

Declension Endings Chart

1st Declension

vita	vitae
vitae	vitārum
vitae	vitīs
vitam	vitās
vitā	vitīs

2nd Declension: Masc.

ludus	ludī
ludī	ludōrum
ludō	ludīs
ludum	ludōs
ludō	ludīs

2nd Declension Neuter

caelum	caela
caelī	caelōrum
caelō	caelīs
caelum	caela
caelō	caelīs

3rd Declension – M/F

mater	matrēs
matris	matrum
matrī	matribus
matrem	matrēs
matre	matribus

3rd Declension - Neuter

caput	capita
capitis	capitum
capitī	capitibus
caput	capita
capite	capitibus

3rd Declension: i-stem – M/F

mons	montēs
montis	montium
montī	montibus
montem	montēs
monte	montibus

3rd Declension: i-stem - Neuter

mare	maria
maris	marium
marī	maribus
mare	maria
marī	maribus

4th Declension – M/F

passus	passūs
passūs	passuum
passuī	passibus
passum	passūs
passū	passibus

How to tell what declension a noun is in:
Look at the genitive ending

1. gen ending is ae
2. gen ending is ī
3. gen ending is is
4. gen ending is ūs
5. gen ending is ēī

How to find the base of a noun:

Take the genitive and drop the genitive ending:

Example:

Gen	base
vitae	vit-
agri	agr-
viri	vir-
matris	matr-

4th Declension – Neuter

cornū	cornua
cornūs	cornuum
cornū	cornibus
cornū	cornua
cornū	cornibus

5th Declension

aciēs	aciēs
acieī	acieīrum
acieī	acieibus
aciem	aciēs
aciē	acieibus

What declension are each of these words in and what are the bases of these words? (read the two boxes to the left)

What declension? What is its base?

1. nox, noctis, f _____
2. opus, operis, n _____
3. homo, hominis, m _____
4. incola, incolae, m _____
5. exitus, exitūs, m _____
6. iter, itineris, n. _____
7. facies, faciei, f _____
8. scientia, scientiae, f _____
9. telum, i, n. _____

Cases and uses

1. Nominative subject, predicate noun/adj
2. Genitive possession, partitive,
3. Dative indirect object, with adjectives
4. Accusative direct object, place to which, duration of time, extent of space, subject of an infinitive, object of some prepositions
5. Ablative means, agent, time when, accompaniment, manner, comparison, degree of difference, place where, place from which, specification
6. Vocative direct address

Adjective Endings:

1st and 2nd declension adjectives have the same endings as a 1st or 2nd declension noun endings.

3rd declension adjectives are a little different from 3rd declension nouns, so, here are their endings:

	singular		plural	
	M/F	N	M/F	N
Nom	fortis	forte	fortes	fortia
Gen	fortis	⇒	fortium	⇒
Dat	forti	⇒	fortibus	⇒
Acc	fortem	⇒	fortes	fortia
Abl	forti	⇒	fortibus	⇒

Decline these noun/adjective pairs:

	singular	plural
Nom	Agricola bonus	
Gen		
Dat		
Acc		
Abl		

	singular	plural
Nom	Bellum grave	
Gen		
Dat		
Acc		
Abl		

	singular	plural
Nom	Miles noster	
Gen		
Dat		
Acc		
Abl		

	singular	plural
Nom	Fluctus magnus	
Gen		
Dat		
Acc		
Abl		

	singular	plural
Nom	Spes tua	
Gen		
Dat		
Acc		
Abl		

Sample Synopsis: 3rd person singular

ACTIVE VOICE

pres. he _____s (or they _____)
 imp. he **was** _____ing, _____ed (or they **were** _____ing)
 fut. he will _____
 perf. he **has** _____ed, _____ed (or they **have** _____ed)
 plup. He had _____ed
 ftperf. he will have _____ed

PASSIVE VOICE

pres. he **is** _____ed (or they **are** _____ed)
 imp. he was being _____ed
 fut. he will be _____ed
 perf. he has been _____ed, was _____ed
 plup. he had been _____ed
 ftperf. he will have been _____ed

HOW TO TELL what conjugation a verb is in:

Look at the first two principal parts....

1 st	o	āre
2 nd	eo	ēre
3 rd	o	ere
3 rd io	io	ere
4 th	io	īre

PARTICIPLES

present active	1. amans, amantis	loving
	2. videns, videntis	seeing
	3. ponens, ponentis	putting
	3io capiens, capientis	capturing
perfect passive = 4 th prin. part		having been _____ed
	future active = 4 th prin part + 'ur'	about to _____
	(amatus ⇒ amaturus)	

INFINITIVES

Present Active Present Passive

Eng = to _____, to be _____ed

1 st	amāre	amāri
2 nd	vidēre	vidēri
3 rd	ponere	poni
3 rd io	capere	capi
4 th	audīre	audīri

Perfect Active = 3rd prin. part and add 'sse'

amavisse = to have loved

Perfect Passive = 4th prin. part and add 2nd word 'esse'

visus esse = to have been seen

Future Active = future participle and add 2nd word 'esse'

positurus esse = to be about to put

(the present active infinitive IS the second prin part of any verb)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present tense uses these vowels for each conjugation: "she wears a diamond tiara"

	1	2	3	3io	4
3s active					
present	1. Amet	2. videat	3. ponat	3io capiat	4. audiat
3rd sing passive	amet	videatur	ponatur	capiat	audiatur
3rd pl active	ament	videant	ponant	capiant	audient
3rd pl passive	amentur	videantur	ponantur	capiantur	audiantur

irregular vbs: sit, possit sint, possint

imperfect (= 2nd principal part plus personal endings)

amaret	amaretur	amarent	amarentur
caperet	caperetur	caperent	caperentur
audiret	audiretur	audirent	audirentur

irregular vbs: esset, posset essent, possent

IMPERATIVE MOOD

In Latin there are singular and plural commands. They vary by what conjugation the verb is in:

Sing	plural
1. ama	amate
2. vide	videte
3. pone	ponite
3io cape	capite
4. audi	audite

INDICATIVE MOOD

1st Conj: Amō, amāre, amavī, amātus

2nd Conj: moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus

synopsis 1st sing.

	active voice	passive voice
pres	amo	amor
imp	amabam	amabar
fut	amabo	amabor

perf	amavi	amatus (a,um) sum
plup	amaveram	amatus (a,um) eram
ftperf	amavero	amatus (a,um) ero

synopsis 1st plural

	active voice	passive voice
pres	monemus	monemur
imp	monebamus	monebamur
fut	monebimus	monebimur

perf	monuimus	moniti (ae,a) sumus
plup	monueramus	moniti (ae,a) eramus
ftperf	monuerimus	moniti (ae,a) erimus

3rd Conj: pono, ponere, posui, positus
synopsis 3rd sing.

<i>active voice</i>		<i>passive voice</i>
pres	ponit	ponitur
imp	ponebat	ponebatur
fut	ponet	ponetur
perf	posuit	positus (a,um) est
plup	posuerat	positus (a,um) erat
futperf	posuerit	positus (a,um) erit

3rd io Conj: capio, capere, cepi, captus
synopsis 3rd plural

capiunt	capiuntur
capiebant	capiebantur
capiunt	capiuntur
cepērunt	capti (ae,a) sunt
ceperant	capti (ae,a) erant
ceperint	capti (ae,a) erunt

4th Conj: audio, audire, audivi, auditus **IRREGULAR verb 'to be' and 'to be able'**
synopsis 3rd sing.

<i>active voice</i>		<i>passive voice</i>
pres	audit	auditur
imp	audiebat	audiebatur
fut	audiet	audietur
perf	audivit	auditus (a,um) est
plup	audiverat	auditus (a,um) erat
futperf	audiverit	auditus (a,um) erit

Syn. Active only of the verbs 'sum' and 'possum'

<i>3rd sing</i>	<i>3rd plur</i>	<i>3rd sing</i>	<i>3rd plur</i>
est	sunt	potest	possunt
erat	erant	poterat	poterant
erit	erunt	poterit	poterunt
fuit	fuērunt	potuit	potuērunt
fuerat	fuerant	potuerat	potuerant
fuerit	fuerint	potuerit	potuerint

INFINITIVE BOX

give the infinitives, Lat and Eng, for: iungo, iungere, iunxi, iunctus = join
Latin English

pres act	_____	_____
pres pass	_____	_____
perf act	_____	_____
perf pass	_____	_____
fut act	_____	_____

give the PARTICIPLES Lat and Eng, for this verb:

pres. act	_____	_____
perf pass	_____	_____
fut act	_____	_____

SUBJUNCTIVE BOX

give the subjunctives, Latin only, for: iungo, iungere, iunxi, iunctus
active passive

pres	_____	_____
imper	_____	_____

Do a synopsis **3sing** of: mitto, mittere, misi, missus = send

Mitto	Active Latin	Active English	Passive Latin	Passive English
Pres				
Imp				
Fut				
Perf				
Plup				
ftperf				

Do a synopsis **3plur** of: porto, portāre, portavi, portatus = carry

Mitto	Active Latin	Active English	Passive Latin	Passive English
Pres				
Imp				
Fut				
Perf				
Plup				
ftperf				

Do a synopsis **1st sing** of: video, videre, vidi, visus = see

Mitto	Active Latin	Active English	Passive Latin	Passive English
Pres				
Imp				
Fut				
Perf				
Plup				
ftperf				

Do a synopsis **1st plur** of: conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus = finish

Mitto	Active Latin	Active English	Passive Latin	Passive English
Pres				
Imp				
Fut				
Perf				
Plup				
ftperf				

INFINITIVE BOX

give the infinitives, Lat and Eng, for: porto, portāre, portavi, portatus = carry

Latin

English

pres act _____

pres pass _____

perf act _____

perf pass _____

fut act _____

give the PARTICIPLES Lat and Eng, for this verb:

pres. act _____

perf pass _____

fut act _____

SUBJUNCTIVE BOX

give the subjunctives, Latin only, for: porto, portāre, portavi, portatus

active

passive

pres _____

imper _____

INFINITIVE BOX

give the infinitives, Lat and Eng, for: conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus = finish

Latin

English

pres act _____

pres pass _____

perf act _____

perf pass _____

fut act _____

give the PARTICIPLES for this verb:

pres. act _____

perf pass _____

fut act _____

SUBJUNCTIVE BOX

give the subjunctives, Latin only, for: conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus

active

passive

pres _____

imper _____

Indirect Statement:

After a main verb of mental action (dico, puto, scio, audio, video, sentio, credo, cognosco, etc.) there will be a subordinate clause. (e.g. They hear [that the girls are walking to school.] 'They hear' is the main clause with a mental action verb, followed by a subordinate clause, inside the brackets, and starting with the word 'that'. This subordinate clause is called 'INDIRECT STATEMENT'. In a Latin indirect statement, the word 'that' is not expressed. In addition the subject of the I.S. is put into the accusative case and the verb becomes an infinitive. The tense of the infinitive is determined by its relation in time to the main verb. If it happens at the same time as the main verb, make it a present infinitive. If it happens before the main verb, make it a perfect infinitive. If it happens after the main verb, make it a future infinitive. Examples:

Present infinitive translate 'is/are' or 'was/were'

1. Femina dicit se ad oppidum ambulare – The woman says that she is walking to town.
2. Femina dixit se ad oppidum ambulare – The woman said that she was walking to town.

Perfect infinitive translate 'has/have' or 'had'

3. Femina dicit se ad oppidum ambulavisse – The woman says that she has walked to town.
4. Femina dixit se ad oppidum ambulavisse – The woman said that she had walked to town.

Future infinitive translate 'will' or 'would'

5. Femina dicit se ad oppidum ambulatorum esse – The woman says that she is walking to town.
6. Femina dixit se ad oppidum ambulatorum esse – The woman said that she was walking to town.

Participial Phrases

When you see a participle in a sentence, look at its ending to see which word in the sentence it modifies. Draw an arrow to that word. Participles can either be a simple adjective or it can introduce a whole subordinate clause.

As a simple adjective: Puer currens urbem invenit. – The running boy found the city.

As a subordinate clause:

1. Pater puerum videns ad urbem ambulavit. – The father, seeing the boy, walked to the city.
or, as a subordinate clause: The father who saw the boy walked to the city.
2. Milites ab hostibus visi ad castra cucurrerunt. – The soldiers, having been seen by the enemy, ran to camp.
or, as a subordinate clause: When the soldiers had been seen by the enemy, they ran to camp.
3. Magister librum lecturus in ludo erat. – The teacher, about to read the book, was in school.
or, as a subordinate clause: The teacher who was about to read the book, was in school.

Subjunctive Uses: Hortatory and Purpose

1. **Hortatory Subjunctive** is when the main verb is present subjunctive. It is translated: Let....

Ex: Ad urbem currant. = Let them run to the city.

A negative hortatory subjunctive is introduced by 'ne'.

Ex: Ne ad urbem ambulemus. = Let us not walk to the city.

2. **Purpose Subjunctive** is a subordinate clause introduced by 'ut' or 'ne'. It is translated 'so that ...may/might'

If the main verb is present tense, the translation 'so that someone may do something.'

If the main verb is past tense, the translation 'so that someone might do something.'

Ex: Ad urbem currunt ut plus cibi obtineant. = They run to the city so that they may obtain more food.

Ex: Ad urbem currebant ne caperentur. = They ran to the city so that they might not be captured.

Indirect Statement Sentences

1. Mater scivit suos liberos cum amicis ludere.
2. Rex audivit milites cum hostibus in insulā pugnasse.

Participial Phrase Sentences

3. Dux in urbe laborans credit equites mox perventuros esse.
4. Cives ā consule adducti putavērunt periculum esse magnum.

Hortatory Subjunctive

5. Mater cum duce perveniat.

Purpose clause

6. Milites in urbe erant ut cum hostibus pugnarent.

Vocabulary Needed for the above sentences

Ā (+ abl)= by, from

Adduco, ere, adduxi, adductus = influence

Amicus, i, m. = friend

Audio, ire, audivi, auditus = hear

Civis, civis, m = citizen

Consul, consulis, m. = consul

Credo, ere, credidi, creditus = believe

Cum (+ abl) = with

Dux, ducis, m. = leader

Eques, equitis, m = horseman, (pl = cavalry)

Hostes, ium, m = enemy

In (+ abl) = in, on

Insula, ae, f = island

Laboro, are, avi, atus = work

Liberi, liberorum, m = children

Ludo, ere, lusi, lusus = play

Magnus, a, um = great

Mater, matris, f = mother

Miles, militis, m = soldier

Mox = soon

Periculum, i, n. = danger

Pervenio, ire, perveni, perventus = arrive

Pugno, are, avi, atus = fight

Puto, are, avi, atus = think

Rex, regis, m. = king

Scio, scire, scivi, scitus = know

Sum, esse, fui, futurus = verb 'to be'

Suus, a, um = his, her, their (refers to subject)

Urbs, Urbis, f. = city