

NOUNS:

1st declension (feminine except *nauta, poēta, agricola*)

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>	
nom.	-a	-ae	used for subjects of sentences
gen	-ae	-ārum	used for people/things that own something (clue word: “of”)
dat.	-ae	-īs	used for indirect objects; with <i>nesesse, difficile, decorum, credere, favēre</i>
acc.	-am	-ās	used for direct objects; after <i>per, prope, ad, circum, in</i> (“into/onto”), <i>apud</i>
abl.	-ā	-īs	used after <i>sub, in, dē, sine, prō, ā(b), cum, ē(x)</i>

2nd declension (masculine if *-us, puer, magister, vir, faber*; neuter if *-um*)

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>	
nom.	-us/-um	-ī/a	used for subjects of sentences
gen	-ī	-ōrum	used for people/things that own something (clue word: “of”)
dat.	-ō	-īs	used for indirect obj.; with <i>nesesse, difficile, decorum, credere, favēre</i>
acc.	-um	-ōs/a	used w/ direct obj.; after <i>per, prope, ad, circum, in</i> (into), <i>apud</i>
abl.	-ō	-īs	used after <i>sub, in, dē, sine, prō, ā(b), cum, ē(x)</i>

3rd declension (any gender!; don’t forget spelling changes – e.g. *leō* → *leōn-*; *iudex* → *iudic-*; *infāns* → *infant-*; *canis* → *can-*)

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>	
nom.	*	stem + ēs	used for subjects of sentences
gen	stem + is	stem + (i)um	used for people/things that own something (clue word: “of”)
dat.	stem + ī	stem + ībus	indirect obj.; with <i>nesesse, difficile, decorum, credere, favēre</i>
acc.	stem + em	stem + ēs	direct objects; after <i>per, prope, ad, circum, in</i> (into), <i>apud</i>
abl.	stem + e	stem + ībus	used after <i>sub, in, dē, sine, prō, ā(b), cum, ē(x)</i>

Use of Cases:

Nominative answers the question “Who is doing <x>?”

Genitive answers the question “Whom does <x> belong to?”

Dative answers the question “Who gets <y>?” or “For whom is <x> being done?”; You’ll also see it in stock idiomatic phrases (see above)

Accusative answers the question “What is <x> being done to?”; it can also refer to a word that is the object of certain prepositions!

Ablative is the case that words after SID SPACE prepositions are in.

In the sentence “Grumio was preparing food for Metella in the family’s kitchen”,

Grumio would be **nominative** (*Grumiō*), **food** would be **accusative** (*cibum*), **Metella** would be **dative** (*Metellae*) **family** would be **genitive** (*gentis*) and **kitchen** would be **ablative** (*culīnā*).

ADJECTIVES:

Remember that many adjectives change form depending on whether they’re talking about a **masculine** or **feminine** subject (a man is *callidus*, a woman is *callida*)

There are three **degrees** of adjective: positive, comparative, and superlative.

- **Positive** is regular – *laetus, pulcher, fortis*, etc.
- **Comparative** ends in *-ior* + third declension endings, e.g. *laetior*, etc.
 - o **Meaning:** “more ___” or “___er”, e.g. *laetior* = happier

- **Superlative** usually ends in **-issimus**, e.g. *laetissimus*, *fortissimus*, etc.
 - o BUT: if the positive adj. ends in **-er** (e.g. *pulcher*), double the r and add **-imus**: *pulcher* -> *pulcherrimus*
- Remember the four irregulars:
 - o magnus – maior – maximus (big, bigger, biggest)
 - o parvus – minor – minimus (small, smaller, smallest)
 - o bonus – melior – optimus (good, better, best)
 - o malus – peior – pessimus (bad, worse, worst)

VERBS:

Verbs now have 3 spellings, e.g. *capiō*, *capere*, *cēpī*

- the first form is present tense “I ___”
- the second form is the infinitive, “to ___” (usually found with “can”, “want”, “it is necessary”, “it is difficult”, “usually,” etc.)
- the third form is the perfect tense “I ___ed”

We’ve learned three tenses of verbs: **present**, **imperfect**, **perfect**

The **present** (“I x”) and **imperfect** (“I was x-ing”) use one spelling of the verb, called the *present stem* (made from the *infinitive*)

The **perfect** (“I x-ed”) tense uses an alternate spelling (usually with *v*, *x*, *s*, or *u*, but sometimes a vowel change as in *fac-/fēc-*, *vid-/vīd-*, and sometimes weird like *fer-/tul-* or *es-/fu-*) and alternate endings.

Each verb has three **persons** (I/we, you/y’all, someone else) and two **numbers** (singular and plural; remember that if the verb is plural the nominative noun must be plural too!) for a total of 6 forms per tense.

There are four groups of verbs, called **conjugations**. Below are the forms you must know. The rows are (1st person, 2nd person, 3rd person) and the columns are (singular, plural).

1st conjugation (*-āre* verbs/*-at* verbs)

Present		Imperfect		Perfect	
-ō	-āmus	-ābam	-ābāmus	-ī	-imus
-ās	-ātis	-ābās	-ābātis	-istī	-istis
-at	-ant	-ābat	-ābant	-it	-ērunt

Infinitive

-āre

2nd conjugation (*-ēre* verbs/*-et* verbs)

Present		Imperfect		Perfect	
-eō	-ēmus	-ēbam	-ēbāmus	-ī	-imus
-ēs	-ētis	-ēbās	-ēbātis	-istī	-istis
-et	-ent	-ēbat	-ēbant	-it	-ērunt

Infinitive

-ēre

3rd conjugation (-ere verbs/-it verbs + SOME i-disease words [called 3rd io verbs])

Present		Imperfect		Perfect	
-(i)ō	-imus	-(i)ēbam	-(i)ēbāmus	-ī	-imus
-is	-itis	-(i)ēbās	-(i)ēbātis	-istī	-istis
-it	-(i)unt	-(i)ēbat	-(i)ēbant	-it	-ērunt

Infinitive

-ere

*N.B. the (i) refers to 3rd io verbs!

4th conjugation (-īre verbs/most i-disease verbs)

Present		Imperfect		Perfect	
-iō	-imus	-iēbam	-iēbāmus	-ī	-imus
-īs	-ītis	-iēbās	-iēbātis	-istī	-istis
-it	-iunt	-iēbat	-iēbant	-it	-ērunt

Infinitive

-īre

Irregular Verbs:

to be

Present		Imperfect		Perfect		Infinitive
sum	sumus	eram	erāmus	fuī	fuius	esse
es	estis	erās	erātis	fuistī	fuistis	
est	sunt	erat	erant	fuit	fuērunt	

to be able, can

Present		Imperfect		Perfect		Infinitive
possum	possumus	poteram	poterāmus	potuī	potuimus	posse
potes	potestis	poterās	poterātis	potuistī	potuistis	
potest	possunt	poterat	poterant	potuit	potuērunt	

to want

Present		Imperfect		Perfect		Infinitive
volō	volumus	volēbam	volēbāmus	voluī	voluimus	velle
vīs	vultis	volēbās	volēbātis	voluistī	voluistis	
vult	volunt	volēbat	volēbant	voluit	voluērunt	

to not want

Present		Imperfect		Perfect		Infinitive
nōlō	nōlumus	nōlēbam	nōlēbāmus	noluī	noluimus	nōlle
nōn vīs	nōn vultis	nōlēbās	nōlēbātis	noluit	noluitis	
nōn vult	nōlunt	nōlēbat	nōlēbant	noluit	noluērunt	

to bring

Present		Imperfect		Perfect		Infinitive
ferō	ferimus	ferēbam	ferēbāmus	tulī	tulimus	ferre
fers	fertis	ferēbās	ferēbātis	tulistī	tulistis	
fert	ferunt	ferēbat	ferēbant	tulit	tulērunt	