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Level 3

1. VERBS

Doing words

Latin examples: amo=I love, audio=I hear

Some verb terms:

Tenses

These tell us when the verb action happened. The Level 3 verb tenses are:

Present=I am doing/I do
Future=I will do
Imperfect=I was doing/I used to do
Perfect=I have done/I did
Pluperfect=I had done

Infinitive

This means "to do something" e.g. to love.

Latin endings: ARE, -ERE, -IRE e.g. amARE=to love, regERE=to rule, audIRE=to hear

don't forget ESSE=to be

Persons

Verbs have persons e.g.

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	I	We
2nd	You (singular)	You (plural)
3rd	He, she, it	They

e.g amANT (they love) would be 3rd person plural, present tense

Number

whether the verb is singular or plural

e.g. the number of amANT would be PLURAL

Imperatives (Commands)

e.g. Be quiet! Sit down!

The Latin endings are:

singular	plural	meaning
spectA	spectATE	look!

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sedE	sedETE	sit down!
audI	audITE	listen!

1st person singular, present tense

If you are asked to give the 1st person singular present tense of a verb this means that you must give the most basic form of the verb-the one which ends in O.

e.g. amO, regO etc

Conjugation

This is a group of verbs which follow a certain pattern. Each group has slightly different endings. There are four conjugations in Latin plus one called "3½" (or mixed) which is a cross between the 3rd and 4th conjugations.

Verbs for Level 3 (all conjugations)

	1	*2*	*3*	*3½ (mixed)*	*4*	*irregular*
	love	*warn*	*rule*	*capture*	*hear*	*be*
Present *(is/are~)*						
I	am**O**	mone**O**	reg**O**	capi**O**	audi**O**	sum
You (sing.)	ama**S**	mone**S**	reg**IS**	capi**S**	audi**S**	es
He/She/It	ama**T**	mone**T**	reg**IT**	capi**T**	audi**T**	est
We	ama**MUS**	mone**MUS**	reg**IMUS**	capi**MUS**	audi**MUS**	sumus
You (plural)	ama**TIS**	mone**TIS**	reg**ITIS**	capi**TIS**	audi**TIS**	estis
They	ama**NT**	mone**NT**	reg**UNT**	capi**UNT**	audi**UNT**	sunt
Imperfect *(was/were ~ing)*						
I	ama**BAM**	mone**BAM**	reg**EBAM**	capi**EBAM**	audi**EBAM**	eram
You (sing.)	ama**BAS**	mone**BAS**	reg**EBAS**	capi**EBAS**	audi**EBAS**	eras
He/She/It	ama**BAT**	mone**BAT**	reg**EBAT**	capi**EBAT**	audi**EBAT**	erat
We	ama**BAMUS**	mone**BAMUS**	reg**EBAMUS**	capi**EBAMUS**	audi**EBAMUS**	eramus
You (plural)	ama**BATIS**	mone**BATIS**	reg**EBATIS**	capi**EBATIS**	audi**EBATIS**	eratis
They	ama**BANT**	mone**BANT**	reg**EBANT**	capi**EBANT**	audi**EBANT**	erant
Future *(will ~)*						
I	ama**BO**	mone**BO**	reg**AM**	capi**AM**	audi**AM**	ero
You (sing.)	ama**BIS**	mone**BIS**	reg**ES**	capi**ES**	audi**ES**	eris
He/She/It	ama**BIT**	mone**BIT**	reg**ET**	capi**ET**	audi**ET**	erit
We	ama**BIMUS**	mone**BIMUS**	reg**EMUS**	capi**EMUS**	audi**EMUS**	erimus
You (plural)	ama**BITIS**	mone**BITIS**	reg**ETIS**	capi**ETIS**	audi**ETIS**	eritis
They	ama**BUNT**	mone**BUNT**	reg**ENT**	capi**ENT**	audi**ENT**	erunt

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	1	*2*	*3*	*3½ (mixed)*	*4*	*irregular*
	love	*warn*	*rule*	*capture*	*hear*	*be*
Perfect *(did ~, have ~ed)*						
I	amav**I**	monu**I**	rex**I**	cep**I**	audiv**I**	fui
You (sing.)	amav**ISTI**	monu**ISTI**	rex**ISTI**	cep**ISTI**	audiv**ISTI**	fuisti
He/She/It	amav**IT**	monu**IT**	rex**IT**	cep**IT**	audiv**IT**	fuit
We	amav**IMUS**	monu**IMUS**	rex**IMUS**	cep**IMUS**	audiv**IMUS**	fuimus
You (plural)	amav**ISTIS**	monu**ISTIS**	rex**ISTIS**	cep**ISTIS**	audiv**ISTIS**	fuistis
They	amav**ERUNT**	monu**ERUNT**	rex**ERUNT**	cep**ERUNT**	audiv**ERUNT**	fuerunt
Pluperfect (had~)						
I	amav**ERAM**	monu**ERAM**	rex**ERAM**	cep**ERAM**	audiv**ERAM**	fueram
You (sing.)	amav**ERAS**	monu**ERAS**	rex**ERAS**	cep**ERAS**	audiv**ERAS**	fueras
He/She/It	amav**ERAT**	monu**ERAT**	rex**ERAT**	cep**ERAT**	audiv**ERAT**	fuerat
We	amav**ERAMUS**	monu**ERAMUS**	rex**ERAMUS**	cep**ERAMUS**	audiv**ERAMUS**	fueramus
You (plural)	amav**ERATIS**	monu**ERATIS**	rex**ERATIS**	cep**ERATIS**	audiv**ERATIS**	fueratis
They	amav**ERANT**	monu**ERANT**	rex**ERANT**	cep**ERANT**	audiv**ERANT**	fuerant
Infinitive ('to')	amARE	monERE	regERE	capERE	audIRE	esse
Imperatives (Commands)						
singular:	amA	monE	regE	capE	audI	es
plural:	amATE	monETE	regITE	capITE	audITE	este

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Level 3, Irregular verbs

	go	*able to, can*	*wish, want*	*not want, refuse*	*carry*
Present					
I	eO	posSUM	volO	nolO	ferO
You (sing.)	iS	potES	viS	non viS	ferS
He/She/It	iT	potEST	vulT	non vulT	ferT
We	iMUS	posSUMUS	voliMUS	noliMUS	feriMUS
You (plural)	iTIS	potESTIS	vulTIS	non vulTIS	ferTIS
They	euNT	posSUNT	voluNT	noluNT	ferUNT

Imperfect					
I	iBAM	potERAM	voleBAM	noleBAM	fereBAM
You (sing.)	iBAS	potERAS	voleBAS	noleBAS	fereBAS
He/She/It	iBAT	potERAT	voleBAT	noleBAT	fereBAT
We	iBAMUS	potERAMUS	voleBAMUS	noleBAMUS	fereBAMUS
You (plural)	iBATIS	potERATIS	voleBATIS	noleBATIS	fereBATIS
They	iBANT	potERANT	voleBANT	noleBANT	fereBANT

Future					
I	iBO	potERO	voleBAM	nolAM	ferAM
You (sing.)	iBIS	potERIS	voleBAS	nolES	ferES
He/She/It	iBIT	potERIT	voleBAT	nolET	ferET
We	iBIMUS	potERIMUS	voleBAMUS	nolEMUS	ferEMUS
You (plural)	iBITIS	potERITIS	voleBATIS	nolETIS	ferETIS
They	iBUNT	potERUNT	voleBANT	nolENT	ferENT

Perfect					
I	iI	potuI	voluI	noluI	tulI
You (sing.)	iISTI	potuISTI	voluISTI	noluISTI	tulISTI
He/She/It	iIT	potuIT	voluIT	noluIT	tulIT
We	iIMUS	potuIMUS	voluIMUS	noluIMUS	tulIMUS
You (plural)	iITIS	potuISTIS	voluISTIS	noluISTIS	tulISTIS
They	iERUNT	potuERUNT	voluERUNT	noluERUNT	tulERUNT

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		go	*able to, can*	*wish, want*	*not want, refuse*	*carry*
Pluperfect						
I						
You (sing.)		i**ERAM**	potu**ERAM**	volu**ERAM**	nolu**ERAM**	tul**ERAM**
He/She/It		i**ERAS**	potu**ERAS**	volu**ERAS**	nolu**ERAS**	tul**ERAS**
We		i**ERAT**	potu**ERAT**	volu**ERAT**	nolu**ERAT**	tul**ERAT**
You (plural)		i**ERAMUS**	potu**ERAMUS**	volu**ERAMUS**	nolu**ERAMUS**	tul**ERAMUS**
They		i**ERATIS**	potu**ERATIS**	volu**ERATIS**	nolu**ERATIS**	tul**ERATIS**
		i**ERANT**	potu**ERANT**	volu**ERANT**	nolu**ERANT**	tul**ERANT**
Infinitive (to …..)		ire	posse	velle	nolle	ferre
Imperatives (Orders) *						
singular:		i	no imperative	no imperative	noli	fer
plural:		ite	no imperative	no imperative	nolite	ferte

Note that the perfect and pluperfect of eo can also be formed with a V instead e.g.

i**VI**, i**VISTI**, i**VIT** etc

Participles

These are a cross between a verb and an adjective. They are formed from verbs but must agree with a noun in number, gender and case just like an adjective.

There are2 types of participle required for Level 3: present and perfect passive. You only need to know the nominative and accusative endings:

Tense	*PRESENT*	*PRESENT*
Gender:	*MASC/FEM*	*NEUTER*
SINGULAR		
nominative	amans	amans
accusative	amant**EM**	amans
PLURAL		
nominative	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
accusative	amant**ES**	amant**IA**

Other conjugations

2nd=monens, monentem; 3rd=regens, regentem 4th=audiens, audientem

In English present participles are always translated with "ing" on the end.

e.g. puellam clamantem magna voce audivi=I heard the girl shouting in a loud voice

Perfect participles-usually passive (also known as the PPP-perfect participle passive)

These are formed from the 4th principal part of a verb e.g. amo, amare, amavi, <u>amatum</u>

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Note that the 4th principal part might sometimes be irregular e.g. fero, ferre, tuli, <u>latum</u>=I carry

amatUS-A-UM= having been loved

monitUS-A-UM=having been warned

rectUS-A-UM=having been ruled

auditus-A-UM=having been heard

latUS-A-UM=having been carried

These participles decline like DOMINUS, PUELLA, BELLUM

e.g visus a matre, puer domum redire constituit=Having been seen by his mother the boy decided to return home.

dominus iam monitum servum necavit=the master killed the already warned slave (or perhaps better English: the master killed the slave who had already been warned)

NB: perfect participles of deponent verbs are not translated as passives but actives (because they are passive in form but active in meaning)

e.g. conatus=having tried
lapsus=having slipped

The Passive Voice

This is a type of verb which is used to describe a situation in a slightly different way e.g.

        active verb
The girl <u>read</u> the book

          passive verb
The book <u>was read</u> by the girl

Notice that ordinary verbs are called active verbs and are said to be in the "active voice."

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TENSE	MEANING
PRESENT	
am**OR**	*I am loved*
ama**RIS**	*You (sing.) are loved*
ama**TUR**	*He/She/It is loved*
ama**MUR**	*We are loved*
ama**MINI**	*You (plural) are loved*
ama**NTUR**	*They are loved*
FUTURE	
ama**BOR**	*I will be loved*
ama**BERIS**	*You (sing.) will be loved*
ama**BITUR**	*He/She/It will be loved*
ama**BIMUR**	*We will be loved*
ama**BIMINI**	*You (plural) will be loved*
ama**BUNTUR**	*They will be loved*

IMPERFECT	
ama**BAR**	*I was loved*
ama**BARIS**	*You (sing.) were loved*
ama**BATUR**	*He/She/It was loved*
ama**BAMUR**	*We were loved*
ama**BAMINI**	*You (plural) were loved*
ama**BANTUR**	*They were loved*

NB The three tenses below are formed from the perfect participle passive (AMATUS) plus the correct part of the verb SUM.

The participle must agree with its noun in number, gender and case e.g.

The girl has been loved=puella amata est
The girls had been loved=puellae amatae erant.

TENSE	MEANING
PERFECT	
AMATUS sum	*I have been loved*
AMATUS es	*You (sing have been loved*
AMATUS est	*He/She/It has been loved*
AMATI sumus	*We have been loved*
AMATI estis	*You (plural) have been loved*
AMATI sunt	*They have been loved*

PLUPERFECT	
AMATUS eram	*I had been loved*
AMATUS eras	*You (sing.) had been loved*
AMATUS erat	*He/She/It had been loved*
AMATI eramus	*We had been loved*
AMATI eratis	*You (plural) had been loved*
AMATI erant	*They had been loved*

The Subjunctive Mood

The tenses you have learnt so far have all been in the Indicative Mood. The Indicative is used to express facts. The Subjunctive mood usually deals with matters which are not expressed as definite facts. In Latin the Subjunctive is used to express purpose, wish, possibility and fear.

The imperfect subjunctive
This is formed by adding the endings (shown in bold capitals) to the present infinitive:

	1st conjugation		*irregular*
	love		*be*
Imperfect		**Imperfect**	
I	amare**M**	*I*	esse**M**
You (sing.)	amare**S**	*You (sing.)*	esse**S**
He/She/It	amare**T**	*He/She/It*	esse**T**
We	amare**MUS**	*We*	esse**MUS**
You (plural)	amare**TIS**	*You (plural)*	esse**TIS**
They	amare**NT**	*They*	esse**NT**

You will only find the subjunctive used in the following two constructions in Level 3:

Purpose Clauses

To show that something is happening in order to do something else, a purpose clause is used. The word "ut" must appear in the sentence between the action and the purpose. There are normally two verbs in sentences with purpose clauses - one in the indicative to show the action and a verb in the subjunctive to show the purpose.

The "ut" is translated as "to" or "in order to" and the following subjunctive verb is translated as an infinitive

e.g. ad tabernam ambulamus **ut** ancillam **videremus**=We are walking to the shop **in order to see** the slave-girl.

Indirect Command

An indirect command is where an order is stated but not directly asked. They are formed by a verb of ordering, the word "ut" and a verb in the subjunctive. The "ut" is translated as "to" and the following subjunctive verb is translated as an infinitive in the indicative mood.

centurio militibus **imperavit ut** hostes **invenirent**

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The centurion **ordered** the soldiers **to find** the enemy.

Common ordering words

- impero, imperare, imperavi, imperatum - to command
- iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum - to order
- persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasum - to persuade
- oro, orare, oravi, oratum - to beg

Verbs: Principal Parts

When a typical Latin verb is presented in a vocabulary list you will almost always see FOUR forms of that verb. These forms are called the principal parts of the verb. Knowing them helps you to recognise, understand and produce all other forms of the verb.

It is very important to learn these carefully as some can be highly irregular (see FERO below):

REGULAR PRINCIPAL PARTS

First Principal Part	Second Principal Part	Third Principal Part	Fourth Principal Part
AMO The present indicative active 1st person singular= **I love** **Stem=ama-** **Forms** Present, future and imperfect indicative active tenses	**AMARE** The present infinitive active= **To love** **Stem=amare-** **Forms** Imperfect subjunctive active	**AMAVI** The perfect indicative active 1st person singular= **I have loved** **Stem=amav-** **Forms** Perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative active tenses	**AMATUM** The perfect participle passive (PPP)= **Having been loved** **Stem=amat-** **Forms** Perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative passive tenses

IRREGULAR PRINCIPAL PARTS

First Principal Part	Second Principal Part	Third Principal Part	Fourth Principal Part
FERO The present indicative active 1st person singular= **I carry** **Stem=fer-** **Forms** Present, future and imperfect indicative active tenses	**FERRE** The present infinitive active **To carry** **Stem=ferre-** **Forms** Imperfect subjunctive active	**TULI** The perfect indicative active 1st person singular= **I have been carried** **Stem=tul-** **Forms** Perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative active tenses	**LATUM** The perfect participle passive (PPP) **Having been carried** **Stem=lat-** **Forms** Perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative passive tenses

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2. NOUNS

Names of something e.g. book, tree, desk

In Latin nouns have different endings.

These tell you the noun's job in a sentence.

The noun's job is called the <u>case</u>

Case Name	Meaning
Nominative	subject of sentence
Vocative	When talking to someone
Accusative	object of sentence
Genitive	of
Dative	to or for
Ablative	by, with or from

Other noun terms

Gender

masculine, feminine or neuter

Number

Whether the noun is singular or plural

Subjects and objects

If you are asked for the subject of a verb you must look for who is doing the verb action e.g.

                     verb
Marcus puerum <u>videt</u>

         verb
Marcus <u>sees</u> the boy

The subject would be Marcus.

If you are asked for the object of a sentence you must find who is having the verb action done to them, so in the sentence above the object would be "puerum" (boy).

A much easier way to spot subjects and objects is to learn the noun table below and the case meanings (above).

<u>TOP TIP</u>: If you are asked for the case of the word "puellae" in the sentence below it will be vocative (when talking to someone).

"salvete, <u>puellae</u>!" "Hello, <u>girls</u>!"

The speech marks are the main clue.

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Nouns for Level 3

NB: the 4th declension is not required for Level 3

Declension:	1st	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd	3rd	5th
Gender:	usually fem	masc	masc	neuter	masc	neuter	usually fem
	girl	master	boy	war	king	name	day (m or f)
SINGULAR							
nominative	puellA	dominUS	puER	bellUM	rex	nomen	diES
vocative	puellA	dominE	puER	bellUM	rex	nomen	diES
accusative	puellAM	dominUM	puerUM	bellUM	regEM	nomen	diEM
genitive	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellI	regIS	nominIS	diEI
dative	puellAE	dominO	puerO	bellO	regI	nominI	diEI
ablative	puellA	dominO	puerO	bellO	regE	nominE	diE
PLURAL	girls	masters	boys	wars	kings	names	days
nominative	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellA	regES	nominA	diES
vocative	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellA	regES	nominA	diES
accusative	puellAS	dominOS	puerOS	bellA	regES	nominA	diES
genitive	puellARUM	dominORUM	puerORUM	bellORUM	regUM*	nominUM*	diERUM
dative	puellIS	dominIS	puerIS	bellIS	regIBUS	nominIBUS	diEBUS
ablative	puellIS	dominIS	puerIS	bellIS	regIBUS	nominIBUS	diEBUS

* Sometimes the 3rd declension genitive plural ending can be IUM e.g. URBIUM=of the cities

3. PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word which can replace a noun in a sentence. Examples are:
I, you, we, this, that

Personal Pronouns

These are not essential in Latin because the verb person is contained in the verb itself e.g. amo=I love.
When they are used with a verb it is often for extra emphasis or to point out a contrast
e.g. ego clamo sed tu tacet=I shout but you are quiet.
NB there is no vocative in I and we

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Personal Pronouns (continued)

	I	*You (singular)*
SINGULAR		
nominative	ego	tu
vocative	-	tu
accusative	me	te
genitive	mei	tui
dative	mihi	tibi
ablative	me	te
PLURAL	*We*	*You (plural)*
nominative	nos	vos
vocative	-	vos
accusative	nos	vos
genitive	nostri or nostrum	vestri or vestrum
dative	nobis	vobis
ablative	nobis	vobis

Demonstrative pronouns

hic/haec/hoc=this

SINGULAR			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	hic	haec	hoc
Accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
Genitive	huius	huius	huius
Dative	huic	huic	huic
Ablative	hoc	hac	hoc

PLURAL			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	hi	hae	haec
Accusative	hos	has	haec
Genitive	horum	harum	horum
Dative	his	his	his
Ablative	his	his	his

is/ea/id=that

If there is no noun with the pronoun it translates as: he/she/it or him/her/it

e.g. is puer cantat=that boy is singing
is cantat=he is singing

magistra puellam videt=the teacher sees the girl
magistra eam videt=the teacher sees her
Note that eius=his/her/its

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is/ea/id=that (continued)

SINGULAR			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	is	ea	id
Accusative	eum	eam	id
Genitive	eius	eius	eius
Dative	ei	ei	ei
Ablative	eo	ea	eo

PLURAL			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	ei	eae	ea
Accusative	eos	eas	ea
Genitive	eorum	earum	eorum
Dative	eis	eis	eis
Ablative	eis	eis	eis

ille/illa/illud=that (more emphatic)

If there is no noun with the pronoun it translates as: he/she/it or him/her/it

e.g. ille puer cantat=that boy is singing
ille cantat=he is singing

magistra puellam videt=the teacher sees the girl
magistra illam videt=the teacher sees her

SINGULAR			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	ille	illa	illud
Accusative	illum	illam	illud
Genitive	illius	illius	illius
Dative	illi	illi	illi
Ablative	illo	illa	illo

PLURAL			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	illi	illae	illa
Accusative	illos	illas	illa
Genitive	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dative	illis	illis	illis
Ablative	illis	illis	illis

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Relative pronouns

qui/quae/quod=who or which

SINGULAR			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	qui	quae	quod
Accusative	quem	quam	quod
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Ablative	quo	qua	quo

PLURAL			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	qui	quae	quae
Accusative	quos	quas	quae
Genitive	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

Emphatic pronouns

ipse/ipsa/ipsum=he himself, she herself/it itself

e.g regina ipsa pompam spectavit=the queen herself watched the procession

SINGULAR			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dative	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
Ablative	ipso	ipsa	ipso

PLURAL			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
Accusative	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
Genitive	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
Dative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Ablative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

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idem/eadem/idem=the same

SINGULAR			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	idem	eadem	idem
Accusative	eundem	eandem	illud
Genitive	illius	illius	illius
Dative	illi	illi	illi
Ablative	illo	illa	illo

PLURAL			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	eidem	eaedem	eadem
Accusative	eosdem	easdem	eadem
Genitive	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
Dative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
Ablative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

4. ADJECTIVES

These describe nouns e.g. big, small

Latin examples and possible endings:

bonus=good (masculine ending)

parva=small (feminine ending)

magnum=big (neuter ending)

TOP TIP: you may be asked to give the gender of a noun. You can tell this from any adjectives next to it e.g.

Noun	**Adjective**	**Gender**
puella	**bonA**	**feminine**
servus	**parvUS**	**masculine**
periculum	**magnUM**	**neuter**

REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Comparative Adjectives

These are used when you are comparing nouns e.g.

This road is <u>longer</u> than that one

longer is a comparative adjective.

in Latin they are formed by adding -IOR to the stem e.g. longIOR=longer
Look out for plurals: longIORES and neuter nouns: longIUS

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Superlative Adjectives

These are used when you want to say "very long" or "longest"

In Latin they are formed by adding ISSIMUS to the stem e.g. longISSIMUS=very long/longest

If an adjective ends in ER (e.g. pulchER=beautiful) ERRIMUS is added instead e.g. pulchERRIMUS=very beautiful

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

In Latin (as in English) some adjectives are irregular when they are used in comparisons:

positive	comparative	superlative
bonus (good)	**melior** (better)	**optimus** (best; very good)
malus (bad)	**peior** (worse)	**pessimus** (worst; very bad)
magnus (big)	**maior** (bigger)	**maximus** (biggest; very big)
parvus (small)	**minor** (smaller)	**minimus** (smallest; very small)
multus (much)	**plus** (more)	**plurimus** (most; very much)
multi (many)	**plures** (more)	**plurimi** (most; very many)

5. ADVERBS

These describe verbs e.g. slowly, quickly

Possible Latin endings:

-E   e.g. lentE=slowly
-TER   e.g. celeriTER=quickly

5. ADVERBS CONTINUED

Also look out for:

Adverbs of Time

e.g. subito=suddenly
deinde=then
diu=for a long time

TOP TIP: If you get really stuck you could always look for NON (not) which is also an adverb. It will be found in front of a verb e.g. NON curro=I do not run

6. PREPOSITIONS

Tell us where something is (the positions of things) e.g.: in, on, under

In Latin prepositions always stand in front of a noun.

The noun following it always has an accusative or ablative ending.

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You may be asked to find the following in a Latin passage:

1. a preposition followed by a noun in the accusative case

2. a preposition followed by a noun in the ablative case

To answer this question you must learn the following list carefully:

Prepositions followed by accusative nouns	Meaning	Prepositions followed by ablative nouns	Meaning
ad	to, towards	a/ab	from, by
contra	against	cum	with
in *	into	de	down from, about
per	through, along	e/ex	out of
prope	near	in *	in
trans	across	pro	on behalf of, in front of
ante	before	sine	without
circum	around	sub	under
inter	between, among		
post	after		
propter	because of		
super	above		

* Be careful with "in"
With the accusative it means "into" e.g. I go <u>into</u> the classroom
With the ablative it means "in" e.g. I stand <u>in</u> the classroom

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7. EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

<u>accusative</u>

The accusative is used to express <u>how long</u> something happened for e.g.
rex multos annos regebat=The king ruled for many years

<u>ablative</u>

i. The ablative is used to express the time <u>when or at which</u> something happened e.g.

tertia hora domum reliquimus=At the third hour we left the house

ii. The ablative is also used to express time <u>within which</u> something happened e.g.

quinque diebus ad urbem redibimus=Within five days (in five days time) we will return to the city.

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8. NUMBERS

There are two types:

Cardinal numbers are ordinary numbers e.g. one, two, three etc

e.g. Latin: unus, duo, tres

Ordinal numbers tell us the order of something e.g. first, second, third etc

e.g. Latin: primus, secundus, tertius

9. WORD CONNECTIONS

Sometimes you may be asked to say what a word means and its connection with an English word e.g.

Latin word	English word	Connection between them
duo	duet	duo=2. A duet is a piece of music performed by 2 players

10. **CONJUNCTIONS**

These are connecting words which join parts of a sentence together. Some English and Latin examples are given below:

et=and
enim/nam=for
itaque=and so
quamquam=although
quod=because
sed=but
si =if

LATIN CE LEVEL 3 TOPIC CHECKLIST   NAME:…………………………………………………

Tick each topic when you are sure you understand it

Topic	Level I	✓	Level II	✓	Level III	✓
Nouns	1st & 2nd declension: e.g. puella, dominus, bellum		3rd declension: e.g. rex, urbs, nomen		5th Declension: e.g. dies, res	
Adjectives	1st & 2nd declension: bonus/bona/bonum (like puella, dominus and bellum)		1. 3rd declension: tristis, ingens 2. Regular comparison: longus, longior, longissimus 3. Irregular comparison: bonus, melior, optimus etc			
Pronouns	ego (I), tu (you s), nos (we), vos (you pl) (nom.and acc. only)		ego, tu, nos, vos, se hic (this), is/ille (that) (whole declension of all of the above)		Declensions of qui, (relative pronouns), idem, ipse	
Prepositions	a/ab, ad, contra, cum, de e/ex, in, per, prope, trans		ante, circum, inter,post pro, propter, sine, sub, super			
Verbs	I.Tenses: Present imperfect, perfect 2. infinitive (e.g. amare=to love) 3. commands (imperatives) e.g. sede=sit down (s) sedete=sit down (pl) 4. The verb "to be" (sum,es, est etc)		1. Tenses: Future pluperfect 2. irregular verbs: sum, possum (I am able), eo (I go)		1. The Passive: present, future, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect 2. irregular verbs: fero, volo, nolo 3. present and past participles (nominative and accusative only) 4. Imperfect subjunctive active	

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Tick each topic when you are sure you understand it

Other grammar				The imperfect subjunctive Uses of the subjunctive: 1. purpose clauses 2. indirect commands 3. Expressions of time	
Vocab (See CE Vocab Lists)	All Level I Vocab		All Level I and Level II Vocab		All Level I, II and III Vocab	
Numbers (See "Numbers" section, CE Vocab List)	Cardinals 1-10; unus, duo etc ordinals:1st-10th; primus etc		Cardinals: 11-20		Cardinals: 21-100, mille (1,000)	
Greek Myths (see Greek Myths notes)	Perseus and Medusa		Perseus and Medusa		Perseus and Medusa	
	Theseus and the Minotaur		Theseus and the Minotaur		Theseus and the Minotaur	
	The Labours of Hercules		The Labours of Hercules		The Labours of Hercules	
	Jason and the Golden Fleece		Jason and the Golden Fleece		Jason and the Golden Fleece	
	The Trojan War, including: The Judgement of Paris Achilles The Deaths of Patroclus and Hector The Wooden (Trojan) Horse		The Trojan War, including: The Judgement of Paris Achilles The Deaths of Patroclus and Hector The Wooden (Trojan) Horse		The Trojan War, including: The Judgement of Paris Achilles The Deaths of Patroclus and Hector The Wooden (Trojan) Horse	
	The Wanderings of Odysseus, including: Odysseus and the Cyclops) Circe		The Wanderings of Odysseus, including: Odysseus and the Cyclops) Circe The Sirens		The Wanderings of Odysseus, including: Odysseus and the Cyclops)	

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Tick each topic when you are sure you understand it

	The Sirens Scylla and Charybdis The Cattle of the Sun Calypso The Homecoming of Odysseus		Scylla and Charybdis The Cattle of the Sun Calypso The Homecoming of Odysseus		Circe The Sirens Scylla and Charybdis The Cattle of the Sun Calypso The Homecoming of Odysseus

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