

## 3rd Conjugation Continued

accedo, accedere	<i>I approach</i>
procedo, procedere	<i>I go forward</i>
surgo, surgere	<i>I rise</i>
dico, dicere	<i>I say</i>
emo, emere	<i>I buy</i>
pono, ponere	<i>I place, put</i>
trado, tradere	<i>I hand over</i>
defendo, defendere	<i>I defend</i>
quaero, -ere	<i>I ask, I seek</i>
quiesco, -ere	<i>I rest</i>
tollo, -ere	<i>I lift, raise</i>

## 4th Conjugation

audio, audire	<i>I hear</i>
dormio, dormire	<i>I sleep</i>
venio, venire	<i>I come</i>
advenio, advenire	<i>I arrive</i>
convenio, -ire	<i>I come together, I meet</i>
invenio, -ire	<i>I find</i>

## Mixed Conjugation

facio, facere	<i>I make, do</i>
cupio, cupere	<i>I desire, want</i>
capio, capere	<i>I take</i>
fugio, fugere	<i>I flee</i>
iacio, iacere	<i>I throw</i>
conicio, -ere	<i>I hurl</i>
accipio, -ere	<i>I receive</i>

## Background

In your background folder you should have the following from this year:

- The Trojan War (7 pages)
- The Odyssey (8 pages)

You will only be tested on the Odyssey in the summer examination



# FORM SEVEN LATIN REVISION

(updated April 2010)



## Section One—Grammar

### Nouns

#### The Purpose of Cases

- The **nominative** case is used for the subject of the verb
- The **vocative** case is used when talking to someone
- The **accusative** case is used for the direct object of the verb and after certain prepositions
- The **genitive** case is used to express possession (of)
- The **dative** case is used for the indirect object (to, for)
- The **ablative** case is used after certain prepositions

A **declension** is a large group of nouns with the same case endings.

#### 1st Declension Nouns—puella

	Singular	Plural
Nom	puella	puellae
Voc	puella	puellae
Acc	puellam	puellas
Gen	puellae	puellarum
Dat	puellae	puellis
Abl	puella	puellis

#### 2nd Declension Nouns—colonus, puer

	Singular	Plural
Nom	colonus/puer	coloni/pueri
Voc	colone/puer	coloni/pueri
Acc	colonum/puerum	colonos/pueros
Gen	coloni/pueri	colonorum/puerorum
Dat	colono/puero	colonis/pueris
Abl	colono/puero	colonis/pueris

#### 3rd Declension Nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nom	rex	reges
Voc	rex	reges
Acc	regem	reges
Gen	regis	regum
Dat	regi	regibus
Abl	rege	regibus

#### 2nd Declension Neuter Nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nom	bellum	bella
Voc	bellum	bella
Acc	bellum	bella
Gen	belli	bellorum
Dat	bello	bellis
Abl	bello	bellis

#### 3rd Declension Neuter Nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nom	litus	litora
Voc	litus	litora
Acc	litus	litora
Gen	litoris	litorum
Dat	litori	litoribus
Abl	litore	litoribus

### 2nd Conjugation

maneo, manere	<i>I remain</i>
sedeo, sedere	<i>I sit</i>
video, videre	<i>I see</i>
iaceo, iacere	<i>I lie down</i>
respondeo, respondere	<i>I answer</i>
debeo, debere I ought,	<i>I must</i>
doceo, docere	<i>I teach</i>
iubeo, iubere	<i>I order</i>
timeo, -ere	<i>I fear</i>
gaudeo, -ere	<i>I rejoice</i>
habeo, -ere	<i>I have</i>
moneo, -ere	<i>I warn, advise</i>
taceo, -ere	<i>I am silent</i>

### 3rd Conjugation

resisto, resistere	<i>I resist</i>
vinco, vincere	<i>I conquer</i>
constituo, constituere	<i>I decide</i>
dimitto, dimittere	<i>I send away</i>
ludo, ludere	<i>I play</i>
scribo, scribere	<i>I write</i>
reddo, -ere	<i>I return, give back</i>
relinquo, -ere	<i>I leave behind</i>
verto, -ere	<i>I turn</i>
occido, occidere	<i>I kill</i>
ascendo, ascendere	<i>I climb</i>
cado, cadere	<i>I fall</i>
curro, currere	<i>I run</i>
duco, ducere	<i>I lead</i>
mitto, mittere	<i>I send</i>
cognosco, -ere	<i>I get to know, learn</i>
ostendo, -ere	<i>I show</i>

## 1st Conjugation

ambulo, ambulare	<i>I walk</i>
ceno, cenare	<i>I dine</i>
festino, festinare	<i>I hurry</i>
intro, intrare	<i>I enter</i>
laboro, laborare	<i>I work</i>
iuvo, iuvare	<i>I help</i>
laudo, laudare	<i>I praise</i>
narro, narrare	<i>I tell</i>
paro, parare	<i>I prepare</i>
porto, portare	<i>I carry</i>
saluto, salutare	<i>I greet</i>
voco, vocare	<i>I call</i>
curo, curare	<i>I care, look after</i>
clamo, clamare	<i>I shout</i>
do, dare	<i>I give</i>
rogo, rogare	<i>I ask</i>
specto, spectare	<i>I watch</i>
convoco, convocare	<i>I call together</i>
navigo, navigare	<i>I sail</i>
oppugno, oppugnare	<i>I attack</i>
pugno, pugnare	<i>I fight</i>
exspecto, -are	<i>I wait for</i>
servo, -are	<i>I save</i>
habito, -are	<i>I live, dwell</i>
oro, -are	<i>I pray, beg</i>
aedifico, -are	<i>I build</i>
erro, -are	<i>I wander, I err, am wrong</i>
sto, stare	<i>I stand</i>

## Verbs

Latin changes the ending of a verb to show which person is performing the action of the verb. Every verb has 3 persons in the singular and in the plural.

In Latin the endings for each person in the present tense are:

1st ps	I	o	1st pp	we	<b>mus</b>
2nd ps	you	s	2nd pp	you	<b>tis</b>
3rd ps	he/she/it	t	3rd pp	they	<b>nt</b>

ps=person singular

pp=person plural

Every verb belongs to a big group called a **conjugation**.

All verbs have an **infinitive** which translates as **to...**

Eg to go, to eat, to play etc...

When learning verbs you must learn the 1st person singular and the infinitive:

Eg laboro, laborare = to work

## Irregular Verbs

**inquit**—he says

**sum, esse**—to be

sum	sumus
es	estis
est	sunt

**eo, ire**—to go

eo	imus
is	itis
it	eunt

**possum, posse**—to be able

possum	possumus
potes	potestis
potest	possunt

**redeo, redire**—to go back

1st Conjugation amo, amare	2nd Conjugation moneo, monere	3rd Conjugation rego, regere	4th Conjugation venio, venire	Mixed Conjugations cupio, cupere
amo amas amat	moneo mones monet	rego regis regit	venio venis venit	cupio cupis cupit
<b>Imperatives</b> ama amate	<b>Imperatives</b> mone monete	<b>Imperatives</b> rege regite	<b>Imperatives</b> audi audite	<b>Imperatives</b> cupe cupite

## Adverbs

mox	<i>soon</i>
non	<i>not</i>
subito	<i>suddenly</i>
cur?	<i>why?</i>
diu	<i>for a long time</i>
iam	<i>now, already</i>
lente	<i>slowly</i>
saepe	<i>often</i>
tandem	<i>at last</i>
statim	<i>at once</i>
celeriter	<i>quickly</i>
diligenter	<i>carefully</i>
iterum	<i>again</i>
fortiter	<i>bravely</i>
bene	<i>well</i>
hic	<i>here</i>
huc	<i>to here, hither</i>
sic	<i>thus</i>
primum	<i>first</i>
vix	<i>scarcely</i>
semper	<i>always</i>

## Pronouns

eum / eam	<i>him/her</i>
eos, eas	<i>them (acc, pl)</i>
ille, illa	<i>he, she</i>
quid?	<i>what?</i>
ego	<i>I</i>
me	<i>me</i>
tu	<i>you</i>
te	<i>you</i>
mihi	<i>to me</i>
tibi	<i>to you</i>
nobis	<i>to us</i>
vobis	<i>to you</i>
ei	<i>to him</i>
eis	<i>to them</i>

## Conjunctions

et	<i>and</i>
sed	<i>but</i>
nam	<i>because</i>
quod	<i>because</i>
ubi	<i>when</i>
nec/neque	<i>and not, nor</i>
itaque	<i>and so</i>
nec/neque...nec/ neque	<i>neither ...nor</i>
que	<i>and</i>
dum	<i>while</i>

## Prepositions

inter, + acc	<i>among, between</i>
in + acc	<i>into</i>
ad + acc	<i>towards/to</i>
cum + abl	<i>with</i>
in + abl	<i>in, on</i>
per + acc	<i>through, throughout</i>
prope + acc	<i>near</i>
a/ab + abl	<i>from</i>
circum + acc	<i>round</i>
e/ex + abl	<i>out of/from</i>
de + abl	<i>down from</i>
sub + abl	<i>under</i>

## Adjectives

laetus, -a, -um	<i>happy</i>
fessus, -a, -um	<i>tired</i>
paratus, -a, -um	<i>ready</i>
iratus, -a, -um	<i>angry</i>
anxius, -a, -um	<i>worried</i>
magnus, -a, -um	<i>great, big</i>
miser, misera, miserum	<i>miserable</i>
multus, -a, -um	<i>much, many</i>
unus, -a, -um	<i>one</i>
duo, duae, duo	<i>two</i>
tres, tria	<i>three</i>
alius, alia, aliud	<i>other, another</i>
bonus, -a, -um	<i>good</i>
malus, -a, -um	<i>bad</i>
ceteri, ceterae, cetera	<i>the others, the rest</i>
meus, -a, -um	<i>my</i>
tuus, -a, -um	<i>your</i>
carus, -a, -um	<i>dear</i>
fortis, forte	<i>strong</i>
omnis, omne	<i>all</i>
mortuus, -a, -um	<i>dead</i>
solus, -a, -m	<i>alone</i>
terrītus, -a, -um	<i>terrified</i>
incolumis, incolume	<i>safe, unharmed</i>
novus, -a, -um	<i>new</i>
parvus, -a, -um	<i>small</i>
pauci, -i, -ae	<i>a few</i>
tacitus, -a, -um	<i>silent</i>
totus, -a, -um	<i>whole</i>
ingens, ingentis	<i>huge</i>
primus, -a, -um	<i>first</i>
notus, -a, -um	<i>known</i>
ignotus, -a, -um	<i>unknown</i>

## Section Two—Vocabulary

### 1st Declension Nouns

casa, -ae	<i>house</i>
cena, -ae	<i>dinner</i>
femina, -ae	<i>woman</i>
puella, -ae	<i>girl</i>
aqua, -ae	<i>water</i>
fabula, -ae	<i>story</i>
filia, -ae	<i>daughter</i>
via, -ae	<i>road</i>
ianua, -ae	<i>door</i>
littera, -ae	<i>a letter</i>
ira, -ae f.	<i>anger</i>
pugna, -ae f.	<i>fight</i>
hasta, -ae f.	<i>spear</i>
porta, -ae f.	<i>gate</i>
insula, -ae, f.	<i>island</i>
terra, -ae	<i>earth/ground</i>
nauta, -ae (m)	<i>sailor</i>
silva, -ae	<i>wood</i>
unda, -ae	<i>wave</i>
fama, -ae f.	<i>fame, report, reputation</i>
patria, -ae f.	<i>fatherland</i>
regina, -ae f.	<i>queen</i>

## 2nd Declension Nouns Masculine and Feminine

cibus, -i	<i>food</i>
colonus, -i	<i>farmer</i>
filius, -i	<i>son</i>
ager, agri	<i>field</i>
puer, -i	<i>boy/child</i>
amicus, -i	<i>friend</i>
ludus, -i	<i>school</i>
hortus, -i	<i>garden</i>
domus, -i	<i>home</i>
magister, magistri	<i>teacher</i>
murus, -i m.	<i>wall</i>
equus, equi, m.	<i>horse</i>
vir, viri, m.	<i>man</i>
somnus, -i, m.	<i>sleep</i>
ventus, -i, m.	<i>wind</i>

## 2nd Declension Neuter Nouns

caelum, -i	<i>sky, heaven</i>
periculum, -i	<i>danger</i>
saxum, -i	<i>rock</i>
verbum, -i	<i>word</i>
bellum, -i	<i>war</i>
consilium, -i	<i>plan</i>
templum, -i	<i>temple</i>
vinum, -i	<i>wine</i>
arma, -orum	<i>arms, weapons</i>
castra, -orum	<i>camp</i>

## 3rd Declension Nouns Masculine and Feminine

canis, canis, c.	<i>dog</i>
comes, comitis, c.	<i>comrade</i>
frater, fratris, m.	<i>brother</i>
navis, navis, f.	<i>ship</i>
pater, patris, m.	<i>father</i>
princeps, principis, m.	<i>prince</i>
rex, regis, m.	<i>king</i>
urbs, urbis, f.	<i>city</i>
mater, matris, f.	<i>mother</i>
mors, mortis, f.	<i>death</i>
labor, laboris, m.	<i>work, hardship, suffering</i>
nox, noctis, f.	<i>night</i>
uxor, uxoris, f.	<i>wife</i>
clamor, clamoris, m	<i>shout</i>
homo, hominis, c	<i>man, human</i>
mons, montis, m	<i>mountain</i>
collis, collis, m	<i>hill</i>
hostis, hostis, c.	<i>enemy</i>

## 3rd Declension Neuter Nouns

litus, litoris	<i>shore</i>
mare, maris	<i>sea</i>
nomen, nominis	<i>name</i>