

**Latin CE Grammar Booklet**  
**Level 3**

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>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>	fuiimus
<i>You (plural)</i>	amav <b>ISTIS</b>	<i>You (plural)</i>	fuitis
<i>They</i>	amav <b>ERUNT</b>	<i>They</i>	fuerunt

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

**Irregular verbs**

	<i>go</i>	<i>able to, can</i>	<i>wish, want</i>	<i>want, refuse</i>	<i>carry</i>
<b>Present</b>					
<i>I</i>	e <b>O</b>	pos <b>SUM</b>	vol <b>O</b>	nol <b>O</b>	fer <b>O</b>
<i>You (sing.)</i>	i <b>S</b>	pot <b>ES</b>	vi <b>S</b>	non vi <b>S</b>	fer <b>S</b>
<i>He/She/It</i>	i <b>T</b>	pot <b>EST</b>	vul <b>T</b>	non vul <b>T</b>	fer <b>T</b>
<i>We</i>	i <b>MUS</b>	pos <b>SUMUS</b>	volu <b>MUS</b>	nolu <b>MUS</b>	fer <b>IMUS</b>
<i>You (plural)</i>	i <b>TIS</b>	pot <b>ESTIS</b>	vul <b>TIS</b>	non vul <b>TIS</b>	fer <b>TIS</b>
<i>They</i>	eu <b>NT</b>	pos <b>SUNT</b>	volu <b>NT</b>	nolu <b>NT</b>	fer <b>UNT</b>

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<b>Imperfect</b>					
<i>I</i>	iBAM	potERAM	voleBAM	noleBAM	ferreBAM
<i>You (sing.)</i>	iBAS	potERAS	voleBAS	noleBAS	ferreBAS
<i>He/She/It</i>	iBAT	potERAT	voleBAT	noleBAT	ferreBAT
<i>We</i>	iBAMUS	potERAMUS	voleBAMUS	noleBAMUS	ferreBAMUS
<i>You (plural)</i>	iBATIS	potERATIS	voleBATIS	noleBATIS	ferreBATIS
<i>They</i>	iBANT	potERANT	voleBANT	noleBANT	ferreBANT
<b>Perfect</b>					
<i>I</i>	iI	potuI	voluI	noluI	tuiI
<i>You (sing.)</i>	iISTI	potuISTI	voluISTI	noluISTI	tuiISTI
<i>He/She/It</i>	iIT	potuIT	voluIT	noluIT	tuiIT
<i>We</i>	iIMUS	potuIMUS	voluIMUS	noluIMUS	tuiIMUS
<i>You (plural)</i>	iITIS	potuISTIS	voluISTIS	noluISTIS	tuiISTIS
<i>They</i>	iERUNT	potuERUNT	voluERUNT	noluERUNT	tuiERUNT
<b>Infinitive (to .....)</b>		posse	velle	nolle	ferre
<b>Imperatives (Orders) *</b>					
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.

<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**

This means whether the verb is singular or plural

**Imperatives (Commands)**

e.g. Be quiet! Sit down!

Latin endings are:

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<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>meaning</u>
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

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

<i>Tense</i>	<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>PRESENT</i>
<i>Gender:</i>	<i>MASC/FEM</i>	<i>NEUTER</i>
<b>SINGULAR</b>		
nominative	amans	amans
accusative	amant <b>EM</b>	amans
<b>PLURAL</b>		
nominative	amant <b>ES</b>	amant <b>IA</b>
accusative	amant <b>ES</b>	amant <b>IA</b>

**Other conjugations**

2<sup>nd</sup>=monens, monentem; 3<sup>rd</sup>=regens, regentem 4<sup>th</sup>=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 4<sup>th</sup> principal part of a verb e.g. amo, amare, amavi, amatum

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

amatUS-A-UM= having been loved

monitUS-A-UM=having been warned

rectUS-A-UM=having been ruled

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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 **read** the book

passive verb

The book **was read** by the girl

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

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

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

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.

<b>TENSE</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
<b>PERFECT</b>	
<b>AMATUS</b> sum	<i>I have been loved</i>
<b>AMATUS</b> es	<i>You (sing have been loved</i>
<b>AMATUS</b> est	<i>He/She/It has been loved</i>
<b>AMATI</b> sumus	<i>We have been loved</i>
<b>AMATI</b> estis	<i>You (plural) have been loved</i>
<b>AMATI</b> sunt	<i>They have been loved</i>
<b>PLUPERFECT</b>	
<b>AMATUS</b> eram	<i>I had been loved</i>
<b>AMATUS</b> eras	<i>You (sing.) had been loved</i>
<b>AMATUS</b> erat	<i>He/She/It had been loved</i>
<b>AMATI</b> eramus	<i>We had been loved</i>
<b>AMATI</b> eratis	<i>You (plural) had been loved</i>
<b>AMATI</b> erant	<i>They had been loved</i>

**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:

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

**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**

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



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**Nouns for Level 3**

NB: the 4<sup>th</sup> declension is not required for Level 3

<b>Declension:</b>	<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>Gender:</b>	<b>usually fem</b>	<b>masc</b>	<b>masc</b>	<b>neuter</b>	<b>masc</b>	<b>neuter</b>	<b>usually fem</b>
	<i>girl</i>	<i>master</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>king</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>day (m or f)</i>
<b>SINGULAR</b>							
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
<b>PLURAL</b>	<i>girls</i>	<i>masters</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>wars</i>	<i>kings</i>	<i>names</i>	<i>days</i>
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

**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

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

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**Demonstrative pronouns**

hic/haec/hoc=this

<b>SINGULAR</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
Nominative	hic	haec	hoc
Accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
Genitive	huius	huius	huius
Dative	huic	huic	huic
Ablative	hoc	hac	hoc

<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
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

<b>SINGULAR</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
Nominative	is	ea	id
Accusative	eum	eam	id
Genitive	eius	eius	eius
Dative	ei	ei	ei
Ablative	eo	ea	eo

<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
Nominative	ei	eae	ea
Accusative	eos	eas	ea
Genitive	eorum	earum	eorum
Dative	eis	eis	eis
Ablative	eis	eis	eis

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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

**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

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**Emphatic pronouns**

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

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

<b>SINGULAR</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dative	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
Ablative	ipso	ipsa	ipso

<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
Nominative	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
Accusative	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
Genitive	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
Dative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Ablative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

**idem/eadem/idem=the same**

<b>SINGULAR</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
Nominative	idem	eadem	idem
Accusative	eundem	eandem	illud
Genitive	illius	illius	illius
Dative	illi	illi	illi
Ablative	illo	illa	illo

<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
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)**

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Name.....

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

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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		

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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

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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.

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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

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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

# LATIN CE LEVEL 3 TOPIC CHECKLIST

NAME:.....

Tick each topic when you are sure you understand it

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Level I</u>	✓	<u>Level II</u>	✓	<u>Level III</u>	✓
<b>Nouns</b>	1st & 2nd declension: e.g. puella, dominus, bellum		3rd declension: e.g. rex, urbs, corpus		5th Declension: e.g. dies, res	
<b>Adjectives</b>	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			
<b>Pronouns</b>	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	
<b>Prepositions</b>	a/ab, ad, contra, cum, de e/ex, in, per, prope, trans		ante, circum, inter,post pro, propter, sine, sub, super			
<b>Verbs</b>	1. 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	

**LATIN CE LEVEL 3 TOPIC CHECKLIST**

**NAME:**.....

Tick each topic when you are sure you understand it

<b>Other grammar</b>				The imperfect subjunctive  Uses of the subjunctive: 1. purpose clauses 2. indirect commands 3. Expressions of time
<b>Vocab</b> (See CE Vocab Lists)	All Level I Vocab		All Level I and Level II Vocab	All Level I, II and III Vocab
<b>Numbers</b> (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)
<b>Greek Myths</b> (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
	<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 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		<u>The Wanderings of Odysseus, including:</u> Odysseus and the Cyclops) Circe The Sirens	<u>The Wanderings of Odysseus, including:</u> Odysseus and the Cyclops)

# LATIN CE LEVEL 3 TOPIC CHECKLIST

NAME:.....

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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