

Latin

Year 8

Revision Booklet

Level 2

Latin Verbs

The most important thing to know about Latin verbs is that the letter on the end tells us who is doing the action:

The Present Tense

-o	I
-s	you
-t	he, she, it
-mus	we
-tis	you (pl)
-nt	they

These endings are true for most verbs. If a verb has just these endings on it, it is Present Tense.

So we translate it as: amo = I love / monet = (he) warns / regemus = we rule

The Imperfect Tense

This is a past tense. It translates as "I was -ing". It always has -ba- in the end.

-bam	I was -ing
-bas	you were -ing
-bat	he, she, it was -ing
-bamus	we were -ing
-batis	you (pl) were -ing
-bant	they were -ing

So we translate it as: amabam = I was loving / monebat = (he) was warning / regabamus = we were ruling

The Perfect Tense

This is another past tense, and probably the most common (and the hardest to spot!).

It translates as "I -ed".

-i I -ed

-isti you -ed

-it he, she, it -ed

-imus we -ed

-istis you (pl) -ed

-erunt they -ed

So we translate it as: amavi = I loved / monuit = (he) warned / reximus = we ruled

Note Bene: We can also spot the perfect tense by looking for a 'v' or a 'u' .

Some verbs change their whole stem in the perfect such as rego, rexii .

The Pluperfect Tense

This is another past tense and is used less than the other two past tenses.

It translates as "I had -ed".

-eram I had -ed

-eras you had -ed

-erat he, she, it had -ed

-eramus we had -ed

-eratis you (pl) had -ed

-erant they had -ed

So we translate it as: amaveram = I had loved / monuerat = I had warned / rexeramus = we will rule

Note Bene: The pluperfect tense uses the same stem as the perfect tense. Therefore, **rego** changes to **rexii**, so the stem is **rex** and then you add the pluperfect ending: **rexerat**.

The Future Tense

The future tense has two sides to it. This is why it is important for us to understand what a conjugation is. A conjugation is a family of verbs and in the case of the future tense, the 1st and 2nd conjugation team up and so do the 3rd and 4th.

<u>1st and 2nd</u>		<u>3rd and 4th</u>
-bo	I will	-am
-bis	you will	-es
-bit	he,she,it will	-et
-bimus	we will	-emus
-bitis	you(pl) will	-etis
-bunt	they will	-ent

So we translate it as: am**abo** = I will love/ mone**bit** = he will warn / reg**emus** = we will rule

One Final Thing....

If a verb has '-re' on the end of it, it is an **infinitive**.

We translate these as 'to ---'.

So: amare = to love / monere = to warn / regere = to send

If a verb has the same ending as the infinitive but without the 're' on the end, it is an **imperative**, or an order.

So: ama = love! / mone = warn! / rege = rule!

If we put 'te' on the end of the above words it becomes an order in the plural.

So: amate = love! (all of you) / monete = warn! (all of you) / regite = rule! (all of you)

Irregular Verbs

sum = I am

	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
1ps	sum	ero	eram	fui	fueram
2ps	es	eris	eras	fuisti	fueras
3ps	est	erit	erat	fuit	fuerat
1pp	sumus	erimus	eramus	fuiimus	fueramus
2pp	estis	eritis	eratis	fuistis	fueratis
3pp	sunt	erunt	erant	fuerunt	fuerant

Infinitive = **esse**

Imperative = **es** (sing) **este** (plural)

possum = I am able/ I can

	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
1ps	possum	potero	poteram	potui	potueram
2ps	potes	poteris	poteras	potuisti	potueras
3ps	potest	poterit	poterat	potuit	potuerat
1pp	possumus	poterimus	poteramus	potuimus	potueramus
2pp	potestis	poteritis	poteratis	potuistis	potueratis
3pp	possunt	poterunt	poterant	potuerunt	potuerant

Infinitive = **posse**

Note Bene: possu- changes to pot-

The verb possum is accompanied by an infinitive.

eo = I go

	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
1ps	eo	ibo	ibam	ivi	iveram
2ps	is	ibis	ibas	ivisti	iveras
3ps	it	ibit	ibat	ivimus	iverat
1pp	imus	ibimus	ibamus	ivimus	iveramus
2pp	itis	ibitis	ibatis	ivistis	iveratis
3pp	eunt	ibunt	ibant	iverunt	iverant

Infinitive = **ire**

Imperative = **i!**

Note Bene: This verb is an 'i' followed by the usual endings.

How to work out which case a noun is in!

On the other sheets, we have already looked at why nouns have different **cases** and what those different cases mean.

This sheet will tell you how to spot them!

Unfortunately, this involves learning which letters go on the end of the nouns to form the different cases.

Nominative: This is the **thing doing the action**.

For nouns like *servus*, the nominative endings are: **-us / -r** (singular), **-i** (plural)

For nouns like *femina*, the nominative ending are: **-a** (singular), **-ae** (plural)

Remember: nouns in the nominative are almost always at the beginning of the sentence!

Accusative: This is the **thing having something done to it**.

For nouns like *servus*, the accusative endings are: **-um** (singular), **-os** (plural)

For nouns like *femina*, the accusative ending are: **-am** (singular), **-as** (plural)

Genitive: This is the **possessive. It means 'of -----.'**

For nouns like *servus*, the genitive endings are: **-i** (singular), **-orum** (plural)

For nouns like *femina*, the genitive ending are: **-ae** (singular), **-arum** (plural)

Dative: This is the **one that means 'to' or 'for'**.

For nouns like *servus*, the dative endings are: **-o** (singular), **-is** (plural)

For nouns like *femina*, the dative ending are: **-ae** (singular), **-is** (plural)

Remember: We often see this case with verbs of giving or speaking or telling!

Ablative: This is the **one that means 'by', 'with', or 'from'. But it is almost always seen with prepositions**.

For nouns like *servus*, the ablative endings are: **-o** (singular), **-is** (plural)

For nouns like *femina*, the ablative ending are: **-a** (singular), **-is** (plural)

Remember: Many of the different cases share the same letters for their ending. For example, a noun with '-i' on the end of it could be a genitive singular or a nominative plural. It is up to you to decide which is the most appropriate translation. If you are asked in your exam which case it is in, then list every possible case it could be.

Unless the word is in a sentence where it is very clearly one rather than the other. For example, if a word at the beginning of a sentence has a letter 'i' on the end then it's almost certainly going to be the nominative plural!

Here is a table for all of your noun endings:

		1 st Declension	2 nd Declension Masculine	2 nd Declension Neuter	3 rd Declension
S	Nominative	puella	servus	bellum	leo
I	Vocative	puella	serve	bellum	leo
N	Accusative	puellam	servum	bellum	leonem
G	Genitive	puellae	servi	belli	leonis
	Dative	puellae	servo	bello	leoni
	Ablative	puella	servo	bello	leone
P	Nominative	puellae	servi	bella	leones
L	Vocative	puellae	servi	bella	leones
U	Accusative	puellas	servos	bella	leones
	Genitive	puellarum	servorum	bellorum	leonum
	Dative	puellis	servis	bellis	leonibus
	Ablative	puellis	servis	bellis	leonibus

Prepositions

Prepositions are small words which tell you something's location or movement.

Some examples in English are: under, above, through, against, by, with, towards, from, against.

They are used in the same way in Latin. The only difference is, in Latin the word that comes straight after the preposition must be **in either the accusative or the ablative case**.

We only know which one it is by learning what case goes with each preposition:

*All of these have the next word in the
ablative:*

de	from, about
cum	with
ab / a	by, with, from
ex / e	out of, from
in	in, on
pro	on behalf of, in front of
sine	without
sub	under

*All of these have the next word in the
accusative:*

in	into, onto
ad	to, towards
contra	against
per	through
trans	across
prope	near
ante	before
circum	around
inter	among, between
post	after
propter	because of
super	above

Note Bene: The examiners love to ask the question of why the noun is in this case. Look to see if it follows a preposition! This is usually the answer they are looking for.

Adjectives

As you know, adjectives describe nouns and, in Latin, 'agree' with the noun they describe in noun, gender and number.

Thankfully adjectives decline exactly like nouns.

To agree with feminine nouns it declines like puella

To agree with masculine nouns it declines like servus

To agree with neuter nouns it declines like bellum

Therefore bonus, bona, bonum.

Comparatives: A comparative is an adjective that compares two things:

E.g Cats are better than the dogs.

A comparative declines like a normal adjective, but it has an **-ior**, followed by 3rd declension endings.

Superlatives: A superlative is an adjective at the highest quality or degree:

E.g Cats are best.

A superlative declines like a normal adjective but it has **an -errimus, illimus or issimus**, followed by the 1st and 2nd declension endings.

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe the verb. We must not confuse these with adjectives in Latin. Here is a list of adverbs that we need to know:

bene.....well	celeriter.....quickly
etiam.....even, also	eo.....there, to there
fortiter.....bravely	forte.....by chance
hic.....here	frustra.....in vain
ibi.....there	nonne.....surely?
igitur.....therefore	num.....surely.....not?
magnopere.....greatly	quoque.....also
non.....not	<u>Adverbs of time</u>
numquam.....never	deinde.....then, next
saepe.....often	diu.....for a long time
semperalways	iam.....now, already
sic.....thus	mox.....soon
tamen.....however	olim.....once
tandem.....at last	statim.....at once, immediately

subito.....suddenly
 ubiwhen
 cras.....tomorrow
 heri.....yesterday
 hodie.....today
 nunc.....now
 posteaafterwards

tum.....then

Question words (Interrogative adverbs)

cur?why?
 ne?.....introduces a question
 ubi?.....where?

Pronouns

The pronouns you have to know in Latin are Personal pronouns and hic/is/ille.

S I N G	Person	I	You
	Nominative	ego	tu
	Accusative	me	te
	Genitive	mei	tui
	Dative	mihi	tibi
	Ablative	me	te
P L U	Nominative	nos	vos
	Accusative	nos	vos
	Genitive	nostrum	vestrum
	Dative	nobis	vobis
	Ablative	nobis	vobis

Hic/haec/hoc = this

Ille/illa/illud = that

Is/ea/it = that (unless it doesn't agree with a noun in the sentence, then it means he/she/it)

Note Bene: If you can remember all the different endings, that's great! But otherwise make educated guesses. Look at the noun that is next to it and see if it agrees with it.

Translation Process

Verb

- **who** is doing it
- **what** is happening
- **when** is it happening

Nouns

- Find a noun in the Nominative case, if you need one (Remember the subject of the sentence may be hidden at the end of the verb)
- Find a noun in the Accusative Case – the object
- Identify other cases of nouns to see if there is a genitive, dative or ablative .

Others

- Adjectives – you usually find these next to the noun they are describing and have to agree in gender, number and case. Therefore they usually have the same ending.
- Prepositions – little words which may help you understand why a noun is in the ablative case.
- Imperatives – Usually found in speech and do not have someone 'doing the verb'
E.g smile boy!
- Infinitives – Usually found after a verb of ordering or wanting. For example: iubeo – I order; cupio – I want.

Things to remember when translating Latin

- When we use the verb 'to be' (est, sunt, erat, erant) we don't have an accusative. Instead there's usually 2 nominatives!
- When we see the word 'quod' we have a clause which is going to have a result! So something is going to happen **because** of something else
- If 'ubi' is not in a question it tells us **when** something is occurring. If we see 'ubi' in a question then it means **where**.
- Latin didn't have question marks, so when they wanted to indicate that a question was happening they put '-ne' on the end of a word. For example; "clamas puerum" means *you are shouting at the boy*. But, "clamasne puerum?" means are *you shouting at the boy?*
- Don't be frightened by long sentences! Quite often we can divide long sentences up into smaller chunks. For example, everything coming after *quod/igitur/sic/tamen/sed* is part of a separate bit, and the same when a verb has '*et*' after it!
- If you don't know a word (you should though – because they'll only be ones in the vocab list!) then don't panic. **First** of all, look really hard at it. Does it look like any other Latin word you know; it might be an unfamiliar form of a familiar word. **Secondly**, does it look like an English word you know; we might get a word from it in English which has a similar meaning. **Lastly**, what word would it make sense to have in there? Using what you know from the rest of the sentence, can you make an educated guess as to what might come next?
- **Always** read the title of the translation, and the English bit in italics giving you an overview of the story. You might find clues in there to words you don't know, and it should give you a good idea of what your translation should sound like if it's correct. If the title is about a man fighting a battle, but your translation is about sheep, you may have made a mistake!