

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 st	I	We
2 nd	You (singular)	You (plural)
3 rd	He, she, it	They

e.g. amANT (they love) would be 3rd person plural, present tense

Number

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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1st 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 3rd and 4th 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>
Present <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
Imperfect <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
Future (will ~)	<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
Perfect (did ~, have ~ed)	<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

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

Two Irregular verbs

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

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

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

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

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Perfect		
<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

Pluperfect		
<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
Infinitive (to	ire	posse
Imperatives (Orders) *		
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

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Persons

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e.g amANT (they love) would be 3rd person plural, present tense

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This means whether the verb is singular or plural

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Imperatives (Commands)

e.g. Be quiet! Sit down!

Latin endings are:

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audi	audiTE	listen!

1st 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

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

Declension:	1st	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd	3rd
Gender:	fem	masc	masc	neuter	masc	neuter
	<i>girl</i>	<i>master</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>king</i>	<i>name</i>
SINGULAR						
nominative	puellA	dominUS	puER	bellUM	rex	nomen
vocative	puellA	dominE	puER	bellUM	rex	nomen
accusative	puellAM	dominUM	puerUM	bellUM	regEM	nomen
genitive	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellI	regIS	nominIS
dative	puellAE	dominO	puerO	bellO	regI	nominI
ablative	puella	dominO	puerO	bellO	regE	nominE
PLURAL	<i>girls</i>	<i>masters</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>wars</i>	<i>kings</i>	<i>names</i>
nominative	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellA	regES	nominA
vocative	puellAE	dominI	puerI	bellA	regES	nominA
accusative	puellAS	dominOS	puerOS	bellA	regES	nominA
genitive	puellarUM	dominORUM	puerORUM	bellORUM	regUM*	nominUM*
dative	puellis	dominis	pueris	bellis	regibus	nominibus
ablative	puellis	dominis	pueris	bellis	regibus	nominibus

* Sometimes the 3rd 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>
SINGULAR		
nominative	ego	tu
vocative	-	tu
accusative	me	te
genitive	mei	tui
dative	mihi	tibi
ablative	me	te
PLURAL	<i>We</i>	<i>You (plural)</i>
nominative	nos	vos
vocative	-	vos
accusative	nos	vos
genitive	nostri or nostrum	vestri or vestrum
dative	nobis	vobis
ablative	nobis	vobis

Demonstrative pronouns

hic/haec/hoc=this

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

PLURAL			
Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	hi	hae	haec
Accusative	hos	has	haec
Genitive	horum	harum	horum
Dative	his	his	his
Ablative	his	his	his

is/ea/id=that

If there is no noun with the pronoun it translates as: he/she/it or him/her/it

e.g. is puer cantat=that boy is singing
 is cantat=he is singing

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

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

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

ille/illa/illud=that (more emphatic)

If there is no noun with the pronoun it translates as: he/she/it or him/her/it

e.g. ille puer cantat=that boy is singing
 ille cantat=he is singing

magistra puellam videt=the teacher sees the girl
 magistra illam videt=the teacher sees her

SINGULAR			
Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ille	illa	illud
Accusative	illum	illam	illud
Genitive	illius	illius	illius
Dative	illi	illi	illi
Ablative	illo	illa	illo

PLURAL			
Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	illi	illae	illa
Accusative	illos	illas	illa
Genitive	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dative	illis	illis	illis
Ablative	illis	illis	illis

4. **ADJECTIVES**

These describe nouns e.g. big, small

Latin examples and possible endings:

bonus=good (masculine ending)

parva=small (feminine ending)

magnum=big (neuter ending)

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

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

REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Comparative Adjectives

These are used when you are comparing nouns e.g.

This road is longer than that one

longer is a comparative adjective.

in Latin they are formed by adding -IOR to the stem e.g. longIOR=longer
Look out for plurals: longIORES and neuter nouns: longIUS

Superlative Adjectives

These are used when you want to say "very long" or "longest"

In Latin they are formed by adding ISSIMUS to the stem e.g. longISSIMUS=very long/longest

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

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

5. **ADVERBS**

These describe verbs e.g. slowly, quickly

Possible Latin endings:

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

5. **ADVERBS CONTINUED**

Also look out for:

Adverbs of Time

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

TOP TIP: If you get really stuck you could always look for NON (not) which is also an adverb. It will be found in front of a verb e.g. NON curro=I do not run

6. **PREPOSITIONS**

Tell us where something is (the **positions** of things) e.g.: in, on, under

In Latin prepositions always stand in front of a noun.

The noun following it always has an accusative or ablative ending.

You may be asked to find the following in a Latin passage:

1. a preposition followed by a noun in the accusative case
2. a preposition followed by a noun in the ablative case

To answer this question you must learn the following list carefully:

<u>Prepositions followed by accusative nouns</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Prepositions followed by ablative nouns</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ad	to, towards	a/ab	from, by
contra	against	cum	with
in *	into	de	down from, about
per	through, along	e/ex	out of
prope	near	in *	in
trans	across	pro	on behalf of, in front of
ante	before	sine	without
circum	around	sub	under
inter	between, among		
post	after		
propter	because of		
super	above		

* 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>	✓
Nouns	1st & 2nd declension: e.g. puella, dominus, bellum		3rd declension: e.g. rex, urbs, nomen	
Adjectives	1st & 2nd declension: bonus/bona/bonum (like puella, dominus and bellum)		1. 3rd declension: tristis, ingens 2. Regular comparison: longus, longior, longissimus 3. Irregular comparison: bonus, melior, optimus etc	
Pronouns	ego (I), tu (you s), nos (we), vos (you pl) (nom.and acc. only)		ego, tu, nos, vos, se hic (this), is/ille (that) (whole declension of all of the above)	
Prepositions	a/ab, ad, contra, cum, de e/ex, in, per, prope, trans		ante, circum, inter,post pro, propter, sine, sub, super	
Verbs	1.Present, imperfect, perfect 2. infinitive (e.g. amare=to love)		1. Future and pluperfect 2. irregular verbs: sum, possum (I am able), eo (I go)	
	3. commands (imperatives) e.g. sede=sit down (s) sedete=sit down (pl) 4. The verb "to be" (sum,es, est etc)			
Other grammar Vocab (See CE Vocab Lists)	All Level I Vocab		All Level I and Level II Vocab	
Numbers (See "Numbers"	Cardinals 1-10; unus, duo etc ordinals:1st-10th; primus etc		Cardinals: 11-20	

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<u>Topic</u> section, CE Vocab List)	<u>Level I</u>	✓	<u>Level II</u>	✓
Greek Myths	Perseus and Medusa		Perseus and Medusa	
(see Greek Myths notes)	Theseus and the Minotaur		Theseus and the Minotaur	
	The Labours of Hercules		The Labours of Hercules	
	Jason and the Golden Fleece		Jason and the Golden Fleece	
	<u>The Trojan War, including:</u> The Judgement of Paris Achilles The Deaths of Patroclus and Hector The Wooden (Trojan) Horse		<u>The Trojan War, including:</u> The Judgement of Paris Achilles The Deaths of Patroclus and Hector The Wooden (Trojan) Horse	
	<u>The Wanderings of Odysseus, including:</u> Odysseus and the Cyclops) Circe The Sirens Scylla and Charybdis The Cattle of the Sun Calypso The Homecoming of Odysseus		<u>The Wanderings of Odysseus, including:</u> Odysseus and the Cyclops) Circe The Sirens Scylla and Charybdis The Cattle of the Sun Calypso The Homecoming of Odysseus	