

Decl.	1 st			2 nd		Nouns		3 rd		4th		5th
	fem.	masc.	neut.	m/f	neuter	i-stems		m.	n.	f/m		
Nom.	-a	-us	-um	---	---	---	---	-us	-ū	-ēs		
Gen.	-ae	-ī	-ī	-is	-is	-is	-is	-ūs	-ūs	-ēī		
Dat.	-ae	-ō	-ō	-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī	-uī	-ū	-ēī		
Acc.	-am	-um	-um	-em	---	-em	---	-um	-ū	-em		
Abl.	-ā	-ō	-ō	-e	-e	-e	-ī	-ū	-ū	-ē		
Nom.	-ae	-ī	-a	-ēs	-a	-ēs	-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs		
Gen.	-ārum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-ērum		
Dat.	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ēbus		
Acc.	-ās	-ōs	-a	-ēs	-a	-īs	-ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs		
Abl.	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ēbus		

base of noun = the genitive minus the genitive ending
 blue indicates neuter rule

Ablatives

- Place Where** ----- in, sub + abl.
Place From Which -- ex, ab, dē + abl.
Accompaniment ----- cum + abl.
Means ----- only ablative
Personal Agent ---- ab + abl. w/pass. (**ā mē**)
Respect ----- only abl.
Partitive ----- dē, ex + abl. (paucī **ex virō**)
Separation ----- only abl. w/verb
of separat., (no motion)
Manner ----- cum + abl. (w/adj. no cum)
Description ----- adj. and noun in abl.
(no prep)
Price ----- only abl. (w/verbs
buying or selling)
Time When ----- only abl.
Time Within Which --- only abl.
Degree of Difference --- only abl.
Comparison --- after a comparative adj. (than)

Accusatives

- Place To Which** ---- in, ad, sub + acc.
Direct Object -- **Duration of Time**

Dative

- Indirect Object** --- for/to whom
Reference ----- advantage / disadvantage
With Special Adjective -- gratus, idoneus, notus
Possession ----- w/ sum , possessor in the dative
Purpose ---- “Hoc **auxilio** est.” This is helpful.
Double Dative ---- “Hoc **mihi auxilio** est.” This
is for a help to me.

Genitive

- Possession** ----- of, ‘s
Objective --- w/ nouns that are names of actions
Partitive --- part of the whole “pars **urbis**”
Description --- adj. and noun in abl. (no prep.)

Adverbs

1st/2nd decl. adj. 3rd decl. adj. comparative
-ē -ter / iter -ius

Verbs

principal parts:

1 st	-āre	-ārī
2 nd	-ēre	-ērī
3 rd	-ere	-ī
4 th	-īre	-īrī

present	infinitive	perfect	perfect passive participle
1	2	3	4
amō, I love	<u>amā</u> re, to love	<u>amāv</u> ī, I have loved	<u>amāt</u> um having been loved

Present Active System

Present Passive System

Present

-ō/-m	-mus	love,
-s	-tis	is loving,
-t	-nt	do love

-r, -or	-mur	be loved,
-ris	-minī	is being loved
-tur	-ntur	

Imperfect

-bam	-bāmus	was loving,
-bās	-bātis	used to
-bat	-bant	love

-bar	-bāmur	was being loved,
-bāris	-bāminī	used to be
-bātur	-bantur	loved

Future

1st and 2nd
conj.

-bō	-bimus	will/shall
-bis	-bitis	love
-bit	-bunt	

-bor	-bimur	will/shall
-beris	-biminī	be loved
-bitur	-buntur	

3rd and 4th
conj.

-am	-ēmus	will/shall
-ēs	-ētis	love
-et	-ent	

-ar	-ēmur	will/shall
-ēris	-ēminī	be loved
-ētur	-entur	

Perfect Active System

Perfect

-ī	-imus	loved,
-istī	-istis	have
-it	-ērunt	loved

Pluperfect

-eram	-erāmus	had
-erās	-erātis	loved
-erat	-erant	

Future
Perfect

-erō	-erimus	will/shall
-eris	-eritis	have
-erit	-erint	loved

use 3rd pp. stem + ending

Perfect Passive System

sum	sumus	have
es	estis	been
est	sunt	loved,

eram	erāmus	had
erās	erātis	been
erat	erant	loved

erō	erimus	will/shall
eris	eritis	have been
erit	erunt	loved

use 4th p.p. stem + proper nom.
ending, followed separately by
the verb "to be"

Subjunctive "to be"

present:

sim	simis
sis	sitis
sit	sint

imperfect:

essem	essēmus
essēs	essētis
esset	essent

perfect:

fuerim	fuerīmus
fueris	fuerītis
fuerit	fuerint

pluperfect:

fuissem	fuissemus
fuisēs	fuisētis
fuisset	fuisent

Subjunctives:

1 2 3 4

Active

present:	Lets eat caviar
imperfect:	infinitive + ending
perfect:	perfect stem + eri + ending
pluperfect:	perfect stem + isse + ending

Subjunctive Passive :

<u>present/imperfect</u>	– same, use passive endings
<u>perfect:</u>	participle + sim, sis, etc.
<u>pluperfect:</u>	participle + essem,esses, etc

Prepositions

With the Ablative

ā, ab	away from
ē, ex	out of
dē	down from, concerning
in	in, on
sub	under
cum	with, together
prae	before, in comparison with
prō	before, in ex- change for

With the Accusative

ad	to, toward	per	through	circum	around
in	into, onto	post	after, behind	prope	near
sub	up to the base of	ante	before in front	inter	among, between
super	over, above	trāns	across		
		contrā	against		

Interrogatives ?

quō	where to, to which place
ubi	where, when
unde	where from, from which place
-ne	question expecting yes or no answer
nōnne	? expecting a yes answer (Surely)
num	? expecting a no answer (Surely not)

Conjunctions

et	and, even, also
itaque	and so, therefore
sed	but
-que	and

Adverbs

nōn	not	contrā	on the contrary	bene	well	saepe	often
male	badly, ill	ōlim	once, at some time	quīdem	indeed	magis	more
ante	before, earlier	post	afterward, behind	iam	now, already	tum	then
interim	meanwhile	nunc	now	ibi	there	ubi	where
		statim	immediately				
valdē	very	tunc	then	hūc	hither	illūc	thither
		p̄imum	at first	tandem	finally		
certō	certainly	certē	at least	semper	always	hīnc	from here
		i	llīnc	from there			
umquam	ever	numquam	never				

Relative Pronouns:

singular

plural

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
cuī	cuī	cuī	quibus	quibus	quibus
quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

Personal Pronouns:

1st person

2nd person

ego	nōs	tū	vōs
meī	nostrum	tūī	vestrum
mihī	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs
mē	nōs	tē	vōs
mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs

Reflexive Pronoun

sing. pl.

---	---
suī	suī
sibi	sibi
sē	sē
sē	sē

Possessive Adjectives:

meus, mea, meum	- <i>my, mine</i>
tuus, tua, tuum	- <i>your, yours</i>
suus, sua, suum	- <i>his, her, its, their</i>
noster, nostra, nostrum	- <i>our, ours</i>
vester, vestra, vestrum	- <i>your, yours</i>

Demonstrative Pronouns:

singular

plural

he, she it , they, them, this, that these those

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
is	ea	id	īī	eae	ea
eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
eī	eī	eī	īīs	īīs	īīs
eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
eō	eā	eō	īīs	īīs	īīs

this, these

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

that, those

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
illī	illī	illī	illīs	illīs	illīs
illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
illō	illā	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs

Subjunctive Clauses

Independent Clauses:

	<u>main clause w/subj.</u>	<u>trans.</u>
Jussive / Hortatory	subj. verb	<i>Let him / Let us</i>
Deliberative	subj. verb	<i>What am I to do?</i>
Optative	subj. verb	<i>Oh that... !</i>

Subordinate Clauses:

	<u>main clause</u>	<u>sub. clause</u>	<u>trans.</u>
Purpose	-----	- ut/nē + subj.	<i>so that, to / lest</i>
Result	<i>signal word</i>	- ut/ut nōn + subj.	<i>that / that_not</i>
Indirect Question	<i>verb of asking, knowing</i>	- quest. word + subj.	<i>? word</i>
Indir. Com.	<i>command word</i>	- ut/nē + subj.	<i>to / not to</i>
Fear Clause	<i>fear word</i>	- nē/ut	<i>that / that_not</i>
Cum	-----	- cum + subj.	<i>when since although</i>
Relative Cl. of Purpose	-----	- quī quae quod + subj.	<i>to</i>

Conditional Sentences (sī / nisi) protasis / apodosis

future less vivid	present subj. / present subj.	<i>should / would</i>
present contrary-to fact	imperfect subj. / imperfect subj.	<i>were / would</i>
past contrary-to-fact	pluperfect subj. / pluperfect subj.	<i>had / would have</i>
future more vivid	fut. / fut.perf.indicative / fut.indicative	<i>is / will</i>

Participles

	<u>active</u>	<u>passive</u>
present	amāns, -ntis loving	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
perfect	only deponents having ___ed	amātus, a, um having been loved
future	amantūrus, a, um going to love	amandus, a, um going to be loved

positive comparative superlative

bonus	melior	optimus
malus	peior	pessimus
parvus	minor	minus
magnus	māior	maximus
multus	plūs	plūrimus
multū	plūres	plūrimī

quīdam	certain
īdem	same
quisque	each
ipse	himself
aliqui	someone

vīs, vis f - force violence

	sing.	pl.
nom.	vīs	vīrēs
gen.	vis	vīrium
dat.	vī	vīribus
acc.	vim	vīrēs (īs)
abl.	vī	vīribus

volo	volumus	wish
vīs	vultis	
vult	volunt	

nolo	nolumus	not wish
nōn vīs	nōn vultis	
nōn vult	nōlunt	

5 deponents which always take an ablative of means

utor - use
 fruor - enjoy
 potior - possess
 vescor - eat
 fungor - perform

Gerundives:

present stem + nd + us, a, um

going to be loved

verbal adjective, future, passive,

	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
nom.	amandus	amanda	amandum	amandī	amandae	amanda
gen.	amandī	amandae	amandī	amandōrum	amandārum	amandōrum
dat.	amandō	amandae	amandō	amandīs	amandīs	amandīs
acc.	amandum	amandam	amandum	amandōs	amandās	amanda
abl.	amandō	amandā	amandō	amandīs	amandīs	amandīs

Gerund:

loving

singular

formed exactly like the gerundive

nom.	---	
gen.	amandī	- of loving
dat.	amandō	- to/ for loving
acc.	amandum	- loving
abl.	amandō	- by, with, from loving

verbal noun, future, active
 only has neuter, singular, oblique
 (all but nominative) forms

Deponents:

only have passive forms, but active meanings - only 3 principle parts
 morior, morārī, morātus sum - to delay

ferō, ferre, tulī, latum - bear

tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublatum - raise