

Latin CE Grammar Booklet
Level 2

Name.....

1. **VERBS**

Doing words

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

Some verb terms:

Tenses

Tell us when the verb happened The Level 2 verb tenses are:

- Present
- Future
- Imperfect
- Perfect
- Pluperfect

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

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

Level 2

	<i>1st conjugation</i>		<i>irregular</i>
	<i>love</i>		<i>be</i>
Future (I will love etc)	NB The 2 nd conjugation also follows this pattern e.g. moneBO, moneBIS, moneBIT etc	Future (I will be etc)	
<i>I</i>	ama BO	<i>I</i>	ero
<i>You (sing.)</i>	ama BIS	<i>You (sing.)</i>	eris
<i>He/She/It</i>	ama BIT	<i>He/She/It</i>	erit
<i>We</i>	ama BIMUS	<i>We</i>	erimus
<i>You (plural)</i>	ama BITIS	<i>You (plural)</i>	eritis
<i>They</i>	ama BUNT	<i>They</i>	erunt
Future (I will rule etc)	3rd conjugation notice that this has a different set of endings to the 1 st and 2 nd conjugation	Future	4th conjugation notice that this has a different set of endings to the 1 st and 2 nd conjugation
	<i>rule</i>		<i>hear</i>
<i>I</i>	reg AM	<i>I</i>	audi AM
<i>You (sing.)</i>	reg ES	<i>You (sing.)</i>	audi ES
<i>He/She/It</i>	reg ET	<i>He/She/It</i>	audi ET
<i>We</i>	reg EMUS	<i>We</i>	audi EMUS
<i>You (plural)</i>	reg ETIS	<i>You (plural)</i>	audi ETIS
<i>They</i>	reg ENT	<i>They</i>	audi ENT
Pluperfect (I had loved)		Pluperfect (I had been)	
<i>I</i>	amav ERAM	<i>I</i>	fueram
<i>You (sing.)</i>	amav ERAS	<i>You (sing.)</i>	fueras
<i>He/She/It</i>	amav ERAT	<i>He/She/It</i>	fuerat
<i>We</i>	amav ERAMUS	<i>We</i>	fueramus
<i>You (plural)</i>	amav ERATIS	<i>You (plural)</i>	fueratis
<i>They</i>	amav ERANT	<i>They</i>	fuerant

Two Irregular verbs

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

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

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

Imperfect (<i>I was going etc</i>)		Imperfect (<i>I was able etc</i>)	
<i>I</i>	iBAM	<i>I</i>	potERAM
<i>You (sing.)</i>	iBAS	<i>You (sing.)</i>	potERAS
<i>He/She/It</i>	iBAT	<i>He/She/It</i>	potERAT
<i>We</i>	iBAMUS	<i>We</i>	potERAMUS
<i>You (plural)</i>	iBATIS	<i>You (plural)</i>	potERATIS
<i>They</i>	iBANT	<i>They</i>	potERANT
Infinitive (to go)	ire	Infinitive (to be able)	posse
Imperatives (Orders)=go! *		N.B. possum has no imperative	
singular:	i!		
plural:	ite!	:	

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

This means whether the verb is singular or plural

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!

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

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

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

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

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

Level 2

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

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

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)

Latin CE Grammar Booklet
Level 2

Name.....

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		

Latin CE Grammar Booklet
Level 2

Name.....

* 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

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, corpus	
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/ilie (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	