

Latin CE Grammar Booklet
Level 2

Name.....

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 2 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.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st	I	We
2 nd	You (singular)	You (plural)
3 rd	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:

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>meaning</u>
spectA	spectATE	look!
sedE	sedETE	sit down!
audi	audITE	listen!

Level 2

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.

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

Latin CE Grammar Booklet Name.....
Level 2

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’)	am ARE	mon ERE	reg ERE	cap ERE	aud IRE	esse
Imperatives (Commands)						
singular:	am A	mon E	reg E	cap E	aud I	es
plural:	am ATE	mon ETE	reg ITE	cap ITE	aud ITE	este

Two Irregular verbs

eo=I go, possum=I am able, I can

	<i>go</i>	<i>able to, can</i>
Present		
<i>I</i>	e O	pos SUM
<i>You (sing.)</i>	i S	pot ES
<i>He/She/It</i>	i T	pot EST
<i>We</i>	i MUS	pos SUMUS
<i>You (plural)</i>	i TIS	pot ESTIS
<i>They</i>	eu NT	pos SUNT

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

Future		
<i>I</i>	i BO	pot ERO
<i>You (sing.)</i>	i BIS	pot ERIS
<i>He/She/It</i>	i BIT	pot ERIT
<i>We</i>	i BIMUS	pot ERIMUS
<i>You (plural)</i>	i BITIS	pot ERITIS
<i>They</i>	i BUNT	pot ERUNT

Latin CE Grammar Booklet
Level 2

Name.....

Perfect		
<i>I</i>	iI	potuI
<i>You (sing.)</i>	iISTI	potuISTI
<i>He/She/It</i>	iIT	potuIT
<i>We</i>	iMUS	potuMUS
<i>You (plural)</i>	iTIS	potuTIS
<i>They</i>	iERUNT	potuERUNT

Pluperfect		
<i>I</i>		
<i>You (sing.)</i>	iERAM	potuERAM
<i>He/She/It</i>	iERAS	potuERAS
<i>We</i>	iERAT	potuERAT
<i>You (plural)</i>	iERAMUS	potuERAMUS
<i>They</i>	iERATIS	potuERATIS
	iERANT	potuERANT
Infinitive (to	ire	posse
Imperatives (Orders) *		
singular:	i	no imperative
plural:	ite	no imperative

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

iVI, iVISTI, iVIT etc

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
1 st	I	We
2 nd	You (singular)	You (plural)
3 rd	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

Latin CE Grammar Booklet
Level 2

Name.....

Imperatives (Commands)

e.g. Be quiet! Sit down!

Latin endings are:

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>meaning</u>
spectA	spectATE	look!
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

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

<u>Case Name</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
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.

Latin CE Grammar Booklet
Level 2

Name.....

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.

Nouns for Level 2

Declension:	1st	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd	3rd
Gender:	fem	masc	masc	neuter	masc	neuter
	<i>girl</i>	<i>master</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>king</i>	<i>name</i>
SINGULAR						
nominative	puellA	dominUS	puER	bellUM	rex	nomen
vocative	puellA	dominE	puER	bellUM	rex	nomen
accusative	puellAM	dominUM	puerUM	bellUM	regEM	nomen
genitive	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellI	regIS	nominIS
dative	puellAE	dominO	puerO	bellO	regI	nominI
ablative	puella	dominO	puerO	bellO	regE	nominE
PLURAL	<i>girls</i>	<i>masters</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>wars</i>	<i>kings</i>	<i>names</i>
nominative	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellA	regES	nominA
vocative	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellA	regES	nominA
accusative	puellAS	dominOS	puerOS	bellA	regES	nominA
genitive	puellarUM	dominORUM	puerORUM	bellORUM	regUM*	nominUM*
dative	puellis	dominis	pueris	bellis	regibus	nominibus
ablative	puellis	dominis	pueris	bellis	regibus	nominibus

* 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

Level 2

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

	<i>I</i>	<i>You (singular)</i>
SINGULAR		
nominative	ego	tu
vocative	-	tu
accusative	me	te
genitive	mei	tui
dative	mihi	tibi
ablative	me	te
PLURAL	<i>We</i>	<i>You (plural)</i>
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

Level 2

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	ae	ea
Accusative	eos	as	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

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.

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Gender</u>
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 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

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

Latin CE Grammar Booklet Name.....
Level 2

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.

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:

<u>Prepositions followed by accusative nouns</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Prepositions followed by ablative nouns</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
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. 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

8. 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

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

Level 2

LATIN CE LEVEL 2 GRAMMAR CHECKLIST

Tick each topic when you are sure you understand it

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Level I</u>	✓	<u>Level II</u>	✓
Nouns	1st & 2nd declension: e.g. puella, dominus, bellum		3rd declension: e.g. rex, urbs, nomen	
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)	
Prepositions	a/ab, ad, contra, cum, de e/ex, in, per, prope, trans		ante, circum, inter,post pro, propter, sine, sub, super	
Verbs	1.Present, imperfect, perfect 2. infinitive (e.g. amare=to love)		1. Future and pluperfect 2. irregular verbs: sum, possum (I am able), eo (I go)	
	3. commands (imperatives) e.g. sede=sit down (s) sedete=sit down (pl) 4. The verb "to be" (sum,es, est etc)			
Other grammar Vocab (See CE Vocab Lists)	All Level I Vocab		All Level I and Level II Vocab	
Numbers (See "Numbers"	Cardinals 1-10; unus, duo etc ordinals:1st-10th; primus etc		Cardinals: 11-20	

Level 2

<u>Topic</u> section, CE Vocab List)	<u>Level I</u>	✓	<u>Level II</u>	✓
Greek Myths	Perseus and Medusa		Perseus and Medusa	
(see Greek Myths notes)	Theseus and the Minotaur		Theseus and the Minotaur	
	The Labours of Hercules		The Labours of Hercules	
	Jason and the Golden Fleece		Jason and the Golden Fleece	
	<u>The Trojan War, including:</u> The Judgement of Paris Achilles The Deaths of Patroclus and Hector The Wooden (Trojan) Horse		<u>The Trojan War, including:</u> The Judgement of Paris Achilles The Deaths of Patroclus and Hector The Wooden (Trojan) Horse	
	<u>The Wanderings of Odysseus, including:</u> Odysseus and the Cyclops) Circe The Sirens Scylla and Charybdis The Cattle of the Sun Calypso The Homecoming of Odysseus		<u>The Wanderings of Odysseus, including:</u> Odysseus and the Cyclops) Circe The Sirens Scylla and Charybdis The Cattle of the Sun Calypso The Homecoming of Odysseus	