

Introducing Your Grammar Guide!

Welcome to your Latin grammar guide! In this booklet you will find tables of all the various sets of endings that you will need to know to succeed spectacularly at each level of Latin Common Entrance or Scholarship.

For your convenience, the tables of word endings are arranged in groups (verb forms together in one section, adjectives in another etc.).

If you are sitting Level 3, you need to know Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 content.

Do not panic at the amount of text in this grammar guide! A lot of the sets of endings are interconnected and so require little, if any, new learning (such as the endings of *bonus* just being a combination of the endings of *dominus*, *femina* and *bellum*). Plus, don't forget that by the time you sit your exam in the summer of Year 8 we will have gone through, practised and perfected all of these word forms in lessons.

Happy learning!

Mrs Fenton

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Level 1 Nouns of the First Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<i>femina</i>	<i>feminae</i>
Vocative	<i>femina</i>	<i>feminae</i>
Accusative	<i>feminam</i>	<i>feminas</i>
Genitive	<i>feminae</i>	<i>feminarum</i>
Dative	<i>feminae</i>	<i>feminis</i>
Ablative	<i>femina</i>	<i>feminis</i>

- First declension nouns end in -a in the nominative singular and -ae in the genitive singular.
- If you look up *femina* in a dictionary, you will find its genitive singular written beside it (*feminae*). These two clues will tell you that it belongs to the first declension.
- Most nouns of the first declension are **feminine**, except for proper names of men (e.g. Agricola, governor of Britain during the 1st Century AD) and professions (e.g. *nauta* – sailor), which are usually masculine.
- There are no neuter nouns in the first declension.

Level 1

Nouns of the Second Declension

Masculine	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<i>dominus</i>	<i>domini</i>
Vocative	<i>domine</i>	<i>domini</i>
Accusative	<i>dominum</i>	<i>dominos</i>
Genitive	<i>domini</i>	<i>dominorum</i>
Dative	<i>domino</i>	<i>dominis</i>
Ablative	<i>domino</i>	<i>dominis</i>

Masculine in -er	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<i>magister</i>	<i>magistri</i>
Vocative	<i>magister</i>	<i>magistri</i>
Accusative	<i>magistrum</i>	<i>magistros</i>
Genitive	<i>magistri</i>	<i>magistorum</i>
Dative	<i>magistro</i>	<i>magistris</i>
Ablative	<i>magistro</i>	<i>magistris</i>

Masculine in -er	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<i>puer</i>	<i>pueri</i>
Vocative	<i>puer</i>	<i>pueri</i>
Accusative	<i>puerum</i>	<i>pueros</i>
Genitive	<i>pueri</i>	<i>puerorum</i>
Dative	<i>puero</i>	<i>pueris</i>
Ablative	<i>puero</i>	<i>pueris</i>

Neuter	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<i>bellum</i>	<i>bella</i>
Vocative	<i>bellum</i>	<i>bella</i>
Accusative	<i>bellum</i>	<i>bella</i>
Genitive	<i>belli</i>	<i>bellorum</i>
Dative	<i>bello</i>	<i>bellis</i>
Ablative	<i>bello</i>	<i>bellis</i>

Most nouns of the second declension are either masculine or neuter.

- If a second declension noun is masculine, its nominative singular ending is –us or –er. If it is neuter, its nominative singular ending is –um. All second declension nouns end in –i in the genitive singular.
- If you look up *dominus*, *puer*, *magister* or *bellum* in a dictionary, you will find its genitive singular written beside it (*domini*/*pueri*/*magistri*/*belli*).
- These two clues will tell you that that noun belongs to the second declension.

Level 2 Nouns of the Third Declension

The third declension contains masculine, feminine and neuter nouns. Most have consonantal stems (3rd declension noun stem = genitive singular with the *-is* ending knocked off). Some have stems ending in *-i*.

The genitive plural ending of third declension nouns with consonantal stems is *-um*.
The genitive plural ending of *-i-* stem nouns is *-ium*.

(1) Consonant stems: masculine and feminine

Singular	<i>miles</i> (m)	<i>consul</i> (m)	<i>rex</i> (m)	<i>lux</i> (f)	<i>virtus</i> (f)
Nominative	<i>miles</i>	<i>consul</i>	<i>rex</i>	<i>lux</i>	<i>virtus</i>
Vocative	<i>miles</i>	<i>consul</i>	<i>rex</i>	<i>lux</i>	<i>virtus</i>
Accusative	<i>militem</i>	<i>consulem</i>	<i>regem</i>	<i>lucem</i>	<i>virtutem</i>
Genitive	<i>militis</i>	<i>consulis</i>	<i>regis</i>	<i>lucis</i>	<i>virtutis</i>
Dative	<i>militi</i>	<i>consuli</i>	<i>regi</i>	<i>luci</i>	<i>virtuti</i>
Ablative	<i>milite</i>	<i>consule</i>	<i>rege</i>	<i>luce</i>	<i>virtute</i>

Plural	<i>miles</i> (m)	<i>consul</i> (m)	<i>rex</i> (m)	<i>lux</i> (f)	<i>virtus</i> (f)
Nominative	<i>milites</i>	<i>consules</i>	<i>reges</i>	<i>lucēs</i>	<i>virtutes</i>
Vocative	<i>milites</i>	<i>consules</i>	<i>reges</i>	<i>lucēs</i>	<i>virtutes</i>
Accusative	<i>milites</i>	<i>consules</i>	<i>reges</i>	<i>lucēs</i>	<i>virtutes</i>
Genitive	<i>militum</i>	<i>consulum</i>	<i>regum</i>	<i>lucum</i>	<i>virtutum</i>
Dative	<i>militibus</i>	<i>consulibus</i>	<i>regibus</i>	<i>lucibus</i>	<i>virtutibus</i>
Ablative	<i>militibus</i>	<i>consulibus</i>	<i>regibus</i>	<i>lucibus</i>	<i>virtutibus</i>

(2) Consonant stems: neuter

Singular	<i>corpus</i> (n)	<i>flumen</i> (n)	<i>iter</i> (n)	<i>vulnus</i> (n)
Nominative	<i>corpus</i>	<i>flumen</i>	<i>iter</i>	<i>vulnus</i>
Vocative	<i>corpus</i>	<i>flumen</i>	<i>iter</i>	<i>vulnus</i>
Accusative	<i>corpus</i>	<i>flumen</i>	<i>iter</i>	<i>vulnus</i>
Genitive	<i>corporis</i>	<i>fluminis</i>	<i>itineris</i>	<i>vulneris</i>
Dative	<i>corpori</i>	<i>flumini</i>	<i>itineri</i>	<i>vulneri</i>
Ablative	<i>corpore</i>	<i>flumine</i>	<i>itinere</i>	<i>vulnere</i>

Plural	<i>corpus</i> (n)	<i>flumen</i> (n)	<i>iter</i> (n)	<i>vulnus</i> (n)
Nominative	<i>corpora</i>	<i>flumina</i>	<i>itinerā</i>	<i>vulnera</i>
Vocative	<i>corpora</i>	<i>flumina</i>	<i>itinerā</i>	<i>vulnera</i>
Accusative	<i>corpora</i>	<i>flumina</i>	<i>itinerā</i>	<i>vulnera</i>
Genitive	<i>corporum</i>	<i>fluminum</i>	<i>itinerum</i>	<i>vulnerum</i>
Dative	<i>corporibus</i>	<i>fluminibus</i>	<i>itineribus</i>	<i>vulneribus</i>
Ablative	<i>corporibus</i>	<i>fluminibus</i>	<i>itineribus</i>	<i>vulneribus</i>

(3) -i- stems: masculine, feminine and neuter

Singular	<i>civis</i> (m)	<i>urbs</i> (f)	<i>animal</i> (n)
Nominative	<i>civis</i>	<i>urbs</i>	<i>animal</i>
Vocative	<i>civis</i>	<i>urbs</i>	<i>animal</i>
Accusative	<i>civem</i>	<i>urbem</i>	<i>animal</i>
Genitive	<i>civis</i>	<i>urbis</i>	<i>animalis</i>
Dative	<i>civi</i>	<i>urbi</i>	<i>animali</i>
Ablative	<i>cive</i>	<i>urbe</i>	<i>animale</i>

Plural			
Nominative	<i>cives</i>	<i>urbes</i>	<i>animalia</i>
Vocative	<i>cives</i>	<i>urbes</i>	<i>animalia</i>
Accusative	<i>cives</i>	<i>urbes</i>	<i>animalia</i>
Genitive	<i>civium</i>	<i>urbium</i>	<i>animalium</i>
Dative	<i>civibus</i>	<i>urbibus</i>	<i>animalibus</i>
Ablative	<i>civibus</i>	<i>urbibus</i>	<i>animalibus</i>

Level 3

Nouns of the Fifth Declension

Fifth declension nouns are either masculine or feminine; there are no neuter nouns in the fifth declension.

Whether they are masculine or feminine, fifth declension nouns follow exactly the same pattern of endings.

Singular	dies (m)	res (f)	spes (f)	fides (f)
Nominative	dies	res	spes	fides
Vocative	dies	res	spes	fides
Accusative	diem	rem	spem	fidem
Genitive	diei	rei	spei	fidei
Dative	diei	rei	spei	fidei
Ablative	die	re	spe	fide

Plural				
Nominative	dies	res	spes	-
Vocative	dies	res	-	-
Accusative	dies	res	spes	-
Genitive	dierum	rerum	-	-
Dative	diebus	rebus	-	-
Ablative	diebus	rebus	-	-

NB: *spes* only has nominative and accusative forms in the plural and *fides* has no plural forms whatever the case.

Nouns of the Fourth Declension

Scholarship

Fourth declension nouns are normally masculine or feminine; there are one or two neuter nouns in the fourth declension.

The masculine or feminine nouns of the fourth declension follow the same pattern of endings. The neuter nouns are slightly different.

Singular	gradus (m)	manus (f)	cornu (n)
Nominative	gradus	manus	cornu
Vocative	gradus	manus	cornu
Accusative	gradum	manum	cornu
Genitive	gradus	manus	cornus
Dative	gradui	manui	cornui
Ablative	gradu	manu	cornu

Plural			
Nominative	gradus	manus	cornua
Vocative	gradus	manus	cornua
Accusative	gradus	manus	cornua
Genitive	graduum	manuum	cornuum
Dative	gradibus	manibus	cornibus
Ablative	gradibus	manibus	cornibus

Level 1

Adjectives of the First/Second Declension in -us

Sing.	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	<i>bonus</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
Voc.	<i>bone</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
Acc.	<i>bonum</i>	<i>bonam</i>	<i>bonum</i>
Gen.	<i>boni</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>boni</i>
Dat.	<i>bono</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bono</i>
Abl.	<i>bono</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bono</i>

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	<i>boni</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
Voc.	<i>boni</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
Acc.	<i>bonos</i>	<i>bonas</i>	<i>bona</i>
Gen.	<i>bonorum</i>	<i>bonarum</i>	<i>bonorum</i>
Dat.	<i>bonis</i>	<i>bonis</i>	<i>bonis</i>
Abl.	<i>bonis</i>	<i>bonis</i>	<i>bonis</i>

- The declension of most of the adjectives of the first and second declensions follow *bonus* (good).
- There are no new endings to learn here as the masculine declines like exactly *dominus*, the feminine like *femina* and the neuter like *bellum*!
- Remember that an adjective in Latin has to agree with its noun in *number*, *gender*, and *case*.
I.e. if a noun is nominative masculine singular, the adjective must be nominative masculine singular, and so forth.

Adjectives of the First/Second Declensions in -er

Level

Most adjectives of the first and second declensions go –us, -a, -um in the nominative singular.

There are some, however, that go –er, -a, -um in the nominative singular.

e.g. pulcher (*masc.*), pulchra (*fem.*), pulchrum (*neut.*)
 miser (*masc.*), misera (*fem.*), miserum (*neut.*)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nominative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
Vocative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
Accusative	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
Genitive	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchri
Dative	pulchro	pulchrae	pulchro
Ablative	pulchro	pulchra	pulchro
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nominative	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra
Vocative	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra
Accusative	pulchros	pulchras	pulchra
Genitive	pulchrorum	pulchrarum	pulchrorum
Dative	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris
Ablative	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nominative	miser	misera	miserum
Vocative	miser	misera	miserum
Accusative	miserum	miseram	miserum
Genitive	miseri	miserae	miseri
Dative	miseri	miserae	miseri
Ablative	miseri	misera	miseri
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nominative	miseri	miserae	misera
Vocative	miseri	miserae	misera
Accusative	miseros	miseras	misera
Genitive	miserorum	miserarum	miserorum
Dative	miseris	miseris	miseris
Ablative	miseris	miseris	miseris

Adjectives of the Third Declension

3rd declension adjectives by and large adopt the endings used by 3rd declension nouns. The exception to watch out for is the ablative singular which ends in –i (like the dative does), rather than in –e as third declension nouns might lead us to expect.

The nominative singular for some third declension adjectives is the same in all three genders; others are the same in the masculine and feminine but have a different neuter ending. *Rule of thumb:*

- If the masculine and feminine nominative singular ending is –is (e.g. *fortis*), then the neuter nominative singular is *different* from the masculine/ feminine.
- If the masculine and feminine nominative singular ends in –x or –ens (e.g. *ferox*, *ingens*), then the neuter form is the same.

<i>Singular</i>	M. and F.	N.	<i>Plural</i>	M. and F.	N.
Nominative	<i>fortis</i>	<i>forte</i>	Nominative	<i>fortes</i>	<i>fortia</i>
Vocative	<i>fortis</i>	<i>forte</i>	Vocative	<i>fortes</i>	<i>fortia</i>
Accusative	<i>fortem</i>	<i>forte</i>	Accusative	<i>fortes</i>	<i>fortia</i>
Genitive	<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortis</i>	Genitive	<i>fortium</i>	<i>fortium</i>
Dative	<i>forti</i>	<i>forti</i>	Dative	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>
Ablative	<i>forti</i>	<i>forti</i>	Ablative	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>

<i>Singular</i>	M and F	N.	<i>Pl.</i>	M. and F.	N.
Nominative	<i>ingens</i>	<i>ingens</i>	Nominative	<i>ingentes</i>	<i>ingentia</i>
Vocative	<i>ingens</i>	<i>ingens</i>	Vocative	<i>ingentes</i>	<i>ingentia</i>
Accusative	<i>ingentem</i>	<i>ingens</i>	Accusative	<i>ingentes</i>	<i>ingentia</i>
Genitive	<i>ingentis</i>	<i>ingentis</i>	Genitive	<i>ingentium</i>	<i>ingentium</i>
Dative	<i>ingenti</i>	<i>ingenti</i>	Dative	<i>ingentibus</i>	<i>ingentibus</i>
Ablative	<i>ingenti</i>	<i>ingenti</i>	Ablative	<i>ingentibus</i>	<i>ingentibus</i>

3rd declension adjectives are commonly presented in vocabulary lists in the following format:

fortis,e = bold, brave

This means that the masculine and feminine begins declining with *fortis* and the neuter form with *forte*.

Comparison of Adjectives (1st/2nd and 3rd Declensions)

Level 2

In Latin, to make a comparison using a 1st/2nd declension adjective you take off the *-us*, *-a* *-um* ending of the adjective and add *-ior*, which turns the adjective into a word of the 3rd declension noun type.

Latin comparative adjectives therefore decline with the same endings as third declension nouns, except in the neuter nominative, vocative and accusative singular where the ending becomes *-ius*.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	laetior	laetior	laetius
Vocative	laetior	laetior	laetius
Accusative	laetiorem	laetiorem	laetius
Genitive	laetioris	laetioris	laetioris
Dative	laetiori	laetiori	laetiori
Ablative	laetiore	laetiore	laetiore
Nominative	laetiores	laetiores	laetiora
Vocative	laetiores	laetiores	laetiora
Accusative	laetiores	laetiores	laetiora
Genitive	laetiorum	laetiorum	laetiorum
Dative	laetioribus	laetioribus	laetioribus
Ablative	laetioribus	laetioribus	laetioribus

To make a comparative adjective from a 1st/2nd declension adjective which ends in *-er*, you first determine whether the adjective's stem goes like *pulcher* or like *miser*.

- If the adjective goes like *miser*, then add *-ior* to it and decline exactly like *laetior* above (e.g. *miser* → *miserior*).
- If the adjective goes like *pulcher*, then remove the final *e* before adding *-ior* (e.g. *pulcher* → *pulchrior*)

To make a comparative adjective from a 3rd declension adjective, knock the *-is* of the genitive singular form of the adjective, add *-ior* and then decline exactly like *laetior* above. E.g:

tristis → trist → tristior

ingentis → ingent → ingentior

Superlative Adjectives (1st/2nd and 3rd Declensions) and Irregular adjectives

Level 2

Superlatives of 1st/2nd declension adjectives in *-us*:

- In Latin, the superlative degree (“very X/most X/X-est”) of a 1st/2nd declension adjective ending in *-us* is created by knocking off the *-us*, *-a*, *-um* ending and adding *-issimus*, which then declines exactly like *bonus*. E.g. *clarus* → *clar* → *clarissimus*.

Superlatives of 1st/2nd declension adjectives in *-er*:

- The superlative degree of a 1st/2nd declension adjective ending in *-er* is created by adding *-rimus* to the nominative masculine singular of the adjective, which then declines exactly like *bonus*. E.g. *miser* → *miserrimus*.

Superlatives of 3rd declension adjectives:

- The superlative degree of a 3rd declension adjective is created by adding *-issimus* to the genitive singular of the adjective and then declining exactly like *bonus*. E.g. *ingens* → *ingent* → *ingentissimus*.
 - The only major exceptions to this are *facilis* and *difficilis*, which have superlatives *facillimus* (“easiest”) and *difficillimus* (“most difficult”)

Expressing degree with irregular adjectives:

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>big</i>	magnus	maior	maximus
<i>good</i>	bonus	melior	optimus
<i>bad</i>	malus	peior	pessimus
<i>many</i>	multus	plus	plurimus
<i>small</i>	parvus	minor	minimus

Level 1 Personal Pronouns (1st and 2nd)

	1 st person	2 nd person
N.	ego (I)	tu (You Singular)
V.	-	tu
A.	me	te
G.	mei	tui
D.	mihi	tibi
Ab.	me	te
N.	nos (We)	vos (You Plural)
V.	-	vos
A.	nos	vos
G.	nostrum	vestrum
D.	nobis	vobis
Ab.	nobis	vobis

Level 2 The Reflexive Pronoun (3rd person)

se = (Himself/herself/itself/themselves)

	Singular/Plural
N.	-
V.	-
A.	se
G.	sui
D.	sibi
Ab.	se

NB: se does not have separate singular and plural forms, so se (accusative) can mean any of “himself”/”herself”/”itself”/”themselves” depending on the number and gender of the noun it is referring to.

- As a reflexive pronoun, se has no nominative or vocative forms.

Latin Demonstrative Pronouns: *hic/ille/is*

Level 2

Demonstratives are words which point to (demonstrate the presence of) people or things. As usual, to agree with these people or things, these demonstratives change their endings. The three most important demonstratives in Latin are:

1. *hic, haec, hoc* (this)
2. *ille, illa, illud* (that)
3. *is, ea, id* (he/she/it)

NB: Without a noun accompanying them to make it clear what “this” or “that” is referring to (e.g. “*ille liber*” = “that book”), Latin uses the gender of the demonstrative to express meaning. E.g. “*ille*” = “that man”, “*haec*” = “by/from/with this woman”.

<i>This</i>	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Pl	Fem. Pl	Neut. Pl
Nom.	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
Voc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acc.	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hos</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>haec</i>
Gen.	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>horum</i>	<i>harum</i>	<i>horum</i>
Dat.	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>
Abl.	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hac</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>

<i>That</i>	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Pl	Fem. Pl	Neut. Pl
Nom.	<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
Voc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acc.	<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illos</i>	<i>illas</i>	<i>illa</i>
Gen.	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illorum</i>	<i>illarum</i>	<i>illorum</i>
Dat.	<i>illi</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>
Abl.	<i>illo</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illo</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>

<i>s/he/it</i>	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Pl	Fem. Pl	Neut. Pl
Nom.	<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
Voc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acc.	<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eos</i>	<i>eas</i>	<i>ea</i>
Gen.	<i>eius</i>	<i>eius</i>	<i>eius</i>	<i>eorum</i>	<i>earum</i>	<i>eorum</i>
Dat.	<i>ei</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>eis</i>	<i>eis</i>	<i>eis</i>
Abl.	<i>eo</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>eo</i>	<i>eis</i>	<i>eis</i>	<i>eis</i>

Level 3 Latin Relative Pronouns: *qui*

<i>Singular</i>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	qui	quae	quod
Accusative	quem	quam	quod
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Ablative	quo	qua	quo

<i>Plural</i>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	qui	quae	quae
Accusative	quos	quas	quae
Genitive	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

Level 3 Other Useful Latin Pronouns:

Iipse, ipsa, ipsum = “self”

<i>Singular</i>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dative	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
Ablative	ipso	ipsa	ipso

<i>Plural</i>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
Accusative	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
Genitive	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
Dative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Ablative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

NB: *ipse* can be attached to both a noun (e.g. *regem ipsum vidi* = I saw the king himself) and to the person of a verb (e.g. *ipsa appropinquat* = she herself approaches).

Idem, eadem, idem = “the same”

= is, ea, id + dem, with the “m” of eum, eam, eorum and eoram changing to an “n” in front of the “d”.

<i>Singular</i>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	idem	eadem	idem
Accusative	eundem	eandem	idem
Genitive	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dative	eidem	eidem	eidem
Ablative	eodem	eadem	eodem

<i>Plural</i>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	eidem	eaedem	eadem
Accusative	eisdem	easdem	eadem
Genitive	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
Dative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
Ablative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

Regular Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect

Level 1 and Future Tenses (Active Voice)

Present tense - Possible translations (using *amo* as example): *I love, am loving, do love*

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amo	moneo	rego	audio	capio
2.	amas	mones	regis	audis	capis
3.	amat	monet	regit	audit	capit
1.	amamus	monemus	regimus	audimus	capimus
2.	amatis	monetis	regitis	auditis	capitis
3.	amant	monent	regunt	audiunt	capiunt

Imperfect Tense (e.g. *I was loving, used to love, started to love*)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amabam	monebam	regebam	audiebam	capiebam
2.	amabas	monebas	regebas	audiebas	capiebas
3.	amabat	monebat	regebat	audiebat	capiebat
1.	amabamus	monebamus	regebamus	audiebamus	capiebamus
2.	amabatis	monebatis	regebatis	audiebatis	capiebatis
3.	amabant	monebant	regebant	audiebant	capiebant

Perfect Tense (e.g. *I loved, I have loved, I did love*)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amavi	monui	rexii	audivi	cepi
2.	amavisti	monuisti	rexisti	audivisti	cepisti
3.	amavit	monuit	rexit	audivit	cepit
1.	amavimus	monuimus	reximus	audivimus	cepimus
2.	amavistis	monuistis	rexistis	audivistis	cepistis
3.	amaverunt	monuerunt	rexerunt	audiverunt	ceperunt

Pluperfect Tense (e.g. *I had loved*) **Level 2**

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amaveram	monueram	rexeram	audiveram	ceperam
2.	amaveras	monueras	rexeras	audiveras	ceperas
3.	amaverat	monuerat	rexerat	audiverat	ceperat
1.	amaveramus	monueramus	rexeramus	audiveramus	ceperamus
2.	amaveratis	monueratis	rexeratis	audiveratis	ceperatis
3.	amaverant	monuerant	rexerant	audiverant	ceperant

Future Tense (e.g. *I will love, I shall love, I am going to love*) **Level 2**

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amabo	monebo	regam	audiam	capiam
2.	amabis	monebis	reges	audies	capiēs
3.	amabit	monebit	reget	audiet	capiet
1.	amabimus	monebimus	regemus	audiemus	capiemus
2.	amabitis	monebitis	regetis	audietis	capietis
3.	amabunt	monebunt	regent	audient	capient

Present Imperatives: **Level 1**

The 2nd person singular and 2nd person plural imperatives (i.e. the commands to you singular and commands to you plural) for the various conjugations are set out below:

1st conjugation: ama! amate!

2nd conjugation: mone! monete!

3rd conjugation: rege! regite!

4th conjugation: audi! audite!

Mixed conjugation: cape! capite!

Present Infinitives: **Level 1**

Regular present infinitives in Latin end in –re, with each conjugation having a different vowel preceding the –re ending: 1 = amare, 2 = monere, 3= regere, 4= audire, Mixed =capere.

NB: The mixed conjugation takes the style of its infinitive from the 3rd conjugation (i.e. capere is like regere).

Level 1 Irregular Verb – *sum* (I am)

As in English, the verb “to be” in Latin is highly irregular, and its forms need to be learnt by heart. Like regular verbs, however, it has tenses and persons.

Present tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I am	sum
2 nd	You (s) are	es
3 rd	He/she/it is	est
1 st	We are	sumus
2 nd	You (pl.) are	estis
3 rd	They are	sunt

Imperfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I was	eram
2 nd	You (s) were	eras
3 rd	He/she/it was	erat
1 st	We were	eramus
2 nd	You (pl.) were	eratis
3 rd	They were	erant

Perfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I have been	fui
2 nd	You (s) have been	fuisti
3 rd	He/she/it has been	fuit
1 st	We have been	fuimus
2 nd	You (pl.) have been	fuistis
3 rd	They have been	fuerunt

Pluperfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I had been	fueram
2 nd	You (s) had been	fueras
3 rd	He/she/it had been	fuerat
1 st	We had been	fueramus
2 nd	You (pl.) had been	fueratis
3 rd	They had been	fuerant

Future Tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I will be	ero
2 nd	You (s) will be	eris
3 rd	He/she/it will be	erit
1 st	We will be	erimus
2 nd	You (pl.) will be	eritis
3 rd	They will be	erunt

Present Imperatives (=commands):

es! = You (s) be!

este! = You (pl) be!

Present infinitive:

esse = to be

Irregular Verb – *possum* (I am able)

Level 2

The Latin verb *possum*, “I am able”, is a compound of *sum*, the verb to be. This means that sound knowledge of how *sum* conjugates will make learning *possum* extremely straight forward.

Looking at the present tense, you will no doubt spot one small complication. However, bear in mind the following golden rule with *possum* and all will be well:

- *pos-* is added to the start of a part of *sum* which begins with an s
- *pot-* is added to the start of a part of *sum* which begins with any other letter

Present tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I can/am able	possum
2 nd	You (s) can/are able	potes
3 rd	He/she/it can/is able	potest
1 st	We can/are able	possumus
2 nd	You (pl.) can/are able	potestis
3 rd	They can/are able	possunt

Imperfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I was able	poteram
2 nd	You (s) were able	poteras
3 rd	He/she/it was able	poterat
1 st	We were able	poteramus
2 nd	You (pl.) were able	poteratis
3 rd	They were able	poterant

Perfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I have been able	potui
2 nd	You (s) have been able	potuisti
3 rd	He/she/it has been able	potuit
1 st	We have been able	potuimus
2 nd	You (pl.) have been able	potuistis
3 rd	They have been able	potuerunt

Pluperfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I had been able	potueram
2 nd	You (s) had been able	potueras
3 rd	He/she/it had been able	potuerat
1 st	We had been able	potueramus
2 nd	You (pl.) had been able	potueratis
3 rd	They had been able	potuerant

Future Tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I will be able	potero
2 nd	You (s) will be able	poteris
3 rd	He/she/it will be able	poterit
1 st	We will be able	poterimus
2 nd	You (pl.) will be able	poteritis
3 rd	They will be able	poterunt

NB: There are no present imperatives (commands) of *possum*. If you think about it, this makes sense as it is rare in English that we would address someone with the command “be able to X!”

Present infinitive = *posse* (“to be able”)

Level 2 Irregular Verb – eo (I go)

A lot of the forms of *eo* (I go) resemble the endings of Latin's regular conjugations. However, *eo*'s stem tends to fluctuate dramatically (particularly in the present and perfect tenses), so learning the forms in their own right is the only sure-fire way to master them.

Present tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I go	eo
2 nd	You (s) go	is
3 rd	He/she/it goes	it
1 st	We go	imus
2 nd	You (pl.) go	itis
3 rd	They go	eunt

Imperfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I was going/used to/began to go	ibam
2 nd	You (s) were going/used to/began to go	ibas
3 rd	He/she/it was going/used to/began to go	ibat
1 st	We were going/used to/began to go	ibamus
2 nd	You (pl.) were going/used to/began to go	ibatis
3 rd	They were going/used to/began to go	ibant

Perfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I have gone/went	ii
2 nd	You (s) have gone/went	isti
3 rd	He/she/it has gone/went	iit
1 st	We have gone/went	iimus
2 nd	You (pl.) have gone/went	istis
3 rd	They have gone/went	ierunt

Pluperfect tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I had gone	ieram
2 nd	You (s) had gone	ieras
3 rd	He/she/it had gone	ierat
1 st	We had gone	ieramus
2 nd	You (pl.) had gone	ieratis
3 rd	They had gone	ierant

Future Tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I will go	ibo
2 nd	You (s) will go	ibis
3 rd	He/she/it will go	ibit
1 st	We will go	ibimus
2 nd	You (pl.) will go	ibitis
3 rd	They will go	ibunt

NB: Be aware that in the perfect tense forms of the type *ivi, ivisti, ivit...* exist in addition to the *ii, isti, iit...* forms shown above. These are, however, less common.

Present imperatives (commands) of eo:

2nd person singular = *i* = go!

2nd person plural = *ite* = go (to more than 1 person)!

Present infinitive = *ire* ("to go")

Irregular Verbs – fero (I carry/bring)

Level 3

fero, ferre, tuli, latum:

As may be observed from its principal parts, *fero* (I carry/bring) is extremely irregular.

Present tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I carry/bring	fero
2 nd	You (s) carry/bring	fers
3 rd	He/she/it carries/brings	fert
1 st	We carry/bring	ferimus
2 nd	You (pl.) carry/bring	fertis
3 rd	They carry/bring	ferunt

Note how the “i” is lost from the verb ending in the 2nd and 3rd singular and 2nd plural persons.

Perfect tense: Although irregular in construction (“*tuli*” somehow coming from “*fero*!”), the perfect endings are totally regular:

tuli, tulisti, tulit, tulimus, tulistis, tulerunt.

Pluperfect tense: The pluperfect tense is totally regular (= perfect stem + imperfect of the verb to be):

tuleram, tuleras, tulerat, tuleramus, tuleratis, tulerant.

Imperfect and Future tenses: The imperfect and future tenses follow the *rego* pattern:

Imp: ferebam, ferebas, ferebat, ferebamus, ferebatis, ferebant.

Fut: feram, feres, feret, feremus, feretis, ferent.

Present imperatives (commands):

fer!

ferete!

Present infinitive:

ferre

Level 3 Irregular Verb – volo (I want)

volo, velle, volui, (no supine):

Like *fero*, *volo* is extremely irregular in its present tense (which just has to be learnt), and then settles down in its other tenses to follow patterns we should already know:

Present tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I want	volo
2 nd	You (s) want	vis
3 rd	He/she/it wants	vult
1 st	We want	volumus
2 nd	You (pl.) want	vultis
3 rd	They want	volunt

Perfect tense: The perfect endings follow the *monui* regular pattern:

volui, voluisti, voluit, volumus, voluistis, voluerunt.

Pluperfect tense: The pluperfect tense is totally regular (= perfect stem + imperfect of the verb to be):

volueram, volueras, voluerat, volueramus, volueratis, voluerant.

Imperfect and Future tenses: The imperfect and future tenses follow the *rego* pattern:

Imp: volebam, volebas, volebat, volebamus, volebatis, volebant.

Fut: volam, voles, volet, volemus, voletis, volent.

Present infinitive: velle

Irregular Verb –*nolo* (I do not want)

Level 3

nolo, nolle, nolui, (no supine):

The Latin verb *nolo* (I do not want/I refuse) may be thought of as a combination of the negative *non* and *volo* (I want). Like *volo*, *nolo* is very irregular in the present tense (which just has to be learnt and re-learnt) but then settles down.

Present tense:

	English	Latin
1 st	I do not want	nolo
2 nd	You (s) do not want	non vis
3 rd	He/she/it does not want	non vult
1 st	We do not want	nolumus
2 nd	You (pl.) do not want	non vultis
3 rd	They do not want	nolunt

Perfect tense: The perfect endings follow the *monui* regular pattern:

nolui, noluisti, noluit, noluimus, noluistis, noluerunt.

Pluperfect tense: The pluperfect tense is totally regular (= perfect stem + imperfect of the verb to be):

nolueram, nolueras, noluerat, nolueramus, nolueratis, noluerant.

Imperfect and Future tenses: The imperfect and future tenses follow the *rego* pattern:

Imp: nolebam, nolebas, nolebat, nolebamus, nolebatis, nolebant.

Fut: nolam, noles, nolet, nolemus, noletis, nolent.

Present infinitive: nolle

Present imperatives:

noli!

nolite!

NB: Do not forget that the imperative of *nolo* + an infinitive is how negative commands are expressed in Latin (e.g. *noli clamare!* = don't shout!)

Present Active and Past Passive Participles

Level 3

Present Active Participles:

To create a present participle of a 1st, 2nd or 3rd conjugation verb, take the present infinitive of the verb, knock off the -re and add *-ns* (e.g. *amans*).

If the verb belongs to either the 4th or mixed conjugations then the “ie” from other tenses (e.g. imperfect – *audiebam*, *capiebam*) is retained, creating (for example) *audiens*, *capiens*.

The full forms of one verb from each group are set out below:

Present active participles decline like some of the 3rd declension nouns you already know:

- In the masculine and feminine the present participle has the endings of *civis* (page 11) attached to a stem in *-nt-*.
- In the neuter it has the endings of *animal* (page 11) attached to a stem in *-nt-*:

Singular	<i>amo – M&F</i>	<i>amo - N</i>	<i>audio – M&F</i>	<i>audio - N</i>
Nominative	amans	amans	audiens	audiens
Vocative	amans	amans	audiens	audiens
Accusative	amantem	amans	audientem	audiens
Genitive	amantis	amantis	audientis	audientis
Dative	amanti	amanti	audienti	audienti
Ablative	amante	amante	audiente	audiente

Plural	<i>amo – M&F</i>	<i>amo - N</i>	<i>audio –M&F</i>	<i>audio - N</i>
Nominative	amantes	amantia	audientes	audientia
Vocative	amantes	amantia	audientes	audientia
Accusative	amantes	amantia	audientes	audientia
Genitive	amantium	amantium	audientium	audientium
Dative	amantibus	amantibus	audientibus	audientibus
Ablative	amantibus	amantibus	audientibus	audientibus

Past Passive Participles:

To create a past passive participle, go straight to the supine (the 4th principal part) of the verb.

The perfect participle is the supine form declined to agree with its noun like an adjective of the first and second declensions (e.g. *bonus*, *-a*, *-um*).

For example *amatum* → *amatus, a, um* = “loved” or “having been loved”.

Perfect Active, Perfect Passive and Present Scholarship Passive Infinitives

Perfect Active Infinitive

Meaning “to have ___ed” (e.g. “to have loved”), the perfect active infinitive is formed by taking the 1st person perfect tense of a verb (= its 3rd principal part) and adding the ending –sse. For example:

amavi → *amavisse*, *monui* → *monuisse* (“to have warned”),
rexi → *rexisse* (to have ruled), *audivi* → *audivisse* (“to have heard”),
cepi → *cepisse* (“to have captured”)

Even irregular verbs almost always follow this pattern. E.g.:

tuli (“I carried”) → *tulisse* (“to have carried”)
fui (“I have been”) → *fuisse* (“to have been”)

But: *ii* (“I went”) → *isse* (“to have gone”) (not *iisse*)

Perfect Passive Infinitive

Meaning “to have been ___ed” (e.g. “to have been loved”), the perfect passive infinitive is formed by taking the past passive participle (PPP) and adding *esse* (the present infinitive of the verb to be). This procedure works just as well with regular and irregular verbs. For example:

(*amo*) *amatus, a, um* → *amatus, a, um esse*
(*rego*) *rectus, a, um* → *rectus, a, um esse*
(*capio*) *captus, a, um* → *captus, a, um, esse*
(*fero*) *latus, a, um* → *latus, a, um esse*

This infinitive, based as it is on a participle, can decline to agree with nouns in number, gender and case, and does so in Latin’s indirect statement construction.

Present Passive Infinitive

Meaning “to be ___ed” (e.g. “to be loved”), the present passive infinitive is formed according to the following table:

Present Active Infinitive	amare	monere	regere	audire	capere
Present Passive Infinitive	amari	moneri	regi	audiri	capi

Note how the 1st, 2nd and 4th conjugations have their present passive infinitives formed by taking the present active infinitive (“to love” etc.), knocking off the –e and replacing it with an –i.

Note how the 3rd and mixed conjugations have their present passive infinitives formed by taking the present active infinitive (“to rule” etc.), knocking off the –ere and replacing it with an –i.

A number of the irregular verbs you need to know do not have a present passive participle. The important one to remember is that the present passive participle of *fero* is *ferri* (i.e. of the 1st/2nd/4th declension pattern).

Level 3 The Imperfect Subjunctive

The Latin imperfect subjunctive, used in a number of constructions such as purpose clauses and indirect commands, is formed by taking the present infinitive and adding the personal endings of *sum* (m, s, t, mus, tis, nt):

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amarem	monerem	regerem	audirem	caperem
2.	amares	moneres	regeres	audires	caperes
3.	amaret	moneret	regeret	audiret	caperet
1.	amaremus	moneremus	regeremus	audiremus	caperemus
2.	amaretis	moneretis	regeretis	audiretis	caperetis
3.	amarent	monerent	regerent	audirent	caperent

NB: The irregular verbs you will need to know all have totally regular imperfect subjunctives, even if their present infinitives are themselves irregular. For example:

sum, esse → *essem*

fero, ferre → *ferrem*

possum, posse → *possem*

nolo, nolle → *nollem*

volo, velle → *vellem*

eo, ire → *irem*

The Pluperfect Subjunctive

Scholarship

The Latin pluperfect subjunctive is formed by taking the *perfect infinitive* of the verb and adding the personal endings of sum (m, s, t, mus, tis, nt). Here is a quick reminder of the perfect infinitive of the four conjugations:

- (1) amavisse
- (2) monuisse
- (3) rexisse
- (4) audivisse

Hence:

1 st Conjugation	2 nd Conjugation	3 rd Conjugation	4 th Conjugation	Mixed Conjugation
1. amavissem 2. amavisses 3. amavisset	1. monuissem 2. monuisses 3. monuisset	1. rexissem 2. rexisses 3. rexisset	1. audivissem 2. audivisses 3. audivisset	1. cepissem 2. cepisses 3. cepisset
1. amavissemus 2. amavissetis 3. amavissent	1. monuissemus 2. monuissetis 3. monuissent	1. rexissemus 2. rexissetis 3. rexissent	1. audivissemus 2. audivissetis 3. audivissent	1. cepissemus 2. cepissetis 3. cepissent

NB: The irregular verbs you will need to know all have totally regular pluperfect subjunctives, even if their perfect infinitives are themselves irregular. For example:

sum, esse, fui → fuissem

fero, ferre, tuli → tulussem

possum, posse, potui → potuissem

nolo, nolle, nolui → noluissem

volo, velle, volui → voluissem

eo, ire, ii → iissem (though issem does also exist)

Regular Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Tenses (Passive Voice)

Level 3

Present tense - Possible translations (using *amo* as example): *I am loved, I am being loved*

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amor	moneor	regor	audior	capior
2.	amaris	moneris	regeris	audiris	caperis
3.	amatur	monetur	regitur	auditur	capitur
1.	amamur	monemur	regimur	audimur	capimur
2.	amamini	monemini	regimini	audimini	capimini
3.	amantur	monentur	reguntur	audiuntur	capiuntur

Imperfect Tense (e.g. *I was being loved, used to be loved, started to be loved*)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amabar	monebar	regebar	audiebar	capiebar
2.	amabaris	monebaris	regebaris	audiebaris	capiebaris
3.	amabatur	monebatur	regebatur	audiebatur	capiebatur
1.	amabamur	monebamur	regebamur	audiebamur	capiebamur
2.	amabamini	monebamini	regebamini	audiebamini	capiebamini
3.	amabantur	monebantur	regebantur	audiebantur	capiebantur

Perfect Tense (e.g. *I have been loved, I was loved*)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amatus,a,um sum	monitus,a,um sum	rectus,a,um sum	auditus,a,um sum	captus,a,um sum
2.	amatus,a,um es	monitus,a,um es	rectus,a,um es	auditus,a,um es	captus,a,um es
3.	amatus,a,um est	monitus,a,um est	rectus,a,um est	auditus,a,um est	captus,a,um est
1.	amati,ae,a sumus	moniti,ae,a sumus	recti,ae,a sumus	auditi,ae,a sumus	capti,ae,a sumus
2.	amati,ae,a estis	moniti,ae,a estis	recti,ae,a estis	auditi,ae,a estis	capti,ae,a estis
3.	amati,ae,a sunt	moniti,ae,a sunt	recti,ae,a sunt	auditi,ae,a sunt	capti,ae,a sunt

Pluperfect Tense (e.g. “I was in a state of having been loved” = I had been loved)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amatus,a,um eram	monitus,a,um eram	rectus,a,um eram	auditus,a,um eram	captus,a,um eram
2.	amatus,a,um eras	monitus,a,um eras	rectus,a,um eras	auditus,a,um eras	captus,a,um eras
3.	amatus,a,um erat	monitus,a,um erat	rectus,a,um erat	auditus,a,um erat	captus,a,um erat
1.	amati,ae,a eramus	moniti,ae,a eramus	recti,ae,a eramus	auditi,ae,a, eramus	capti,ae,a eramus
2.	amati,ae,a eratis	moniti,ae,a eratis	recti,ae,a eratis	auditi,ae,a eratis	capti,ae,a eratis
3.	amati,ae,a erant	moniti,ae,a erant	recti,ae,a erant	auditi,ae,a erant	capti,ae,a erant

Future Tense (e.g. I will be loved, I shall be loved)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	4 th conjugation	Mixed conjugation
1.	amabor	monebor	regar	audiar	capiar
2.	amaberis	moneberis	regeris	audieris	capiaris
3.	amabitur	monebitur	regetur	audietur	capietur
1.	amabimur	monebimur	regemur	audiemur	capiemur
2.	amabimini	monebimini	regemini	audiemini	capiemini
3.	amabuntur	monebuntur	regentur	audientur	capientur

NB: The perfect and pluperfect passive change the ending of their PPP part to agree with their subject in number and gender (e.g. *puellae amatae est* = the girls have been/was loved; *templum amatum erat* = the temple had been loved).

Note also how the future passive follows the 2 different patterns of the future active: the 1st and 2nd conjugations follow the *-bo, -bis, -bit* pattern of the active, while the 3rd, 4th and mixed conjugations are based on the *-am, -es, -et* pattern of the active.

Deponent verbs are Latin verbs which look passive but must be translated as if they were active. For example, *hortor* looks like a present passive form but is translated “I encourage”.

The principal parts of deponent verbs are (using *hortor* as an example) as follows:

hortor (“I encourage”), *hortari* (“to encourage”), *hortatus sum* (“I encouraged”)

This information tells us that *hortor* is a 1st conjugation deponent verb, therefore conjugating exactly like the passive of *amor* in all tenses.

Present Active Participles of Deponent Verbs

Since there is no present passive participle in Latin for deponent verbs to use actively under their “passive in form, but active in meaning” trait, to be able to say “encouraging” (for example) in Latin the Romans simply ignored that characteristic of deponent verbs and imagined they were normal active verbs (“*horto*” for example).

So, the present active participle of the 1st conjugation deponent *hortor* is “*hortans*”, declining exactly like *amans*.

Deponents of other conjugations will decline like *monens*, *regens*, *audiens* and *capiens* respectively.

Past Participles of Deponent Verbs

The PPP of deponent verbs (e.g. *hortatus* from *hortor*) **does** obey the deponent tendency of being passive in form but active in meaning. So, *hortatus, a, um* means “having encouraged”.

Since Latin otherwise has no past *active* participles (it is not possible to say “having loved” for example), this is an interesting ability for deponent verbs to possess.

Deponents on the Scholarship syllabus:

conor, conari, conatus sum (1) – I try

egredior, egredi, egressus sum (Mixed) – I go out

hortor, hortari, hortatus sum (1) – I encourage/urge

ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum (Mixed) – I go in

loquor, loqui, locutus sum (3) – I speak

mori, mori, mortuus sum (Mixed) – I die

patior, pati, passus sum (Mixed) – I suffer

proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum (3) – I set out (on a journey)

progredior, progredi, progressus sum (Mixed) – I advance

sequor, sequi, secutus sum (3) – I follow

Numbers in Latin

1-10 **Level 1**

Below is a list of the numbers in Latin from one to ten. Note that the first three have genders, but from 'four' onwards they have no gender.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
unus	una	unum	one
duo	duae	duo	two
tres	tres	tria	three
quattuor			four
quinque			five
sex			six
septem			seven
octo			eight
novem			nine
decem			ten

Here are the Latin words for "first" to "tenth". These behave like adjectives and agree with their nouns (declining like *bonus*):

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
primus	prima	primum	first
secundus	secunda	secundum	second
tertius	tertia	tertium	third
quartus	quarta	quartum	fourth
quintus	quinta	quantum	fifth
sextus	sexta	sextum	sixth
septimus	septima	septimum	seventh
octavus	octava	octavum	eighth
nonus	nona	nonum	ninth
decimus	decima	decimum	tenth

11-20 **Level 2**

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
undecim			eleven
duodecim			twelve
tredecim			thirteen
quattuordecim			fourteen
quindecim			fifteen
sedecim			sixteen
septendecim			seventeen
duodeviginti			eighteen
undeviginti			nineteen
viginti			twenty

NB: Like 4-10 above, these numbers do not have separate masculine, feminine and neuter forms.

Also, "*duodeviginti*" literally means "two away from 20" and "*undeviginti*" "one away from 20".

21-100 **Level 3**

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
triginta			thirty
quadraginta			forty
quinginta			fifty
sexaginta			sixty
septuaginta			seventy
octoginta			eighty
nonaginta			ninety
centum			one hundred
mille			one thousand

These numbers are all indeclinable, just like 4-20 above.

Numbers in between these sets of 10 are formed in two ways, either:

1. Write the larger number and then the smaller number.
E.g. septuaginta octo = 78

Or

2. Write the smaller number, *et* and then the larger number.
E.g. octo et septuaginta = 78