Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………...........……….

1. VERBS

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

Some verb terms:

Tenses

Tell us when the verb happened. The Scholarship 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

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

This means whether the verb is singular or plural

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

The Imperative Mood (Commands)

e.g. Be quiet! Sit down! The Latin endings are:

singular	plural	meaning
spectA	spectATE	look!
sedE	sedETE	sit down!
regE	regITE	rule!
audI	audITE	listen!

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………............……….

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.

Verb Tenses (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
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

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………...........……….

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

Irregular verbs

These are the most common irregular verbs which you might meet in a scholarship paper:

	go	able to, can	wish, want	not want, refuse	carry	prefer
Present						
I	e**O**	pos**SUM**	vol**O**	nol**O**	fer**O**	mal**O**
You (sing.)	i**S**	pot**ES**	vi**S**	non vi**S**	fer**S**	mavi**S**
He/She/It	i**T**	pot**EST**	vul**T**	non vul**T**	fer**T**	mavul**T**
We	i**MUS**	pos**SUMUS**	voli**MUS**	noli**MUS**	feri**MUS**	mali**MUS**
You (plural)	i**TIS**	pot**ESTIS**	vul**TIS**	non vul**TIS**	fer**TIS**	ma**VULTIS**
They	eu**NT**	pos**SUNT**	volu**NT**	nolu**NT**	fer**UNT**	malu**NT**

Imperfect						
I	i**BAM**	pot**ERAM**	vole**BAM**	nole**BAM**	fere**BAM**	male**BAM**
You (sing.)	i**BAS**	pot**ERAS**	vole**BAS**	nole**BAS**	fere**BAS**	male**BAS**
He/She/It	i**BAT**	pot**ERAT**	vole**BAT**	nole**BAT**	fere**BAT**	male**BAT**
We	i**BAMUS**	pot**ERAMUS**	vole**BAMUS**	nole**BAMUS**	fere**BAMUS**	male**BAMUS**
You (plural)	i**BATIS**	pot**ERATIS**	vole**BATIS**	nole**BATIS**	fere**BATIS**	male**BATIS**
They	i**BANT**	pot**ERANT**	vole**BANT**	nole**BANT**	fere**BANT**	male**BANT**

Future						
I	i**BO**	pot**ERO**	vole**BAM**	nol**AM**	fer**AM**	mal**AM**
You (sing.)	i**BIS**	pot**ERIS**	vole**BAS**	nol**ES**	fer**ES**	mal**ES**
He/She/It	i**BIT**	pot**ERIT**	vole**BAT**	nol**ET**	fer**ET**	mal**ET**
We	i**BIMUS**	pot**ERIMUS**	vole**BAMUS**	nol**EMUS**	fer**EMUS**	mal**EMUS**
You (plural)	i**BITIS**	pot**ERITIS**	vole**BATIS**	nol**ETIS**	fer**ETIS**	mal**ETIS**
They	i**BUNT**	pot**ERUNT**	vole**BANT**	nol**ENT**	fer**ENT**	mal**ENT**

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………...........……….

Perfect						
I	i**I**	potu**I**	volu**I**	nolu**I**	tul**I**	malu**I**
You (sing.)	i**ISTI**	potu**ISTI**	volu**ISTI**	nolu**ISTI**	tul**ISTI**	malu**ISTI**
He/She/It	i**IT**	potu**IT**	volu**IT**	nolu**IT**	tul**IT**	malu**IT**
We	i**IMUS**	potu**IMUS**	volu**IMUS**	nolu**IMUS**	tul**IMUS**	malu**IMUS**
You (plural)	i**ITIS**	potu**ISTIS**	volu**ISTIS**	nolu**ISTIS**	tul**ISTIS**	malu**ISTIS**
They	i**ERUNT**	potu**ERUNT**	volu**ERUNT**	nolu**ERUNT**	tul**ERUNT**	malu**ERUNT**

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

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

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
If the word "by" is in the sentence this is a good indication of whether a verb is active or passive.
Notice that ordinary verbs are called active verbs and are said to be in the "active voice."

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*

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

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. See participle section below for further information of perfect participles.

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*

3-Apr-14

FUTURE PERFECT	
AMATUS ero	*I will have been loved*
AMATUS eris	*You (sing.) will have been loved*
AMATUS erit	*He/She/It will have been loved*
AMATI erimus	*We will have been loved*
AMATI eritis	*You (plural) will have been loved*
AMATI erunt	*They will have been loved*

Deponent verbs

These are verbs which look like passive verbs but translated as ordinary (active) verbs:
Some common deponent verbs:

conor, conari, conatus sum, try
egredior, egredi, egressus sum, go out
hortor, hortari, hortatus sum, encourage
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum, go in, enter
labor, labi, lapsus sum, slip, fall
loquor, loqui, locutus sum, speak
minor, minari, minatus sum, I threaten
miror, mirari, miratus sum, I admire
morior, mori, mortuus sum, die
moror, morari, moratus sum, delay
orior, oriri, ortus sum, arise
patior, pati, passus sum, suffer
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum, set out
progredior, progredi, progressus sum, advance
regredior, regredi, regressus sum, go back
sequor, sequi, secutus sum, follow
vereor, vereri, veritus sum, fear
videor, videri, visus sum, seem

Semi-deponent verbs

With semi-deponent verbs only the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses look like passives. Just as with deponent verbs, they are always translated as ordinary verbs:

audeo, audere, ausus sum, dare
confido, confidere, confisus sum, trust in + the dative
fio, fieri, factus sum, become, am made
gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, rejoice
soleo, solere, solitus sum, be accustomed to

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 are 3 types of participle: present, future, perfect passive

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………..............……….

Tense	PRESENT	PRESENT
Gender:	MASC/FEM	NEUTER
SINGULAR		
nominative	amans	amans
vocative	amans	amans
accusative	amant**EM**	amans
genitive	amant**IS**	amant**IS**
dative	amant**I**	amant**I**
ablative	amant**E**	amant**E**

PLURAL		
nominative	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
vocative	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
accusative	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
genitive	amant**IUM**	amant**IUM**
dative	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**
ablative	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**

Other conjugations

2[nd]=monens, monentis; 3[rd]=regens, regentis 4[th]=audiens, audientis

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>

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)

3-Apr-14

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

Future participles

These are also formed from the 4th principal part of a verb (see perfect participles above)
amatURUS-A-UM=about to love

auditURUS-A-UM=about to hear (declines like DOMINUS, PUELLA, BELLUM)

dux vulneraturum militem necavit=the leader killed the about to wound soldier
or in much better English: the leader killed the soldier who was about to wound him.

The Ablative Absolute

The Ablative Absolute is made up of a noun and a participle, both in the Ablative case. They are often found at the beginning of a sentence, separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma e.g.

nave deligata, cives domum redierunt

would be translated literally as: **The ship having been tied up**, the citizens returned home.

This translation would not impress an examiner! You should think about what makes sense and sounds best in the context of the sentence e.g.

After the ship had been tied up….

When the ship had been tied up…..

The ship was tied up and……

- If a *present* participle is used, the clause begins with the word *while...*

e.g**. magistro loquente,** pueri tacebant.

While the teacher was speaking the boys were quiet.

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.

It actually means very little on its own (but see point 6 below). It is usually used as part of other grammar constructions where it is just translated like a normal verb.

The imperfect subjunctive

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

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………..............……….

	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**

Pluperfect			**Pluperfect**	
I	amavisse**M**		*I*	fuisse**M**
You (sing.)	amavisse**S**		*You (sing.)*	fuisse**S**
He/She/It	amavisse**T**		*He/She/It*	fuisse**T**
We	amavisse**MUS**		*We*	fuisse**MUS**
You (plural)	amavisse**TIS**		*You (plural)*	fuisse**TIS**
They	amavisse**NT**		*They*	fuisse**NT**

The subjunctive mood is very important in Latin. It has 6 main uses in sentences.

1. Cum Clauses

If the word "cum" is used in a clause with a verb in the subjunctive, it is translated as "when" or "since." The verb is translated as if it was in the Indicative Mood.

Cum ad templum **ambulavissem**...

When I had walked to the temple...

2. 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 in the indicative mood.

ad tabernam ambulavimus **ut** ancillam **videremus**

We walked to the shop **in order to see** the slave-girl.

Sometimes "qui" (who) is used instead of "ut", but the sentence should be translated in the same way.

3. Result Clauses

Result clauses show what happens as a result of something happening. They are formed by a "result word", the word "ut" and a subjunctive verb.

The word "ut" is translated as "that" and the subjunctive verb is translated in the indicative mood.

9

tantas divitias adeptus est **ut** villam splendidam iam **possideat**

He has obtained **such great** riches **that** he now **owns** a splendid villa.

Result Words

- talis - such
- tam - so
- tantas - such great, so great
- tot - so many

4. Indirect Question

An indirect question is where the question is stated but not directly asked. They are formed by a verb of asking, a "question word" and a verb in the subjunctive. The verb in the subjunctive is translated as if it was in the indicative mood. There is no **"ut"** in an indirect question.

miles iuvenem **rogavit quid** prope horreum **faceret** =The soldier **asked** the young man **what** he **was doing** near the granary.

Question Words

- cur - why
- quare - why
- quid - what
- quis - who
- quo - where to
- quo modo - how (in what way)
- quot - how many
- ubi - where/when

5. 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**

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

6. Alone

The subjunctive is occasionally found on its own in a sentence. This is is translated as a possibility (i.e. something may/might happen)

3-Apr-14

It may also be a jussive subjunctive- "let him..." eg amet = let him love

This is like an order. Another good example is "exeat=let him/her go out"

(The word "jussive" comes from the Latin word iubeo, iussi -I order).

The Negative Subjunctive

To change a sentence containing "ut" into a negative sentence, one must replace the word "ut" with the word "ne". The sentence should still be translated in the same way, except the verb in the subjunctive should be negative.

centurio militibus imperavit **ne** hostes invenirent =The centurion ordered the soldiers **not** to find the enemy.

Indirect Statement (also known as "accusative and infinitive" or "reported speech"

Please note that this is an indirect construction where the subjunctive is <u>NOT</u> used:

An indirect statement is where a statement is reported to someone else or written down. All indirect statements contain an introductory verb, a noun in the accusative case and a verb in the infinitive.

e.g. direct statement: "the merchant is approaching the city:" "mercator ad urbem appropinquat."

audio mercatorem ad urbem **appropinquare=I hear** *that* **the merchant is approaching** the city.

When translated into English, all indirect statements must contain the word "that".

Common verbs which introduce an indirect statement:

audio, audire, audivi, auditum - to hear

credo, credere, credidi, creditum - to believe

dico, dicere, dixi, dictum - to say

nescio, nescire, nescivi, nescitum – to not know

puto, putare, putavi, putatum - to think

scio, scire, scivi, scitum - to know

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………...........……….

Infinitives

So far you have only learnt present infinitives but there are also future and perfect infinitives which are also very likely to appear in the indirect statement construction:

ACTIVE INFINITIVES

Conjugation	Present	Future stem formed by removing –us from the 4th principal part of the verb and adding URUS ESSE	Perfect formed by removing –I from the perfect stem and adding ISSE
1st	am**ARE**	amat**URUS ESSE**	amav**ISSE**
2nd	mon**ERE**	monit**URUS ESSE**	Monu**ISSE**
3rd	reg**ERE**	rect**URUS ESSE**	rex**ISSE**
4th	aud**IRE**	audit**URUS ESSE**	audiv**ISSE**

PASSIVE INFINITIVES

Conjugation	Present	Future formed from the 4th principal part (neuter form) plus IRI	Perfect formed from the 4th principal part plus ESSE
1st	am**ARI**	amatum iri	amatus- esse
2nd	mon**ERI**	monitum iri	monitus esse
3rd	reg**ERI**	rectum iri	rectus- esse
4th	aud**IRI**	auditum iri	auditus- esse

Examples:

audivi mercatorem ad urbem appropinquavisse=I heard that the merchant was approaching the city or had approached the city

audio mercatorem ad urbem appropinquaturum esse=I hear that the merchant is about to approach the city.

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………...........……….

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

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………...........……….

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 case

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 videt

            verb
Marcus sees 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).

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

"salvete, puellae!" "Hello, girls!". The speech marks are the main clue.

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………...........……….

Noun Declensions

Declension:	1st	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd	3rd	4th
Gender:	usually fem	masc	masc	neuter	masc	neuter	masc
	girl	master	boy	war	king	name	step
SINGULAR							
nominative	puell**A**	domin**US**	pu**ER**	bell**UM**	rex	nomen	grad**US**
vocative	puell**A**	domin**E**	pu**ER**	bell**UM**	rex	nomen	grad**US**
accusative	puell**AM**	domin**UM**	puer**UM**	bell**UM**	reg**EM**	nomen	grad**UM**
genitive	puell**AE**	domin**I**	puer**I**	bell**I**	reg**IS**	nomin**IS**	grad**US**
dative	puell**AE**	domin**O**	puer**O**	bell**O**	reg**I**	nomin**I**	grad**UI**
ablative	puell**A**	domin**O**	puer**O**	bell**O**	reg**E**	nomin**E**	grad**U**
PLURAL	girls	masters	boys	wars	kings	names	steps
nominative	puell**AE**	domin**I**	puer**I**	bell**A**	reg**ES**	nomin**A**	grad**US**
vocative	puell**AE**	domin**I**	puer**I**	bell**A**	reg**ES**	nomin**A**	grad**US**
accusative	puell**AS**	domin**OS**	puer**OS**	bell**A**	reg**ES**	nomin**A**	grad**US**
genitive	puell**ARUM**	domin**ORUM**	puer**ORUM**	bell**ORUM**	reg**UM***	nomin**UM***	grad**UUM**
dative	puell**IS**	domin**IS**	puer**IS**	bell**IS**	reg**IBUS**	nomin**IBUS**	grad**IBUS**
ablative	puell**IS**	domin**IS**	puer**IS**	bell**IS**	reg**IBUS**	nomin**IBUS**	grad**IBUS**

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

Declension:	4th	5th
Gender:	neuter	usually fem
	knee	day (m or f)
SINGULAR		
nominative	gen**U**	di**ES**
vocative	gen**U**	di**ES**
accusative	gen**U**	di**EM**
genitive	gen**US**	di**EI**
dative	gen**U**	di**EI**
ablative	gen**U**	di**E**
PLURAL	knees	days
nominative	gen**UA**	di**ES**
vocative	gen**UA**	di**ES**
accusative	gen**UA**	di**ES**
genitive	gen**UUM**	di**ERUM**
dative	gen**IBUS**	di**EBUS**
ablative	gen**IBUS**	di**EBUS**

3-Apr-14

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 taces=I shout but you are quiet.
NB there is no vocative in I and we

	I	*You (singular)*
SINGULAR		
nominative	ego	tu
vocative	no vocative	tu
accusative	me	te
genitive	mei	tui
dative	mihi	tibi
ablative	me	te
PLURAL	*We*	*You (plural)*
nominative	nos	vos
vocative	no 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

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………..............……….

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

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 than is/ea/id)

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

3-Apr-14

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………..............……….

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

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

18

3-Apr-14

idem/eadem/idem=the same

SINGULAR			
Case	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	idem	eadem	idem
Accusative	eundem	eandem	idem
Genitive	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dative	eidem	eidem	eidem
Ablative	eodem	eadem	eodem

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:

1st and 2nd declension adjectives

bonus=good (masculine ending)

parva=small (feminine ending)

magnum=big (neuter ending)

3rd declension adjectives

tristis=sad (masculine and feminine ending)

forte=brave (neuter ending)

See noun tables for a reminder of how 3rd declension adjectives decline

NB: There are no 4th and 5th declension adjectives in Latin

Comparative Adjectives

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

This road is longer 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

19

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………..............……….

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 have been asked to find an adverb and 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.

Latin Grammar Booklet Scholarship

Name:…………..............……….

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

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 into the classroom

With the ablative it means "in" e.g. I stand in the classroom

7. EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

accusative

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

ablative

i. The ablative is used to express the time when or at which 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 within which something happened e.g.

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

3-Apr-14

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. **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

3-Apr-14

LATIN SCHOLARSHIP GRAMMAR CHECKLIST
Tick the topic when you are sure you understand it

Topic	Level I	✓	Level II	✓	Level III	✓	C. A. Scholarship	✓
Nouns	1st & 2nd declension: e.g. puella, dominus, bellum		3rd declension: e.g. rex, urbs, nomen		5th Declension: e.g. dies, res		4th Declension e.g. gradus, genu	
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.Present, imperfect, perfect 2. infinitive (e.g. amare=to love) 3. commands (imperatives) e.g. sede=sit down (s)		1. Future and 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		1. Deponent verbs (except future perfect) 2a. Present and Perfect infinitive 2b. Present infinitive passive 2c. Perfect infinitive active and passive 3. Present and past participles (all cases,active and passive), future participles all cases,active and passive), 4. Pluperfect subjunctive	

PTO

LATIN SCHOLARSHIP GRAMMAR CHECKLIST
Tick the topic when you are sure you understand it

Topic	Level I	✓	Level II	✓	Level III	✓	C. A. Scholarship	✓
Verbs continued	sedete=sit down (pl) 4. The verb "to be" (sum,es, est etc)						infinitives: present: active and passive, perfect active and passive, future active and passive Indirect statement	
Other grammar					Uses of the subjunctive: 1. purpose clauses 2. indirect commands		1. Uses of the subjunctive: cum +subjunctive Indirect questions result clauses Subjunctive on its own, negative subjunctive 2. Expressions of time with accusative and ablative 3. The ablative absolute	
Vocab (See CE Vocab Lists)	All Level I Vocab		All Level I and Level II Vocab		All Level I, II and III Vocab		All Level I, II and III Vocab, Scholarship Vocab list	
Numbers (See "Numbers" section,	Cardinals 1-10; unus, duo etc ordinals:1st-10th; primus etc		Cardinals: 11-20		Cardinals: 21-100, mille (1,000)			

PTO