

**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 <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!

The Latin endings are:

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

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**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

**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 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations.

**Verb Tenses for CE Level 2 (all conjugations)**

	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3½ (mixed)</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>irregular</i>
<b>Present</b> <i>(is/are~)</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>warn</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>capture</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>be</i>
<i>I</i>	amO	moneO	legO	capiO	audiO	sum
<i>You (sing.)</i>	amaS	moneS	legIS	capiS	audiS	es
<i>He/She/It</i>	amaT	moneT	legIT	capiT	audiT	est
<i>We</i>	amaMUS	moneMUS	legIMUS	capiMUS	audiMUS	sumus
<i>You (plural)</i>	amaTIS	moneTIS	legITIS	capiTIS	audiTIS	estis
<i>They</i>	amaNT	moneNT	legUNT	capiUNT	audiUNT	sunt
<b>Imperfect</b> <i>(was/were ~ing)</i>	<i>was loving</i>	<i>was warning</i>	<i>was reading</i>	<i>was capturing</i>	<i>was hearing</i>	<i>was</i>
<i>I</i>	amaBAM	moneBAM	legEBAM	capiEBAM	audiEBAM	eram
<i>You (sing.)</i>	amaBAS	moneBAS	legEBAS	capiEBAS	audiEBAS	eras
<i>He/She/It</i>	amaBAT	moneBAT	legEBAT	capiEBAT	audiEBAT	erat
<i>We</i>	amaBAMUS	moneBAMUS	legEBAMUS	capiEBAMUS	audiEBAMUS	eramus
<i>You (plural)</i>	amaBATIS	moneBATIS	legEBATIS	capiEBATIS	audiEBATIS	eratis
<i>They</i>	amaBANT	moneBANT	legEBANT	capiEBANT	audiEBANT	erant
<b>Future (will ~)</b>	<i>will love</i>	<i>will warn</i>	<i>will read</i>	<i>will capture</i>	<i>will hear</i>	<i>will be</i>
<i>I</i>	amaBO	moneBO	legAM	capiAM	audiAM	ero
<i>You (sing.)</i>	amaBIS	moneBIS	legES	capiES	audiES	eris
<i>He/She/It</i>	amaBIT	moneBIT	legET	capiET	audiET	erit
<i>We</i>	amaBIMUS	moneBIMUS	legEMUS	capiEMUS	audiEMUS	erimus
<i>You (plural)</i>	amaBITIS	moneBITIS	legETIS	capiETIS	audiETIS	eritis
<i>They</i>	amaBUNT	moneBUNT	legENT	capiENT	audiENT	erunt
<b>Perfect (did ~, have ~ed)</b>	<i>have loved</i>	<i>have warned</i>	<i>have read</i>	<i>have captured</i>	<i>have heard</i>	<i>have been</i>
<i>I</i>	amavI	monuI	legI	cepI	audivI	fui
<i>You (sing.)</i>	amavISTI	monuISTI	legISTI	cepISTI	audivISTI	fuisti
<i>He/She/It</i>	amavIT	monuIT	legIT	cepIT	audivIT	fuit
<i>We</i>	amavIMUS	monuIMUS	legIMUS	cepIMUS	audivIMUS	fuimus
<i>You (plural)</i>	amavISTIS	monuISTIS	legISTIS	cepISTIS	audivISTIS	fuistis
<i>They</i>	amavERUNT	monuERUNT	legERUNT	cepERUNT	audivERUNT	fuerunt

**Verb Tenses for CE Level 2 continued**

<b>Pluperfect</b> (had~)	<i>had loved</i>	<i>had warned</i>	<i>had read</i>	<i>had captured</i>	<i>had heard</i>	<i>had been</i>
I	amav <b>ERAM</b>	monu <b>ERAM</b>	leg <b>ERAM</b>	cep <b>ERAM</b>	audiv <b>ERAM</b>	fueram
You (sing.)	amav <b>ERAS</b>	monu <b>ERAS</b>	leg <b>ERAS</b>	cep <b>ERAS</b>	audiv <b>ERAS</b>	fueras
He/She/It	amav <b>ERAT</b>	monu <b>ERAT</b>	leg <b>ERAT</b>	cep <b>ERAT</b>	audiv <b>ERAT</b>	fuerat
We	amav <b>ERAMUS</b>	monu <b>ERAMUS</b>	leg <b>ERAMUS</b>	cep <b>ERAMUS</b>	audiv <b>ERAMUS</b>	fueramus
You (plural)	amav <b>ERATIS</b>	monu <b>ERATIS</b>	leg <b>ERATIS</b>	cep <b>ERATIS</b>	audiv <b>ERATIS</b>	fueratis
They	amav <b>ERANT</b>	monu <b>ERANT</b>	leg <b>ERANT</b>	cep <b>ERANT</b>	audiv <b>ERANT</b>	fuerant
<b>Infinitive</b> (‘to’)	<i>to love</i>	<i>to warn</i>	<i>to read</i>	<i>to capture</i>	<i>to hear</i>	<i>to be</i>
	am <b>ARE</b>	mon <b>ERE</b>	leg <b>ERE</b>	cap <b>ERE</b>	aud <b>IRE</b>	esse
<b>Imperatives</b> (Commands)	<i>love!</i>	<i>warn!</i>	<i>read!</i>	<i>capture!</i>	<i>hear!</i>	<i>be!</i>
singular:	am <b>A</b>	mon <b>E</b>	leg <b>E</b>	cap <b>E</b>	aud <b>I</b>	es
plural:	am <b>ATE</b>	mon <b>ETE</b>	leg <b>ITE</b>	cap <b>ITE</b>	aud <b>ITE</b>	este

**Two Irregular verbs**

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

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

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

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

<b>Perfect</b>		
<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

<b>Pluperfect</b>		
<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
<b>Infinitive (to .....</b> )	ire	posse
<b>Imperatives (Orders) *</b>		
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.

<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

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**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!

**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

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**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.

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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**

<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>Gender:</b>	<b>fem</b>	<b>masc</b>	<b>masc</b>	<b>neuter</b>	<b>masc</b>	<b>neuter</b>
	<i>girl</i>	<i>master</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>king</i>	<i>name</i>
<b>SINGULAR</b>						
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
<b>PLURAL</b>	<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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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**

These are not essential in Latin because the verb person is contained in the verb itself e.g. amo=I love.

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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

**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

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<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

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

<b>SINGULAR</b>			
<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
Nominative	ille	illa	illud
Accusative	illum	illam	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	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

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**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

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If an adjective ends in ER (e.g. pulchER=beautiful) ERRIMUS is added instead e.g. pulchERRIMUS=very beautiful

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**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		
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

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**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>	✓
<b>Nouns</b>	1st & 2nd declension: e.g. puella, dominus, bellum		3rd declension: e.g. rex, urbs, nomen	
<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)	
<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.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)			
<b>Other grammar Vocab</b> (See CE Vocab Lists)	All Level I Vocab		All Level I and Level II Vocab	
<b>Numbers</b> (See "Numbers"	Cardinals 1-10; unus, duo etc ordinals:1st-10th; primus etc		Cardinals: 11-20	

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<u>Topic</u> section, CE Vocab List )	<u>Level I</u>	✓	<u>Level II</u>	✓
<b>Greek Myths</b>	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	