

**Level 1**

1. **VERBS**

Doing words

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

Some verb terms:

Tenses

These tell us when the verb happened. The Level 1 verb tenses are:

**Present,  
Imperfect  
Perfect.**

See box below for endings and English meanings (marked with \*)

	<i>1<sup>st</sup> conjugation</i>		<i>irregular</i>
	<i>love</i>		<i>be</i>
<b>Present</b> ( <i>I am loving etc</i> ) *		<b>Present</b> ( <i>I am, you are etc</i> ) *	
<i>I</i>	am <b>O</b>	<i>I</i>	sum
<i>You (sing.)</i>	ama <b>S</b>	<i>You (sing.)</i>	es
<i>He/She/It</i>	ama <b>T</b>	<i>He/She/It</i>	est
<i>We</i>	ama <b>MUS</b>	<i>We</i>	sumus
<i>You (plural)</i>	ama <b>TIS</b>	<i>You (plural)</i>	estis
<i>They</i>	ama <b>NT</b>	<i>They</i>	sunt
<b>Imperfect</b> ( <i>I was/were loving</i> ) *		<b>Imperfect</b> ( <i>I was, you were etc</i> ) *	
<i>I</i>	ama <b>BAM</b>	<i>I</i>	eram
<i>You (sing.)</i>	ama <b>BAS</b>	<i>You (sing.)</i>	eras
<i>He/She/It</i>	ama <b>BAT</b>	<i>He/She/It</i>	erat
<i>We</i>	ama <b>BAMUS</b>	<i>We</i>	eramus
<i>You (plural)</i>	ama <b>BATIS</b>	<i>You (plural)</i>	eratis
<i>They</i>	ama <b>BANT</b>	<i>They</i>	erant
<b>Perfect</b> ( <i>I loved, I have loved</i> ) *		<b>Perfect</b> ( <i>I have been</i> ) *	
<i>I</i>	amav <b>I</b>	<i>I</i>	fui
<i>You (sing.)</i>	amav <b>ISTI</b>	<i>You (sing.)</i>	fuisti
<i>He/She/It</i>	amav <b>IT</b>	<i>He/She/It</i>	fuit
<i>We</i>	amav <b>IMUS</b>	<i>We</i>	fuimus
<i>You (plural)</i>	amav <b>ISTIS</b>	<i>You (plural)</i>	fuistis
<i>They</i>	amav <b>ERUNT</b>	<i>They</i>	fuerunt

**Level 1**

**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.

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

e.g amANT (they love) would be 3<sup>rd</sup> 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!

Latin endings are:

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

**1<sup>st</sup> 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

---



**Level 1**

Nouns for Level 1

<i>Declension:</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>2nd</i>
<i>Gender:</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>neuter</i>
	<i>girl</i>	<i>master</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>war</i>
<b>SINGULAR</b>				
nominative	puellA	dominUS	puER	bellUM
vocative	puellA	dominE	puER	bellUM
accusative	puellAM	dominUM	puerUM	bellUM
genitive	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellI
dative	puellAE	dominO	puerO	bellO
ablative	puellA	dominO	puerO	bellO
<b>PLURAL</b>	<i>girls</i>	<i>masters</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>wars</i>
nominative	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellA
vocative	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellA
accusative	puellAS	dominOS	puerOS	bellA
genitive	puellARUM	dominORUM	puerORUM	bellORUM
dative	puellIS	dominIS	puerIS	bellIS
ablative	puellIS	dominIS	puerIS	bellIS

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.

You only need to know the nominative and accusative endings for Level 1.

	<i>I</i>	<i>You (singular)</i>
<b>SINGULAR</b>		
nominative	ego	tu
accusative	me	te
<b>PLURAL</b>	<i>We</i>	<i>You (plural)</i>
nominative	nos	vos
accusative	nos	vos

**Latin CE Grammar Booklet**  
**Level 1**

Name.....

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

Of course it would be even easier to learn the noun's gender when you learn your vocab!

---

5. **ADVERBS**

These describe verbs e.g. slowly, quickly

Possible Latin endings:

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

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.

**Level 1**

6. **PREPOSITIONS CONTINUED**

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 this 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		

\* 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

**Latin CE Grammar Booklet** Name.....  
**Level 1**

**LATIN CE LEVEL 1 GRAMMAR CHECKLIST**

Tick each topic when you are sure you understand it

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Level I</u>	✓
<b>Nouns</b>	1st & 2nd declension: e.g. puella, dominus, bellum	
<b>Adjectives</b>	1st & 2nd declension: bonus/bona/bonum (like puella, dominus and bellum)	
<b>Pronouns</b>	ego (I), tu (you s), nos (we), vos (you pl) (nom.and acc. only)	
<b>Prepositions</b>	a/ab, ad, contra, cum, de e/ex, in, per, prope, trans	
<b>Verbs</b>	1. 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)	
<b>Other grammar Vocab (See CE Vocab Lists)</b>	All Level I Vocab	
<b>Numbers</b>	Cardinals 1-10; unus, duo etc	

**Latin CE Grammar Booklet** Name.....  
**Level 1**

<u>Topic</u> (See "Numbers" section, CE Vocab List )	<u>Level I</u>	✓
	ordinals:1st-10th; primus etc	
<b>Greek Myths</b> (see Greek Myths notes)	Perseus and Medusa	
	Theseus and the Minotaur	
	The Labours of Hercules	
	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 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	