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nominative	felix	felix	felix
	Vocative	felix	felix	felix
	Accusative	felic <u>em</u>	felic <u>em</u>	felix
	Genitive	felic <u>is</u>	felic <u>is</u>	felic <u>is</u>
	Dative	felic <u>i</u>	felic <u>i</u>	felic <u>i</u>
	Ablative	felic <u>i</u>	felic <u>i</u>	felic <u>i</u>
Plur.	Nominative	felic <u>es</u>	felic <u>es</u>	felic <u>ia</u>
	Vocative	felic <u>es</u>	felic <u>es</u>	felic <u>ia</u>
	Accusative	felic <u>es</u>	felic <u>es</u>	felic <u>ia</u>
	Genitive	felic <u>ium</u>	felic <u>ium</u>	felic <u>ium</u>
	Dative	felic <u>ibus</u>	felic <u>ibus</u>	felic <u>ibus</u>
	Ablative	felic <u>ibus</u>	felic <u>ibus</u>	felic <u>ibus</u>

There are three major changes from 3rd declension nouns that are common to almost all 3rd declension adjectives:

1. Dative and ablative singular both end in -i
2. Genitive plural ends in -ium
3. Neuter plural ends in -ia

Any adjective that follows the pattern above will usually be written out like a 3rd declension noun:

felix felicitas *lucky*

ingens ingentis *huge*

However, there are also adjectives which have a slightly different neuter. You will find them written out showing both genitive singular and neuter – for example:

tristis tristis triste *sad* or possibly

facilis -is facile *easy*

Here is the pattern for *tristis*:

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nominative	tristis	tristis	triste
	Vocative	tristis	tristis	triste
	Accusative	tristem	tristem	triste
	Genitive	tristis	tristis	tristis
	Dative	tristi	tristi	tristi
	Ablative	tristi	tristi	tristi
Plur.	Nominative	tristes	tristes	tristia
	Vocative	tristes	tristes	tristia
	Accusative	tristes	tristes	tristia
	Genitive	tristium	tristium	tristium
	Dative	tristibus	tristibus	tristibus
	Ablative	tristibus	tristibus	tristibus

You should have spotted by now that if you learn your vocabulary properly, and if you know *puella*, *servus* and *rex*, then adjectives do not involve any extra learning.

Comparison of Adjectives

The 'normal' form of an adjective – like good, or sad, or fat, or purple – is called the **positive**. If you want to make a comparison between two things – my cat is fatter than your cat – then you use a **comparative**. 'Fatter' is a comparative. Comparatives in Latin are formed by adding *-ior* to the stem of the positive adjective. If you want to say that your cat is the fattest of all, then you are using a **superlative**. Fattest is a superlative. In Latin you form a superlative by adding either *-issimus*, *-errimus* or sometimes *-illimus* to the stem of the positive adjective.

For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
obesus (<i>fat</i>)	obesior (<i>fatter</i>)	obesissimus (<i>fattest</i>)
tristis (<i>sad</i>)	tristior (<i>sadder</i>)	tristissimus (<i>saddest</i>)
pulcher (<i>beautiful</i>)	pulchrior (<i>more beautiful</i>)	pulcherrimus (<i>most beautiful</i>)
facilis (<i>easy</i>)	facilior (<i>easier</i>)	facillimus (<i>easiest</i>)

Some adjectives have irregular comparatives and superlatives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bonus (<i>good</i>)	melior (<i>better</i>)	optimus (<i>best</i>)
magnus (<i>big</i>)	maior (<i>bigger</i>)	maximus (<i>biggest</i>)
malus (<i>bad</i>)	peior (<i>worse</i>)	pessimus (<i>worst</i>)
parvus (<i>small</i>)	minor (<i>smaller</i>)	minimus (<i>smallest</i>)
multus (<i>many</i>)	plus (<i>more</i>)	plurimus (<i>most</i>)

You need to learn these irregular comparisons as vocabulary items – if you don't they will catch you out.

Since comparatives and superlatives are adjectives so they need multiple sets of endings. Superlatives in Latin decline like bonus. Comparatives are essentially 3rd declension adjectives, but they have some slight differences in their endings. Here is the pattern for *melior*, the comparative of *bonus*. You don't need to learn it as a separate pattern, but you do need to spot the differences between it and *felix* and *ingens* and remember them. All comparatives ending in *-ior* follow this pattern.

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nominative	melior	melior	melius
	Vocative	melior	melior	melius
	Accusative	melio rem	melio rem	melius
	Genitive	melio ris	melio ris	melio ris
	Dative	melio ri	melio ri	melio ri
	Ablative	melio re	melio re	melio re
Plur.	Nominative	melio res	melio res	melio ra
	Vocative	melio res	melio res	melio ra
	Accusative	melio res	melio res	melio ra
	Genitive	melio rum	melio rum	melio rum
	Dative	melio ribus	melio ribus	melio ribus
	Ablative	melio ribus	melio ribus	melio ribus

The Latin for 'than' is *quam*.

e.g. *feles meus obesior est quam felis tuus* – *My cat is fatter than your cat.*

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

In English these are I, we, you, he, she, it and they.

1st Person Pronoun

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ego (<i>I</i>)	nos (<i>we</i>)
Accusative	me (<i>me</i>)	nos (<i>us</i>)
Genitive	mei (<i>of me</i>)	nostrum (<i>of us</i>)
Dative	mihi (<i>to/for me</i>)	nobis (<i>to/for us</i>)
Ablative	me (<i>by/with/from me</i>)	nobis (<i>by/with/from us</i>)

2nd Person Pronoun

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	tu (<i>you</i>)	vos (<i>you</i>)
Accusative	te (<i>you</i>)	vos (<i>you</i>)
Genitive	tui (<i>of you</i>)	vestrum (<i>of you</i>)
Dative	tibi (<i>to/for you</i>)	vobis (<i>to/for you</i>)
Ablative	te (<i>by/with/from you</i>)	vobis (<i>by/with/from you</i>)

3rd Person Pronoun

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nominative	is (<i>he</i>)	ea (<i>she</i>)	id (<i>it</i>)
	Accusative	eum (<i>him</i>)	eam (<i>her</i>)	id (<i>it</i>)
	Genitive	eius (<i>of him</i>)	eius (<i>of her</i>)	eius (<i>of it</i>)
	Dative	ei (<i>to/for him</i>)	ei (<i>to/for her</i>)	ei (<i>to/for it</i>)
	Ablative	eo (<i>by him</i>)	ea (<i>by her</i>)	eo (<i>by it</i>)
Plur.	Nominative	ei (<i>they</i>)	eae (<i>they</i>)	ea (<i>they</i>)
	Accusative	eos (<i>them</i>)	eas (<i>them</i>)	ea (<i>them</i>)
	Genitive	eorum (<i>of them</i>)	earum (<i>of them</i>)	eorum (<i>of them</i>)
	Dative	eis (<i>to/for them</i>)	eis (<i>to/for them</i>)	eis (<i>to/for them</i>)
	Ablative	eis (<i>by them</i>)	eis (<i>by them</i>)	eis (<i>by them</i>)

Notice that there is no vocative with any of these pronouns. Notice also that while the 1st and 2nd person pronouns do not show different genders the 3rd person pronoun does.

The third person pronoun is very important. You must learn it by heart. Not only is it very common in its own right, but it also provides the pattern for a number of other words in Latin. It is traditional to learn the singular reading across (i.e. *is, ea, id; eum, eam, id* etc.) and the plural reading down (i.e. *ei, eos, eorum, eis, eis* etc.). This highlights two important things – first the similarity between the singular of *is* and the singulars of several other pronouns, second the fact that the plural endings are identical to those of a *bonus*-type adjective.

Relative Pronoun

The relative pronoun is ‘who’ or ‘which’ and again you must learn it. Be careful to learn the meanings too.

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nominative	qui(<i>who</i>)	quae (<i>who</i>)	quod (<i>who</i>)
	Accusative	quem (<i>whom</i>)	quam (<i>whom</i>)	quod (<i>which</i>)
	Genitive	cuius (<i>of whom</i>)	cuius (<i>of whom</i>)	cuius (<i>of which</i>)
	Dative	cui(<i>to/for whom</i>)	cui(<i>to/for whom</i>)	cui(<i>to/for which</i>)
	Ablative	quo (<i>by whom</i>)	qua (<i>by whom</i>)	quo (<i>by which</i>)
Plur.	Nominative	qui (<i>who</i>)	quae (<i>who</i>)	quae (<i>who</i>)
	Accusative	quos (<i>whom</i>)	quas (<i>whom</i>)	quae (<i>which</i>)
	Genitive	quorum (<i>of whom</i>)	quarum (<i>of whom</i>)	quorum (<i>of which</i>)
	Dative	quibus (<i>to/for whom</i>)	quibus (<i>to/for whom</i>)	quibus (<i>to/for which</i>)
	Ablative	quibus (<i>to/for whom</i>)	quibus (<i>to/for whom</i>)	quibus (<i>to/for which</i>)

The relative pronoun refers (relates) to something in a different clause in the sentence. It will most often be next to the noun to which it refers. However, its case is determined by the clause in which it is placed, so you must be careful to translate it properly and get the case exactly correct. If you don't then the sentence will not make sense.

hic est magister cuius pecuniam celavi – *This is the teacher whose money (the money of whom) I hid.*

hic est corpus militis quem hostes necaverunt – *This is the body of the soldier whom the enemy killed.*

Demonstratives

These literally demonstrate or point out things. *hic* means 'this', *ille* means 'that'. They can be used either as adjectives or pronouns.

hic, haec, hoc

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nominative	hic	haec	hoc
	Accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
	Genitive	huius	huius	huius
	Dative	huic	huic	huic
	Ablative	hoc	hac	hoc
Plur.	Nominative	hi	hae	haec
	Accusative	hos	has	haec
	Genitive	horum	harum	horum
	Dative	his	his	his
	Ablative	his	his	his

ille, illa, illud

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Nominative	ille	illa	illud
	Accusative	illum	illam	illud
	Genitive	illius	illius	illius
	Dative	illi	illi	illi
	Ablative	illo	illa	illo
Plur.	Nominative	illi	illae	ilia
	Accusative	illos	illas	illa
	Genitive	illorum	illarum	illorum
	Dative	illis	illis	illis
	Ablative	illis	illis	illis

If you have learned *is* and *qui* properly then you might not need to learn these by heart. The fact that they are most often used as adjectives should help too, as they will agree with the noun they describe.

Other Pronouns

You will have noticed by now that *qui*, *hic* and *ille* follow a pattern similar to *is*. There are some other pronouns you need to know that also follow roughly the same pattern.

Reflexive Pronoun

A reflexive pronoun refers to the subject of the verb. For 1st and 2nd person reflexives, Latin uses the normal 1st and 2nd person pronouns. For the 3rd person it uses *se* – the 3rd person reflexive pronoun. *se* exists in 4 cases but it doesn't distinguish between number or gender – you can tell that from the subject.

Accusative	se	<i>himself/herself/itself/themselves</i>
Genitive	sui	<i>of himself/of herself/of itself/of themselves</i>
Dative	sibi	<i>to himself/to herself/to itself/to themselves (or for)</i>
Ablative	se	<i>by himself/by herself/by itself/by themselves (or with, or from)</i>

Demonstrative Adjective

There is a third less common demonstrative adjective: *idem* means 'the same', and is made up of the 3rd person pronoun with *-dem* added.

Emphatic Adjective or Pronoun

Emphatic means adding emphasis or highlighting. *ipse* declines in a similar fashion to *is* and means 'self'. It can act both as an adjective and a pronoun.

For example:

regina ipse venit - *The queen herself came (adjective)*

ipse reginam vidit - *I saw the queen myself (pronoun)*

	Singular			Plural		
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
Acc	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
Gen.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
Dat.	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Abl.	ipso	ipsa	ipso	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

Verbs

The whole tables of verbs laid out in textbooks can look very daunting, which is why they are left to the end of this section. In fact, there are a number of underlying patterns that I have tried to outline in the following pages. If you can grasp them they will go a long way towards helping you translate successfully.

Personal Endings

Essentially, the form of a verb in Latin answers three questions. *Who* is doing something, *what* they are doing, and *when* the action happens. The *what* is a matter of learning your vocabulary. The *who* and the *when* are determined by the verb's endings. Of the two, the *who* is by far the most important, and it is shown by the personal ending. These endings appear in exactly this form in every active tense except one, and you must learn them by heart.

1 st person singular	-o or -m	I
2 nd person singular	-s	you
3 rd person singular	-t	he/she/it
1 st person plural	-mus	we
2 nd person plural	-tis	you
3 rd person plural	-nt	they

Conjugations and Principal Parts

When you look up a verb it is almost always presented in the same way:

1st person singular, present tense	Present Infinitive	1st person singular, perfect tense	Supine	English meaning
amo	amare	amavi	amatum	<i>love</i>

If the verb only has three principal parts listed then they will be the first three, and that means that the verb cannot be made passive. These first three principal parts are all pretty obvious in terms of meaning – taken together they tell you what conjugation the verb is and they also tell you its perfect stem. That is all the information you need to form all five of its active tenses and the present, future and imperfect passive..

You only need the 4th principal part for Level 3 and CASE. The supine is an obscure sort of verbal noun that you will never see. However, if you change the –m to –s then you get the past passive participle and that is very common. It also gives you all the information you need to form the perfect passive tenses.

Present or Future?

You should have no problem spotting future tenses of 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs. The 3rd and 4th conjugations are trickier, as they look like present tenses. The only way round this problem is to know your principal parts. If you come across a verb ending in -et or similar, think of its principal parts. If its first principal part ends in -eo then you have a present tense in front of you. If not, it's future.

Which past tense is which?

There are three past tenses that you know in Latin. People sometimes confuse them in various ways.

Their meanings are as follows. The pluperfect means 'had' - it is further in the past than the perfect. The imperfect tense is in some way continuous or incomplete. It is usually translated as 'was -ing' but can also mean 'used to'. The perfect tense is a completed action, and is usually translated '-ed', although it also has the meaning 'has -ed'.

In other words:

Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
we <i>were</i> ruling (we <i>used to</i> rule)	we <i>ruled</i> we <i>have</i> ruled	we <i>had</i> ruled

The best way to tell them apart in Latin is like this. With only one exception (*sum* and its compounds) all Latin verbs form their imperfect tenses with -ba- followed by the personal ending. **If you see -ba- towards the end of a verb it is imperfect.** The perfect and the pluperfect are formed from the perfect stem. (This is why you need to learn your principal parts.) You can tell them apart by looking at the endings. You should learn the perfect endings off by heart - if you have done that you can spot the pluperfect easily because it has the letters -era- immediately before the personal ending. The most confusing part is the 3rd person plural. Perfects end in -erunt, pluperfects end in -erant, which means you need to look carefully for that -a-.

Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
rege <u>ba</u> m	rexi	rexe <u>ra</u> m
rege <u>ba</u> s	rexi <u>ti</u>	rexe <u>ra</u> s
rege <u>ba</u> t	rexi <u>t</u>	rexe <u>ra</u> t
rege <u>ba</u> mus	rexi <u>mus</u>	rexe <u>ra</u> mus
rege <u>ba</u> tis	rexi <u>tis</u>	rexe <u>ra</u> tis
rege <u>ba</u> nt	rexe <u>ru</u> nt	rexe <u>ra</u> nt

Infinitives

Up to Level 3, the only infinitives that concern you are Present Active Infinitives.

	1 st Conj.	2 nd Conj.	3 rd Conj.	4 th Conj.
Present Active	amare	monere	regere	audire

However, for CASE you also need to know these:

	1 st Conj.	2 nd Conj.	3 rd Conj.	4 th Conj.
Present Passive	amari	moneri	regi	audiri
Perfect Active	amavisse	monuisse	rexisse	audivisse
Perfect Passive	amatus esse	monitus esse	rectus esse	auditus esse
Future Active	amaturus esse	moniturus esse	recturus esse	auditurus esse
Future Passive	amatum iri	monitum iri	rectum iri	auditum iri

Imperatives

Imperatives (orders) should be easy to spot. Look for speech marks and an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence. They are formed by using the verb stem by itself for the singular, and adding *-te* for the plural. 3rd conjugation verbs are a slight variation on this. They have consonant stems, so the singular imperative is stem + *-e*, and the plural is stem + *-ite*.

	Singular Imperative	Plural Imperative
porto (1 st conjugation)	porta	portate
teneo (2 nd conjugation)	tene	tenete
curro (3 rd conjugation)	curre	currite
audio (4 th conjugation)	audi	audite

However, there are 4 common verbs that do not fit this pattern:

	Singular Imperative	Plural Imperative
dico	dic	dicite
duco	duc	ducite
fero	fer	ferte
facio	fac	facite

Participles

Participles are adjectives made from verbs. Like infinitives they come in three tenses – perfect, present and future. Because they are adjectives they need to decline. Present participles go like *ingens*, perfect and future participles like *bonus*.

	1 st Conj.	2 nd Conj.	3 rd Conj.	4 th Conj.
Present Participle (Active)	amans amantis	monens monentis	regens regentis	audiens audientis
Perfect Participle (Passive)	amatus -a -um	monitus -a -um	rectus -a -um	auditus -a -um
Future Participle (Active)	amaturus -a -um	moniturus -a -um	recturus -a -um	auditurus -a -um

Passives

As with the active tenses, there are patterns in passive endings that make your life considerably easier.

First of all, the present, future and imperfect tenses are all formed from the active equivalent in exactly the same way:

1 st person singular	-o ↔ -or <i>or</i> -m ↔ -r	amab am ↔ amab ar
2 nd person singular	-s ↔ -ris	amab as ↔ amab aris
3 rd person singular	-t ↔ -tur	amab at ↔ amab atur
1 st person plural	-mus ↔ -mur	amab amus ↔ amab amur
2 nd person plural	-tis ↔ -mini	amab atis ↔ amab amini
3 rd person plural	-nt ↔ ntur	amab ant ↔ amab antur

The point of the ↔ symbol is that it is a reminder that this is like an equation that can be read both ways. The same rule (with two minor exceptions) changes active to passive and passive to active. The perfect and pluperfect tenses are both formed by adding a bit of the verb 'to be' to the past passive participle. (In other words rather like the *passé composé* in French.)

What this means is that you don't need to learn any extra endings in order to be able to do passive verbs – the only things you need to learn are the contents of the box above and the form of the perfect passive

Indicative Verb Tables

Present Indicative Active			
amo	moneo	rego	audio
amas	mones	regis	audis
amat	monet	regit	audit
amamus	monemus	regimus	audimus
amatis	monetis	regitis	auditis
amant	monent	regunt	audiunt

Future Indicative Active			
amabo	monebo	regam	audiam
amabis	monebis	reges	audies
amabit	monebit	reget	audiet
amabimus	monebimus	regemus	audiemus
amabitis	monebitis	regetis	audietis
amabunt	monebunt	regent	audient

Imperfect Indicative Active			
amabam	monebam	regebam	audiebam
amabas	monebas	regebas	audiebas
amabat	monebat	regebat	audiebat
amabamus	monebamus	regebamus	audiebamus
amabatis	monebatis	regebatis	audiebatis
amabant	monebant	regebant	audiebant

Perfect Indicative Active			
amavi	monui	rexii	audivi
amavisti	monuisti	rexisti	audivisti
amavit	monuit	rexit	audivit
amavimus	monuimus	reximus	audivimus
amavistis	monuistis	rexistis	audivistis
amaverunt	monuerunt	rexerunt	audiverunt

Pluperfect Indicative Active			
amaveram	monueram	rexeram	audiveram
amaveras	monueras	rexeras	audiveras
amaverat	monuerat	rexerat	audiverat
amaveramus	monueramus	rexeramus	audiveramus
amaveratis	monueratis	rexeratis	audiveratis
amaverant	monuerant	rexerant	audiverant

Present Indicative Passive			
amor	moneor	regor	audior
amaris	moneris	regeris	audiris
amatur	monetur	regitur	auditur
amamur	monemur	regimur	audimur
amamini	monemini	regimini	audimini
amantur	monentur	reguntur	audiuntur

Future Indicative Passive			
amabor	monebor	regar	audiar
amaberis	moneberis	regeris	audieris
amabitur	monebitur	regetur	audietur
amabimur	monebimur	regemur	audiemur
amabimini	monebimini	regemini	audiemini
amabuntur	monebuntur	regentur	audientur

Imperfect Indicative Passive			
amabar	monebar	regebar	audiebar
amabaris	monebaris	regebaris	audiebaris
amabatur	monebatur	regebatur	audiebatur
amabamur	monebamur	regebamur	audiebamur
amabamini	monebamini	regebamini	audiebamini
amabantur	monebantur	regebantur	audiebantur

Perfect Indicative Passive			
amatus sum	monitus sum	rectus sum	auditus sum
amatus es	monitus es	rectus es	auditus es
amatus est	monitus est	rectus est	auditus est
amati sumus	moniti sumus	recti sumus	auditi sumus
amati estis	moniti estis	recti estis	auditi estis
amati sunt	moniti sunt	recti sunt	auditi sunt

Pluperfect Indicative Passive			
amatus eram	monitus eram	rectus eram	auditus eram
amatus eras	monitus eras	rectus eras	auditus eras
amatus erat	monitus erat	rectus erat	auditus erat
amati eramus	moniti eramus	recti eramus	auditi eramus
amati eratis	moniti eratis	recti eratis	auditi eratis
amati erant	moniti erant	recti erant	auditi erant

Notes:

1. Look for similarities. You really don't need to learn all the tenses for all the conjugations.
2. Learn the actives thoroughly and you won't need to learn the passives. If you know the active tenses and the guide to passive endings written out earlier in the book, then you already know three of the five tenses. Learn your principal parts properly and you will know the other two.
3. Remember to work backwards through the verb. Start with the personal ending right at the end, then work out the tense. When you are translating you will only lose a small amount of credit if you get a tense wrong. If you get the person wrong it can turn your translation on its head.

Deponent Verbs

These are only set for CASE. Deponent verbs are verbs that look passive but have active meanings. These are the ones set:

conor -ari conatus sum	<i>I try</i>	morior -i mortuus sum	<i>I die</i>
egredior -i egressus sum	<i>I go out</i>	patior -i passus sum	<i>I suffer</i>
hortor -ari hortatus sum	<i>I urge</i>	proficiscor -i profectus sum	<i>I set out</i>
ingredior -i ingressus sum	<i>I go in</i>	progredior -i progressus sum	<i>I proceed</i>
loquor -i locutus sum	<i>I speak</i>	sequor -i secutus sum	<i>I follow</i>

Subjunctives

Subjunctives are only relevant for Level 3 and above.

There is a table of all the subjunctives on the next page, but here are some tips for spotting them and their various tenses.

- Subjunctives can be passive. They follow exactly the same passive 'rules' as indicatives do. Present and Imperfect passive subjunctives follow the scheme in the table, Perfect and Pluperfect passive subjunctives are simply the past passive participle plus the present or imperfect *subjunctive* of the verb 'to be'.
- Present subjunctives look like present indicatives, but with the wrong vowel in them.
- Imperfect subjunctives are formed from the present infinitive. Look for -re- followed by the personal endings.
- Pluperfect subjunctives are formed from the perfect infinitive. Look for -sse- followed by the personal endings.
- If you are asked to find a subjunctive, look for *ut*, *ne* or *cum* introducing a clause.

The irregular verbs form most tenses of their subjunctives in exactly the same way as regular verbs. However, irregular verbs do often have irregular present subjunctives. Here are the most common:

sum	possum	volo	nolo	eo
sim	possim	velim	molim	eam
sis	possis	veils	nolis	eas
sit	possit	velit	nolit	eat
simus	possimus	velimus	nolimus	eamus
sitis	possitis	velitis	nolitis	eatis
sint	possint	velint	nolint	eant

The key to dealing with subjunctives is not to worry too much about them. For most of the time it is enough to be able to spot them, and that means being able to recognise the sort of clause they are in.

The following clauses have subjunctives in them: Purpose Clauses, Cum Clauses and Indirect Commands.

Subjunctive Verb Tables

Present Subjunctive Active			
amem	moneam	regam	audiam
ames	moneas	regas	audias
amet	moneat	regat	audiat
amemus	moneamus	regamus	audiamus
ametis	moneatis	regatis	audiatis
ament	moneant	regant	audiant

Imperfect Subjunctive Active			
amarem	monerem	regerem	audirem
amares	moneres	regeres	audires
amaret	moneret	regeret	audiret
amaremus	moneremus	regeremus	audiremus
amaretis	moneretis	regeretis	audiretis
amarent	monerent	regerent	audirent

Perfect Subjunctive Active			
amaverim	monuerim	rexerim	audiverim
amaveris	monueris	rexeris	audiveris
amaverit	monuerit	rexerit	audiverit
amaverimus	monuerimus	rexerimus	audiverimus
amaveritis	monueritis	rexeritis	audiveritis
amaverint	monuerint	rexerint	audiverint

Pluperfect Subjunctive Active			
amavissem	monuissem	rexissem	audivissem
amavisses	monuisses	rexisses	audivisses
amavisset	monuisset	rexisset	audivisset
amavissemus	monuissemus	rexissemus	audivissemus
amavissetis	monuissetis	rexissetis	audivissetis
amavissent	monuissent	rexissent	audivissent

Present Subjunctive Passive			
amer	monear	regar	audiar
ameris	monearis	regaris	audiaris
ametur	moneatur	regatur	audiatur
amemur	moneamur	regamur	audiamur
amemini	moneamini	regamini	audiamini
amentur	moneantur	regantur	audiantur

Imperfect Subjunctive Passive			
amarer	monerer	regerer	audirer
amareris	monereris	regereris	audireris
amaretur	moneretur	regeretur	audiretur
amaremur	moneremur	regeremur	audiremur
amaremini	moneremini	regeremini	audiremini
amarentur	monerentur	regerentur	audirentur

Perfect Subjunctive Passive			
amatus sim	monitus sim	rectus sim	auditus sim
amatus sis	monitus sis	rectus sis	auditus sis
amatus sit	monitus sit	rectus sit	auditus sit
amati simus	moniti simus	recti simus	auditi simus
amati sitis	moniti sitis	recti sitis	auditi sitis
amati sint	moniti sint	recti sint	auditi sint

Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive			
amatus essem	monitus essem	rectus essem	auditus essem
amatus esses	monitus esses	rectus esses	auditus esses
amatus esset	monitus esset	rectus esset	auditus esset
amati essemus	moniti essemus	recti essemus	auditi essemus
amati essetis	moniti essetis	recti essetis	auditi essetis
amati essent	moniti essent	recti essent	auditi essent

Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs in Latin are only ever irregular in the present, future and imperfect tenses, and even then there are patterns that will make your life easier.

Sum (Level 1)

sum esse fui *I am*

The one verb that you must learn by heart is *sum*. It and its compounds are very common indeed.

	Present	Future	Imperfect
1 st . sing.	sum <i>I am</i>	ero <i>I will be</i>	eram <i>I was</i>
2 nd . sing.	es <i>you are</i>	eris <i>you will be</i>	eras <i>you were</i>
3 rd sing.	est <i>he is</i>	erit <i>he will be</i>	erat <i>he was</i>
1 st plur.	sumus <i>we are</i>	erimus <i>we will be</i>	eramus <i>we were</i>
2 nd plur.	estis <i>you are</i>	eritis <i>you will be</i>	eratis <i>you were</i>
3 rd plur.	sunt <i>they are</i>	erunt <i>they will be</i>	erant <i>they were</i>

However, the rest of *sum* is regular - its perfect and pluperfect tenses are formed from *fui* the 3rd principal part in exactly the same way. Its subjunctives are also regular apart from the Present Tense. (See p.23)

Possum (Level 2)

Once you have learned *sum*, *possum* is easy:

possum posse potui *I am able*

	Present	Future	Imperfect
1 st . sing.	possum	potero	poteram
2 nd . sing.	potes	poteris	poteras
3 rd sing.	potest	poterit	poterat
1 st plur.	possumus	poterimus	poteramus
2 nd plur.	potestis	poteritis	poteratis
3 rd plur.	possunt	poterunt	poterant

It is simply *sum* with *pot-* put on the front. As with *sum*, its subjunctives are also regular apart from the Present Tense. (See p.23)

Eo (Level 2)

There is a case to be made for saying that *eo* is the easiest verb in Latin:

eo ire ii (itum) *I go*

	Present	Future	Imperfect
1 st . sing.	eo	ibo	ibam
2 nd . sing.	is	ibis	ibas
3 rd sing.	it	ibit	ibat
1 st plur.	imus	ibimus	ibamus
2 nd plur.	itis	ibitis	ibatis
3 rd plur.	eunt	ibunt	ibant

As you can see, its stem is the letter 'i' – and this is the case for the perfect tenses too. *Eo* is important because it has a large number of compounds, and they are not always immediately obvious as compounds of *eo* when you look them up in a dictionary.

These are some common compounds of *eo*:

abeo	I go away
adeo	I go towards
ineo	I go into
exeo	I go out of
redeo	I go back
transeo	I go across
pereo	I die

A compound verb is made up of a verb with a prefix – usually a preposition – that changes its meaning. With *ab*, *ad*, *in*, *ex* and *trans* it is quite common to find the preposition repeated after the compound verb in Latin.

The subjunctives of *eo* and its compounds are also regular apart from the Present Tense. (See p.23)

Volo and Nolo (Level 3)

volo velle volui *I want*

nolo nolle nolui *I do not want*

These verbs go together as a pair – *nolo* is actually the negative of *volo*.

	Present		Future		Imperfect	
1 st . sing.	volo	nolo	volam	nolam	volebam	nolebam
2 nd . sing.	vis	non vis	voles	noles	volebas	nolebas
3 rd sing.	vult	non vult	volet	nolet	volebat	nolebat
1 st plur.	volumus	nolumus	volemus	nolemus	volebamus	nolebamus
2 nd plur.	vultis	non vultis	voletis	noletis	volebatis	nolebatis
3 rd plur.	volunt	nolunt	volent	nolet	volebant	nolebant

Apart from the Present tenses, these are simply 3rd conjugation verbs – and their perfect tenses are completely regular – you just need to learn their principal parts. Their subjunctives are also regular apart from the Present Tense. (See p.23)

Fero (Level 3)

fero ferre tuli latum *I carry*

Fero is also best thought of as a 3rd conjugation verb with an odd present tense:

	Present	Future	Imperfect
1 st . sing.	fero	feram	ferebam
2 nd . sing.	fers	feres	ferebas
3 rd sing.	fert	feret	ferebat
1 st plur.	ferimus	feremus	ferebamus
2 nd plur.	fertis	feretis	ferebatis
3 rd plur.	ferunt	ferent	ferebant

What makes *fero* a slightly special case are its peculiar principal parts. Provided that you remember them, it is perfectly regular in all tenses except the Present, but you do have to learn them as there is no possible way you can guess that they come from *fero*. All subjunctive tenses of *fero* are regular.