

Directions: Follow the directions below to complete the assignment of each day (note **you may work ahead** but you cannot fall behind). Also for the sections involving declining, you do not need to include the vocative case. **Finally, this assignment is optional, it will be applied as extra credit for the new quarter; however, you are responsible for knowing all the content.**

Day 1:

Conjugate all the 1st conjugation verbs in the present tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 2:

Conjugate all the 2nd conjugation verbs in the present tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 3:

Conjugate all the 3rd conjugation verbs in the present tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 4:

Conjugate all the 3^{io} conjugation verbs in the present tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 5:

Conjugate all the 4th conjugation verbs in the present tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 6:

Conjugate all the 1st conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 7:

Conjugate all the 2nd conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 8:

Conjugate all the 3rd conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 9:

Conjugate all the 3^{io} conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 10:

Conjugate all the 4th conjugation verbs in the imperfect tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 11:

Conjugate all the 1st conjugation verbs in the future tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 12:

Conjugate all the 2nd conjugation verbs in the future tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 13:

Conjugate all the 3rd conjugation verbs in the future tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 14:

Conjugate all the 3^{io} conjugation verbs in the future tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 15:

Conjugate all the 4th conjugation verbs in the future tense. **Include the English meanings.**

Day 16:

Decline all the 1st declension nouns.

Day 17:

Decline all the 2nd declension masculine nouns.

Day 18:

Decline all the 2nd declension neuter nouns.

Day 19:

Decline all the 3rd declension masculine and feminine consonant and i-stem nouns.

Day 20:

Decline all the 3rd declension neuter nouns.

Day 21:

Using all the adjectives and nouns of your choice, decline noun-adjective pairs. (Do not repeat nouns. Nouns must be a variety of different declensions and genders)

Day 22:

Explain the function of the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, and vocative cases.

Day 23:

Using all the adverbs, create 5 of your own Latin sentences (use the words given to you in this assignment).

Make sure to provide the English translation.

Day 24:

Using the verbs given to you for this assignment, create 20 Latin singular imperatives (commands) and 20 Latin plural imperatives. Make sure to provide the English translation.

Day 25:

Using the verbs given to you for this assignment, create 20 Latin singular negative imperatives (commands) and 20 Latin plural negative imperatives. Make sure to provide the English translation.

Day 26:

Using the words given to you, create 3 Latin questions which expect a neutral response (-ne). Make sure to provide the English translation.

Day 27:

Using the words given to you, create 3 Latin questions which expect a positive response (nonne). Make sure to provide the English translation.

Day 28:

Using the words given to you, create 3 Latin questions which expect a negative response (num). Make sure to provide the English translation.

Day 29:

Using the words given to you, create 3 Latin questions, statements, or commands which uses the vocative case. Make sure to provide the English translation.

Day: 30

Explain how to translate a genitive noun, a dative noun, and an infinitive verb. (hint: think of the key words in English used to translate)

Day: 31

Memorize all of the vocabulary words.

Verbs

1st conjugation

Oro, orare- to pray, beg

Satio, satiare- to satisfy

Servo, servare- to save, keep, guard

2nd conjugation

Doceo, docere- to teach

Gaudeo, gaudere- to rejoice

Salveo, salvere- to be well, be in good health

3rd conjugation

Ago, agere- to do, drive

Constituo, constituere- to decide

Disco, discere- to learn

Emo, emere- to buy

Gero, gerere- to carry, manage, perform, wage

3^{io} conjugation

Accipio, accipere- to receive

Conicio, conicere- to hurl

4th conjugation

Advenio, advenire- to arrive

Sto, stare- to stand

Supero, superare- to be above, to overcome

Tolero, tolerare- to tolerate, endure

Terreo, terrere- to terrify

Timeo, timere- to fear, to be afraid

Valeo, valere- to be strong, have power

Ludo, ludere- to play

Scribo, scribere- to write

Traho, trahere- to drag, draw

Vinco, vincere- to conquer

Fugio, fugere- to flee

Iacio, iacere- to throw

Invenio, invenire- to find

Nouns

1st declension

Fama, famae (f.)- fame, report, reputation

Fortuna, fortunae (f.)- fortune

Nauta, nautae (m.)- sailor

2nd declension masculine

Animus, animi (m.)- soul, spirit, mind

Oculus, oculi (m.)- eye

Populus, populi (m.)- the people, nation

2nd declension neuter

Caelum, caeli (n.)- sky

Consilium, consilii (n.)- plan

Exitium, exitii (n.)- destruction, ruin

3rd declension masculine and feminine consonant stem

Clamor, clamoris (m.)- shout

Poeta, poetae (m.)- poet

Porta, portae (f.)- gate

Tyrannus, tyranni (m.)- tyrant

Officium, officii (n.)- duty, service

Verbum, verbi (n.)- word

Labor, laboris (m.)- work, hardship, suffering

Uxor, uxoris (f.)- wife

Virtus, virtutis (f.)- manliness, courage, virtue,
excellence

3rd declension masculine and feminine i-stem

Hostis, hostis (c.)- enemy

Nubes, nubis (f.)- cloud

3rd declension neuter consonant stem

Nomen, nominis (n.)- name

Tempus, temporis (n.)- time

Carus, a, um- dear; expensive

Incolumis, incolume- safe

Novus, a, um- new

Adjectives

Pauci, paucae, pauca- few (pl. only)

Stultus, a, um foolish

Adverbs

Bene- well

Hic- here

Iam- already

Iterum- again

Semper- always

	1 st declension		2 nd declension		2 nd declension	
	<i>Feminine</i>		<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. <i>subject</i>	-a	-ae	-us	-i	-um	-a
Gen. <i>Possession (of/ 's)</i>	-ae	-arum	-i	-orum	-i	-orum
Dat. <i>Indirect object (to/for)</i>	-ae	-is	-o	-is	-o	-is
Acc. <i>Direct object, object of preposition</i>	-am	-as	-um	-os	-um	-a
Abl. <i>Object of preposition</i>	-a	-is	-o	-is	-o	-is
Voc. <i>Direct address</i>	-a	-ae	*-e (if nom. ends in -us) *-ī (if nom. ends in -ius) *otherwise voc. matches the nom.	-i	-um	-a

3rd Declension Adjectives (ALL 3rd DECLENSION ADJECTIVES ARE I-STEMS)

	<i>Feminine and Masculine</i> <u>i-stem</u>		<i>Neuter</i> <u>i-stem</u>	
<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. <i>subject</i>	-N/A	-es	-N/A	- i a
Gen. <i>Possession (of/ 's)</i>	-is	- i um	-is	- i um
Dat. <i>Indirect object (to/for)</i>	-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus
Acc. <i>Direct object, object of preposition</i>	-em	-es	-N/A	- i a
Abl. <i>Object of preposition</i>	- i	-ibus	- i	-ibus
Voc. <i>Direct address</i>	-N/A	-es	-N/A	- i a

3rd Declension NOUNS

	<i>Feminine and Masculine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>		<i>Feminine and Masculine</i> <u>i-stem</u>		<i>Neuter</i> <u>i-stem</u>	
<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom. <i>subject</i>	N/A	-es	-N/A	-a	-N/A	-es	-N/A	- i a
Gen. <i>Possession (of/ 's)</i>	-is	-um	-is	-um	-is	- i um	-is	- i um
Dat. <i>Indirect object (to/for)</i>	-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus
Acc. <i>Direct object, object of preposition</i>	-em	-es	-N/A	-a	-em	-es	-N/A	- i a
Abl. <i>Object of preposition</i>	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus	- i	-ibus
Voc. <i>Direct address</i>	N/A	-es	N/A	-a	-N/A	-es	-N/A	- i a

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Future Tense: 3rd, 3^{io}, 4th Conjugation Verbs

Unlike future 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs, 3rd, 3^{io}, and 4th conjugation verbs use different endings which are very distinct from -bo, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, and -bunt.

Endings for 3rd, 3^{io}, and 4th conjugation verbs

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-am* (notice that this ending is slightly different than the rest)	-emus
2 nd	-es	-etis
3 rd	-et	-ent

3rd conjugation verbs: These can be a bit tricky because all you need are stems and endings, thus for this conjugation number there is no concern for a connecting vowel.

Example: Cado, cadere- to fall

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Cadam- I will fall	Cademus- we will fall
2 nd	Cades- you will fall	Cadetis- you all will fall
3 rd	Cadet- he/she/it will fall	Cadent- they will fall

Again, notice that here you only have a stem and the ending.

3^{io} conjugation verbs: Unlike 3rd, these verbs have an “i” between the stem and the ending.

Example: Capiro, capere- to take

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Capiam- I will take	Capiemus- we will take
2 nd	Capies- you will take	Capietis- you all will take
3 rd	Capiet- he/she/it will take	Capient- they will take

4th conjugation verbs: They operate just like 3^{io} verbs in that they both have “i” as the connecting vowel.

Example: audio, audire- to hear

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Audiam- I will hear	Audiemus- we will hear
2 nd	Audies- you will hear	Audietis- you all will hear
3 rd	Audiet- he/she/it will hear	Audient- they will hear

Future Tense: 3rd, 3^{io}, 4th Conjugation Verbs

Unlike future 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs, 3rd, 3^{io}, and 4th conjugation verbs use different endings which are very distinct from -bo, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, and -bunt.

Endings for 3rd, 3^{io}, and 4th conjugation verbs

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-am* (notice that this ending is slightly different than the rest)	-emus
2 nd	-es	-etis
3 rd	-et	-ent

3rd conjugation verbs: These can be a bit tricky because all you need are stems and endings, thus for this conjugation number there is no concern for a connecting vowel.

Example: Cado, cadere- to fall

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Cadam- I will fall	Cademus- we will fall
2 nd	Cades- you will fall	Cadetis- you all will fall
3 rd	Cadet- he/she/it will fall	Cadent- they will fall

Again, notice that here you only have a stem and the ending.

3^{io} conjugation verbs: Unlike 3rd, these verbs have an “i” between the stem and the ending.

Example: Capiro, capere- to take

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Capiam- I will take	Capiemus- we will take
2 nd	Capies- you will take	Capietis- you all will take
3 rd	Capiet- he/she/it will take	Capient- they will take

4th conjugation verbs: They operate just like 3^{io} verbs in that they both have “i” as the connecting vowel.

Example: audio, audire- to hear

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Audiam- I will hear	Audiemus- we will hear
2 nd	Audies- you will hear	Audietis- you all will hear
3 rd	Audiet- he/she/it will hear	Audient- they will hear

Future Tense:

Translating: Keyword: "will" ("shall" is also an appropriate way to translate the future tense)

Endings for 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-bo	-bimus
2 nd	-bis	-bitis
3 rd	-bit	-bunt

Example for 1st conjugation verb

Amo, amare- to love. Connecting vowel is "a"

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Am ^a bo- I will love	Am ^a bimus- we will love
2 nd	Am ^a bis- you will love	Am ^a bitis- you all will love
3 rd	Am ^a bit- he/she/it will love	Am ^a bunt- they will love

Example for 2nd conjugation verb

Sedeo, sedere- to sit. Connecting vowel is "e"

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Sed ^e bo- I will sit	Sed ^e bimus- we will sit
2 nd	Sed ^e bis- you will sit	Sed ^e bitis- you all will sit
3 rd	Sed ^e bit- he/she/it will sit	Sed ^e bunt- they will sit

Note: The endings used above are for the 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs ONLY. 3rd, 3^{io}, and 4th have a different set of endings.

Future Tense:

Translating: Keyword: "will" ("shall" is also an appropriate way to translate the future tense)

Endings for 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-bo	-bimus
2 nd	-bis	-bitis
3 rd	-bit	-bunt

Example for 1st conjugation verb

Amo, amare- to love. Connecting vowel is "a"

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Am ^a bo- I will love	Am ^a bimus- we will love
2 nd	Am ^a bis- you will love	Am ^a bitis- you all will love
3 rd	Am ^a bit- he/she/it will love	Am ^a bunt- they will love

Example for 2nd conjugation verb

Sedeo, sedere- to sit. Connecting vowel is "e"

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Sed ^e bo- I will sit	Sed ^e bimus- we will sit
2 nd	Sed ^e bis- you will sit	Sed ^e bitis- you all will sit
3 rd	Sed ^e bit- he/she/it will sit	Sed ^e bunt- they will sit

Note: The endings used above are for the 1st and 2nd conjugation verbs ONLY. 3rd, 3^{io}, and 4th have a different set of endings.

Future Tense of Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs have no conjugation number and thus it is difficult to predict how these verbs conjugate; therefore you must memorize the conjugations of these verbs.

Eo, ire- to go

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Ibo- I will go	Ibimus- we will go
2 nd	Ibis- you will go	Ibitis- you all will go
3 rd	Ibit- he/she/it will go	Ibunt- they will go

Sum, esse- to be

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Ero- I will be	Erimus- we will be
2 nd	Eris- you will be	Eritis- you all will be
3 rd	Erit- he/she/it will be	Erun- they will be

Po- posse- to be able to

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Potero- I will be able to	Poterimus- we will be able to
2 nd	Poteris- you will be able to	Poteritis- you all will be able to
3 rd	Poterit- he/she/it will be able to	Poterunt- they will be able to

Remember that irregular verbs can also form compound verbs. For example, sum, esse- to be can make adsum, adesse- to be present or eo, ire- to go can make redeo, redire- to go back

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Adero	Aderimus
2 nd	Aderis	Aderitis
3 rd	Aderit	aderunt

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Redibo	Redibimus
2 nd	Redibis	Redibitis
3 rd	Redibit	Redibunt

Imperfect Tense:

Translating: Keyword: **“used to (+verb)” or “was (+ -ing)”**

Endings for the imperfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-bam	-bamus
2 nd	-bas	-batis
3 rd	-bat	-bant

Example for 1st conjugation verb

Amo, amare- to love. Connecting vowel is “a”

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Am a bam- I was loving	Am a bamus- we were loving
2 nd	Am a bas- you were loving	Am a batis- you all were loving
3 rd	Am a bat- he/she/it was loving	Am a bant- they were loving

Example for 2nd conjugation verb

Sedeo, sedere- to sit. Connecting vowel is “e”

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Sed e bam- I was sitting	Sed e bamus- we were sitting
2 nd	Sed e bas- you were sitting	Sed e batis- you all were sitting
3 rd	Sed e bat- he/she/it was sitting	Sed e bant- they were sitting

Example for 3rd conjugation verb

Accedo, accedere- to approach. Connecting vowel is “e”

	Singular	Plural
1 st	<u>Accede</u> bam- I was sitting	<u>Accede</u> bamus - we were sitting
2 nd	<u>Accede</u> bas - you were sitting	<u>Accede</u> batis - you all were sitting
3 rd	<u>Accede</u> bat - he/she/it was sitting	<u>Accede</u> bant - they were sitting

Example for 3^{io} conjugation verb

Capio, capere- to take. Connecting vowels are “ie”

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Cap <u>ie</u> bam- I was taking	Cap <u>ie</u> bamus- we were taking
2 nd	Cap <u>ie</u> bas- you were taking	Cap <u>ie</u> batis- you all were taking
3 rd	Cap <u>ie</u> bat- he/she/it was taking	Cap <u>ie</u> bant- they were taking

Example for 4th conjugation verb

Venio, venire- to come. Connecting vowels are “ie”

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Veniebam- I was coming	Veniebamus- we were coming
2 nd	Veniebas- you were coming	Veniebatis- you all were coming
3 rd	Veniebat- he/she/it was coming	Veniebant- they were coming

Imperfect Tense:

Translating: Keyword: "used to (+verb)" or "was (+ -ing)"

Endings for the imperfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st	-bam	-bamus
2 nd	-bas	-batis
3 rd	-bat	-bant

Example for 1st conjugation verb

Amo, amare- to love. Connecting vowel is "a"

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Amabam- I was loving	Amabamus- we were loving
2 nd	Amabas- you were loving	Amabatis- you all were loving
3 rd	Amabat- he/she/it was loving	Amabant- they were loving

Example for 2nd conjugation verb

Sedeo, sedere- to sit. Connecting vowel is "e"

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Sedebam- I was sitting	Sedebamus- we were sitting
2 nd	Sedebas- you were sitting	Sedebatis- you all were sitting
3 rd	Sedebat- he/she/it was sitting	Sedebant- they were sitting

Example for 3rd conjugation verb

Accedo, accedere- to approach. Connecting vowel is “**ie**”

	Singular	Plural
1 st	<u>Accede</u> ie bam- I was sitting	<u>Accede</u> ie bamus - we were sitting
2 nd	<u>Accede</u> ie bas - you were sitting	<u>Accede</u> ie batis - you all were sitting
3 rd	<u>Accede</u> ie bat - he/she/it was sitting	<u>Accede</u> ie bant - they were sitting

Example for 3^{io} conjugation verb

Capio, capere- to take. Connecting vowels are “**ie**”

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Cap ie bam- I was taking	Cap ie bamus- we were taking
2 nd	Cap ie bas- you were taking	Cap ie batis- you all were taking
3 rd	Cap ie bat- he/she/it was taking	Cap ie bant- they were taking

Example for 4th conjugation verb

Venio, venire- to come. Connecting vowels are “**ie**”

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Veniebam- I was coming	Veniebamus- we were coming
2 nd	Veniebas- you were coming	Veniebatis- you all were coming
3 rd	Veniebat- he/she/it was coming	Veniebant- they were coming

Irregular Verbs in the Imperfect

Sum, esse- to be

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Eram- I was/I used to be	Eramus- we were/ we used to be
2 nd	Eras- you were/ you used to be	Eratis- you all were/ you all used to be
3 rd	Erat-he/she/it was /he/she/it used to be	Erant- they were/ they used to be

Eo, ire- to go

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Ibam- I was going/ I used to go	ibamus- we were going/ we used to go
2 nd	ibas- you were going/ you used to go	ibatis- you all were going/ you all used to go
3 rd	ibat- he/she/it was going/ he/she/it used to go	ibant- they were going/ they used to go

Possum, posse- to be able to

	Singular	Plural
1 st	Poteram- I was able to/ I used to be able to	poteramus- we were able to/ we used to be able to
2 nd	Poteras- you were able to/ you used to be able to	poteratis- you all were able to/ you all used to be able to
3 rd	poterat- he/she/it was able to/ he/she/it used to be able to	poterant- they were able to/ they used to be able to

-que

- **-que** is a particle that is attached to the end of the second word in a set.
- Using **-que** means **“and”**
- In other words, **-que** serves as a conjunction
- **-que** puts things that are alike together
- **“et”** puts things that are different together
 - Ex. Mater pater**que**- the mother and the father
 - Ex. Soror frater**que** - the sister and the brother
 - Ex. Rex **et** cena- the king and the dinner

Irregular Imperatives

- Usually when we make singular imperatives we take the “-re” from the infinitive and then add “-te” to make it plural.
 - Ex. Infinitive: amare: to love
 - Singular: ama: love!
 - Plural: amate: love!
- However, there are 4 verbs that make irregular singular imperatives (you know 3 of these verbs).
- Infinitive: ducere: to lead
- Singular: **duc**: lead!
- Plural: ducite: lead!
- Infinitive: dicere: to say
- Singular: **dic**: say!
- Plural: dicite: say!
- Infinitive: facere: to make
- Singular: **fac**: make!
- Plural: facite: make!

Imperatives

- Imperatives are commands
- Telling someone/ many people to do something
- Imperatives → Emperor (emperor) → Emperors give out commands
- Forming imperatives:
 1. Take the infinitive of a verb
 2. Drop the “re” of the infinitive
 - This makes the singular imperative (commanding one person)
 3. Add “te” to the singular imperative
 - This makes the plural imperative (commanding many people)
 - Example: Amare- **to love**
 - Ama- **love!** (singular command)
 - Amate- **love!** (plural command)
 - Example: Cupere- **to love**
 - Cupe- **love!** (singular)
 - Cupite- **love!** (plural)

Negative Imperatives

- Negative Imperatives are negative commands.
- Telling someone/ many people to **NOT** do something.
- Forming negative imperatives:
 - Use noli (singular) / nolite (plural) + infinitive
 - Example: noli currere – **do not** run! This command is given to one person
 - Example: nolite currere- **do not** run! This command is given to multiple people.
 - Example: noli amare- **do not** love! Singular
 - Example: nolite ducite- **do not** lead! Plural

	1 st declension		2 nd declension		2 nd declension	
	<i>Feminine</i>		<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	-a	-ae	-us	-i	-um	-a
Gen.	-ae	- arum	-i	- orum	-i	- orum
Dat.	-ae	-is	-o	-is	-o	-is
Acc.	-am	-as	-um	-os	-um	-a
Abl.	-a	-is	-o	-is	-o	-is

Prepositional phrase:

(contra + acc.)

Preposition object of preposition

Contra puerum

*notice the accusative singular ending

Prepositional phrase- **hint: think of it as a unit

Contra puerum= against the boy

(sub + abl.)

Preposition object of preposition

sub rosis

*notice the ablative plural ending

Prepositional phrase- **hint: think of it as a unit

Sub rosis= under the roses

Conjugations

For the conjugations of verbs in the present tense all verbs using the following endings. (Check pg. 149 for irregular verbs)

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	-o	-mus
2 nd person	-s	-tis
3 rd person	-t	-nt

Conjugations are formed by dropping the “-are/-ere/-ire” of the infinitive and replacing it with the connecting vowel(s) and conjugation endings

1st conjugation: -o, -are. a is the connecting vowel.

Ex. paro, parare.

- Drop “-are” from infinitive to form the stem
- Add a as the connecting vowel (except for 1st person singular)
- Add endings

(infinitive) (stem) (connecting vowel) (ending) (conjugated verb)
 • parare → par- → par-a- → par-a-s → paras makes the 2nd person singular

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1 st person	par- <u>o</u>	par- <u>a-mus</u>	1 st person	paro	paramus
2 nd person	par- <u>a-s</u>	par- <u>a-tis</u>	2 nd person	paras	paratis
3 rd person	par- <u>a-t</u>	par- <u>a-nt</u>	3 rd person	parat	parant

2nd conjugation: -eo, -ere. e is the connecting vowel.

Ex. maneo, manere

- Drop “-ere” from infinitive to form the stem
- Add e as the connecting vowel
- Add endings

(infinitive) (stem) (connecting vowel) (ending) (conjugated verb)
 • manere → man- → man-e- → man-e-s → manes makes the 2nd person singular

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1 st person	man- <u>e-o</u>	man- <u>e-mus</u>	1 st person	maneo	manemus
2 nd person	man- <u>e-s</u>	man- <u>e-tis</u>	2 nd person	manes	manetis
3 rd person	man- <u>e-t</u>	man- <u>e-nt</u>	3 rd person	manet	manent

3rd conjugation: -o, -ere. i is the connecting vowel.

Ex. rego, regere

- Drop “-ere” from infinitive to form the stem
- Add i as the connecting vowel (except for 1st person singular). Note: u is the connecting vowel for the 3rd person plural.
- Add endings

- (infinitive) (stem) (connecting vowel) (ending) (conjugated verb)
- regere → reg- → reg-i- → reg-i-s → regis makes the 2nd person singular

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1 st person	reg- <u>o</u>	reg- <u>i-mus</u>	1 st person	rego	regimus
2 nd person	reg- <u>i-s</u>	reg- <u>i-tis</u>	2 nd person	regis	regitis
3 rd person	reg- <u>i-t</u>	reg- <u>u-nt</u>	3 rd person	regit	regunt

3^{io} conjugation: -io, -ere. i is the connecting vowel. (Think of this as a hybrid between 3rd and 4th)

Ex. cupio, cupere

- Drop “-ere” from infinitive to form the stem
- Add i as the connecting vowel. Note: iu are the connecting vowels for the 3rd person plural.
- Add endings

- (infinitive) (stem) (connecting vowel) (ending) (conjugated verb)
- cupere → cup- → cup-i- → cup-i-s → cupis makes the 2nd person singular

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1 st person	cup- <u>i-o</u>	cup- <u>i-mus</u>	1 st person	cupio	cupimus
2 nd person	cup- <u>i-s</u>	cup- <u>i-tis</u>	2 nd person	cupis	cupitis
3 rd person	cup- <u>i-t</u>	cup- <u>iu-nt</u>	3 rd person	cupit	cupiunt

4th conjugation: -io, -ire. i is the connecting vowel.

Ex. audio, audire

- Drop “-ire” from infinitive to form the stem
- Add i as the connecting vowel. Note: iu are the connecting vowels for the 3rd person plural.
- Add endings

(infinitive) (stem) (connecting vowel) (ending) (conjugated verb)
 • audire → aud- → aud-i- → aud-i-s → audis makes
 the 2nd person singular

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1 st person	aud- <u>i</u> - <u>o</u>	aud- <u>i</u> - <u>mus</u>	1 st person	audio	audimus
2 nd person	aud- <u>i</u> - <u>s</u>	aud- <u>i</u> - <u>tis</u>	2 nd person	audis	auditis
3 rd person	aud- <u>i</u> - <u>t</u>	aud- <u>iu</u> - <u>nt</u>	3 rd person	audit	audiunt

Questions (-ne, nonne, num)

-ne

- -ne is a particle that is attached at the end of a word to create a “yes or no” question.
- These type of questions expect a neutral answer, meaning that the one asking the questions is not specifically expecting a “yes” or “no” answer.
- When translating keep in mind the person, number, and tense of the verb.
- Words which help make questions
 - Do/ Does (present tense)
 - Are/ Is (present tense)
 - Were/ was (imperfect tense)
 - Will (future tense)
 - Can (when there is a form of the verb *possum, posse*)
- Example:
 - Cenam mihi facisne? Are you making dinner for me./Do you make dinner for me?
 - Cenamne mihi facis? Are you making dinner for me./Do you make dinner for me?
(notice that the -ne can be attached to any word in the sentence)
 - Cenam mihi faciebasne? Were you making dinner for me?
 - Cenam mihi faciesne? Will you make dinner for me?
 - Cenam mihi facere potestne? Can he/she/it make dinner for me?

Nonne

- Nonne is a word that creates a “yes or no” question.
- These type of questions expect a positive answer, meaning that the one asking the question is expecting a “yes” answer.
- As always, keep in mind the person, number, and tense of the verb when translating.
- Words which help make questions that expect a positive answer
 - Don't/ Doesn't (present tense)
 - Aren't/ Isn't (present tense)
 - Weren't/ Wasn't (imperfect tense)
 - Won't (future tense)
 - Can't (when there is a form of the verb *possum, posse*)
- Example:
 - Nonne cenam mihi facis? Aren't you making dinner for me? Don't you make me dinner?
 - Nonne cenam mihi faciebas? Were you not making dinner for me?
 - Nonne cenam mihi facies? Won't you make dinner for me?
 - Nonne cenam mihi facere potest? Can't he/she/it make dinner for me?

Num

- Num is a word that creates a “yes or no” question.
- These types of questions expect a negative answer, meaning that the one asking the question is expecting a “no” answer.
- As always, keep in mind the person, number, and tense of the verb when translating.
- This type of question uses the following structure:
 - Negative statement, positive question?
 - Note: negative means that the word “not” is used
- Example:
 - Num cenam mihi facis? You are not making dinner for me, are you?
 - Num cenam mihi faciebas? You were not making dinner for me, were you?
 - Num cenam mihi facies? You will not make dinner for me, will you?
 - Num cenam mihi facere potest? He/she/it cannot make dinner for me; can he/she/it?

Imperfect Tense

<u>Conjugation number</u> (conjugation categories)	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>3^{io}</u>	<u>4th</u>
<u>1st person singular</u>	-o	-eo	-o	-io	-io
<u>Infinitive</u>	-are	-ere	-ere	-ere	-ire
<u>Connecting vowel</u>	<u>-a</u>	<u>-e</u>	<u>-e</u>	<u>-ie</u>	<u>-ie</u>
<u>Examples</u>	Narro, narr <u>a</u> re Narr <u>a</u> bam Narr <u>a</u> bas Narr <u>a</u> bat Narr <u>a</u> bamus Narr <u>a</u> batis Narr <u>a</u> bant	Sed <u>e</u> o, sed <u>e</u> re Sed <u>e</u> bam Sed <u>e</u> bas Sed <u>e</u> bat Sed <u>e</u> bamus Sed <u>e</u> batis Sed <u>e</u> bant	Cad <u>e</u> o, cad <u>e</u> re Cad <u>e</u> bam Cad <u>e</u> bas Cad <u>e</u> bat Cad <u>e</u> bamus Cad <u>e</u> batis Cad <u>e</u> bant	Cup <u>i</u> o, cup <u>e</u> re Cup <u>ie</u> bam Cup <u>ie</u> bas Cup <u>ie</u> bat Cup <u>ie</u> bamus Cup <u>ie</u> batis Cup <u>ie</u> bant	Aud <u>i</u> o, aud <u>i</u> re Aud <u>ie</u> bam Aud <u>ie</u> bas Aud <u>ie</u> bat Aud <u>ie</u> bamus Aud <u>ie</u> batis Aud <u>ie</u> bant

Conjugation Numbers and Connecting Vowels for Present Tense

<u>Conjugation number</u> (conjugation categories)	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>3^{io}</u>	<u>4th</u>
<u>1st person singular</u>	-o	-eo	-o	-io	-io
<u>Infinitive</u>	-are	-ere	-ere	-ere	-ire
<u>Connecting vowel</u>	<u>-a</u>	<u>-e</u>	<u>-i</u> *3 rd person plural <u>-u</u>	<u>-i</u> ** 3 rd person plural <u>-iu</u>	<u>-i</u> ** 3 rd person plural <u>-iu</u>
<u>Examples</u>	Narro, narr <u>are</u>	Sed <u>eo</u> , sed <u>ere</u>	Cad <u>o</u> , cad <u>ere</u>	Cup <u>io</u> , cup <u>ere</u>	Aud <u>io</u> , aud <u>ire</u>

Imperatives (commands)

	1 st conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	3 ^{io} conjugation	4 th conjugation
<u>Infinitive</u>	<i>Amare</i>	<i>Videre</i>	<i>Currere</i>	<i>Cupere</i>	<i>Audire</i>
<u>Singular command</u>	Ama	Vide	Curre	Cupe	Audi
<u>Plural command</u>	Amate	Videte	Currite	Cupite	Audite

Note: Out of 4 irregular commands, there are three irregular imperatives to memorize. Notice that only the singular commands below are irregular.

<u>Imperative</u>	Facere	Ducere	Dicere
<u>Singular</u>	Fac	Duc	Dic
<u>Plural</u>	Facite	Duite	Dicite

Note: A negative imperative gives the command to not do something. It is formed by combining **noli/nolite** to the **infinitive**.

Noli + infinitive- singular command Noli amare- do not love (sing.)!

Nolite + infinitive- plural command Nolite amare- Do not love (pl.)!

Ire- to go

i- go! (singular)

ite- go! (plural)

esse- to be

es- be! (singular)

este- be! (plural)

Vocative Case

- The vocative case is used for direct address. In other words, it is used to call someone/something.
- Most of the time the ending of a vocative noun looks like the ending of a nominative. Look at the chart.

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Puella	Puellae
Voc.	Puella	Puellae
Nom.	Puer	Pueri
Voc.	Puer	Pueri

- Usually, a comma is after the vocative.
 - Ex. Puella, i ad casam.
 - Girl, go home
 - Ex. Vir, narra fabulam
 - Man, tell a story.
 - Notice that with each example, someone is being called.
- When a nom. ends in –us the voc. ending is –e. When the nom. ends in –ius, the voc. ends in –i. Look at the chart below.

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Colonus	Coloni
Voc.	Colone	Coloni
Nom.	Filius	Filii
Voc.	Fili	Filii