

**Level 1**

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 1 verb tenses are:

Present=I am doing/I do

Imperfect=I was doing/I used to do

Perfect=I have done/I did

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!

**Level 1**

**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

**Conjugations**

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 Level 1 (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>Perfect</b> <i>(did ~, have ~ed)</i>	<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 Level 1 continued

<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>
	amARE	monERE	legERE	capERE	audIRE	esse
<b>Imperatives</b> <b>(Commands)</b>	<i>love!</i>	<i>warn!</i>	<i>read!</i>	<i>capture!</i>	<i>hear!</i>	<i>be!</i>
singular:	amA	monE	legE	capE	audI	es
plural:	amATE	monETE	legITE	capITE	audITE	este

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.

  verb  
Marcus puerum videt

**Level 1**

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 1**

<b>Declension:</b>	<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>2nd</b>
<b>Gender:</b>	<b>Fem</b>	<b>masc</b>	<b>masc</b>	<b>neuter</b>
	<i>girl</i>	<i>master</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>war</i>
<b>SINGULAR</b>				
nominative	puella	dominus	puer	bellum
vocative	puella	domine	puer	bellum
accusative	puellam	dominum	puerum	bellum
genitive	puellae	domini	pueri	belli
dative	puellae	domino	puero	bellio
ablative	puella	domino	puero	bellio
<b>PLURAL</b>	<i>girls</i>	<i>masters</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>wars</i>
nominative	puellae	domini	pueri	bella
vocative	puellae	domini	pueri	bella
accusative	puellas	dominos	pueros	bella
genitive	puellarum	dominorum	puerorum	bellorum
dative	puellis	dominis	pueris	bellis
ablative	puellis	dominis	pueris	bellis

**3. PRONOUNS**

A pronoun is a word which can replace a noun in a sentence. Examples are: I, you, we, this, that

**Personal Pronouns**

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

When they are used with a verb it is often for extra emphasis or to point out a contrast e.g. ego clamo sed tu tacet=I shout but you are quiet.

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

Personal Pronouns continued

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

**4. ADJECTIVES**

These describe nouns e.g. big, small

Latin examples and possible endings:

Bonus=good (masculine ending)

parva=small (feminine ending)

magnum=big (neuter ending)

**TOP TIP:** you may be asked to give the gender of a noun. You can tell this from any adjectives next to it e.g.

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Gender</u>
puella	bonA	feminine
servus	parvUS	masculine
periculum	magnUM	neuter

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

**5 ADVERBS**

These describe verbs e.g. slowly, quickly

Possible Latin endings:

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

Also look out for:

Adverbs of Time

- e.g. subito=suddenly
- deinde=then
- diu=for a long time

**Level 1**

**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 this list carefully:

<u>Prepositions followed by accusative nouns</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Prepositions followed by ablative nouns</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ad	to, towards	a/ab	from, by
contra	against	cum	with
in *	into	de	down from, about
per	through, along	e/ex	out of
prope	near	in *	in
trans	across		

\* Be careful with “in”

With the accusative it means “into” e.g. I go into the classroom

With the ablative it means “in” e.g. I stand in the classroom

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**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

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**Level 1**

Name.....

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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**Level 1**

**LATIN CE LEVEL 1 GRAMMAR CHECKLIST**

Tick each topic when you are sure you understand it

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Level I</u>	✓
<b>Nouns</b>	1st & 2nd declension: e.g. puella, dominus, bellum	
<b>Adjectives</b>	1st & 2nd declension: bonus/bona/bonum (like puella, dominus and bellum)	
<b>Pronouns</b>	ego (I), tu (you s), nos (we), vos (you pl) (nom.and acc. only)	
<b>Prepositions</b>	a/ab, ad, contra, cum, de e/ex, in, per, prope, trans	
<b>Verbs</b>	1. Present, imperfect, perfect 2. infinitive (e.g. amare=to love)	
	3. commands (imperatives) e.g. sede=sit down (s) sedete=sit down (pl) 4. The verb "to be" (sum,es, est etc)	
<b>Other grammar Vocab (See CE Vocab Lists)</b>	All Level I Vocab	
<b>Numbers</b>	Cardinals 1-10; unus, duo etc	



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**Level 1**

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Level I</u>	✓
(See "Numbers" section, CE Vocab List )	ordinals:1st-10th; primus etc	
<b>Greek Myths</b>	Perseus and Medusa	
(see Greek Myths notes)	Theseus and the Minotaur	
	The Labours of Hercules	
	Jason and the Golden Fleece	
	<u>The Trojan War, including:</u> The Judgement of Paris Achilles The Deaths of Patroclus and Hector The Wooden (Trojan) Horse	
	<u>The Wanderings of Odysseus, including:</u> Odysseus and the Cyclops) Circe The Sirens Scylla and Charybdis The Cattle of the Sun Calypso The Homecoming of Odysseus	