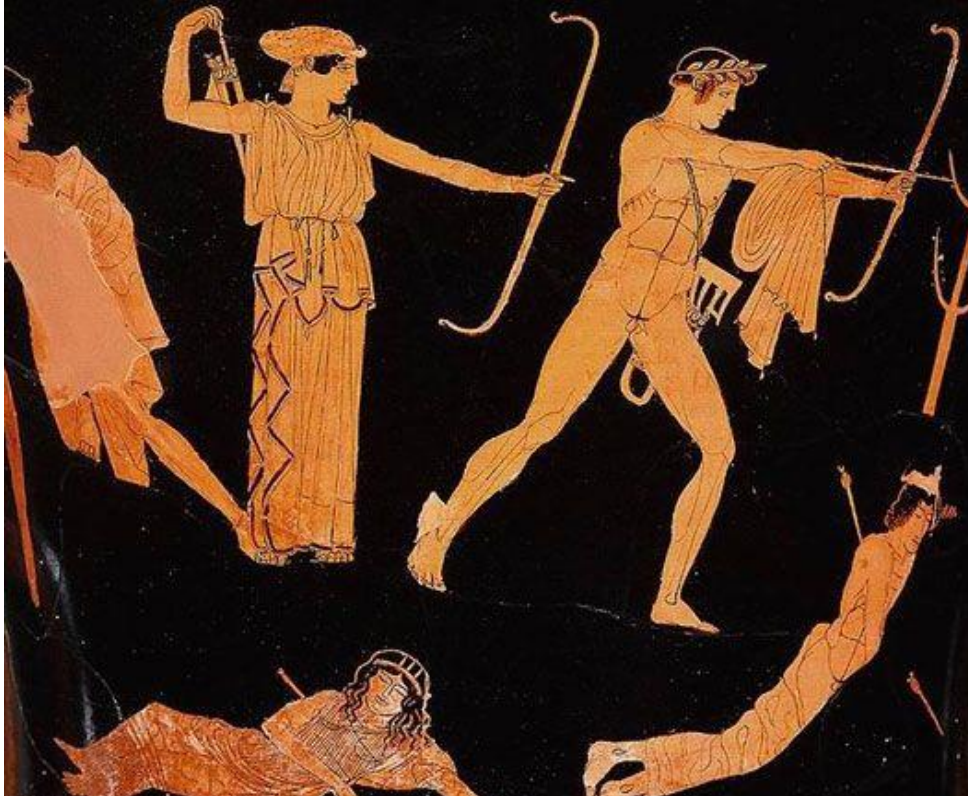


*KES LATIN

Version 2 January 2020



LENT

YEAR VIII

NOMEN:

GREG:

MAGISTER:

Year 8 Latin:

By the end of Year 7 you knew:

- 111 words of vocabulary.
- The forms and uses of the Nominative, Vocative and Accusative cases, Singular and Plural.
- 3 Declensions of nouns.
- The Perfect tense, the Infinitives plus some irregular verbs in the Present and past tenses.
- 4 Conjugations of verbs.
- Some Derivations
- Roman legends about the foundation and early history of Rome.



In Year 8 you will learn:

- 222 words of vocabulary (at the back of this booklet)
- The forms and uses of all 6 Cases of nouns, Singular and Plural
Nominative, Vocative and Accusative, Genitive, Dative and Ablative.
- 3 Declensions of nouns, plus Neuter variants of the 2nd and 3rd declension.
- 4 Tenses of verbs: Perfect, Future, Present and Imperfect, including some Irregular verbs.
- The Infinitives and Imperatives of the 4½ Conjugations of verbs.
- More Derivations.
- Greek myths about gods and humans.



For GCSE you need to know approximately 444 words.

Contents:

Chapter 4	Three brothers	★ <i>Three brothers draw lots</i> ★ VERBS: Personal Pronouns + endings ★ Tenses ★ First Conjugation Verbs ★ Derivations ★ The Future Tense ★ <i>Pluto falls in love</i> ★ <i>Jupiter sorts it out</i> ★ The Present Tense ★ Second Conjugation Verbs	p.4 p.5-6 p.7 p.8 p.9 p.10 p.11 p.12 p.13 p.14
Chapter 5	The Moons of Jupiter	★ <i>The Moons of Jupiter</i> ★ <i>Callisto and Arctas</i> ★ Third Conjugation Verbs ★ 3½ and Fourth Conjugation Verbs	p.15 p.16-17 p.18 p.19
Chapter 6	Phaethon	★ <i>Phaethon 1</i> ★ The Imperfect Tense ★ <i>Phaethon 2</i> ★ Forming the Imperfect ★ <i>Phaethon 3</i>	p.20 p.21-2 p.22 p.23 p.24
The 222			p.25-28  <i>Keep checking your core vocabulary using this list!</i>



Tips from the Grammar Hound:

Remember!

- Latin only uses capitals for Proper Nouns and Adjectives, e.g. Rōma = Rome, Rōmānus = Roman
- Latin does not use unnecessary words like 'the' or 'a' or 'his/her'.
- The tail of the word or sentence is the most interesting bit. The last word is usually the verb.



E.g. canis sum. nōmen mihi Rēx est. canis Rōmānus sum.

Literally: dog am-I. name to-me Rex is. dog Roman am-I.

Three Brothers...



Who do you support and why?

--	--	--

... draw lots to divide the universe:



VERBS:

Person

Personal Pronouns and Person endings:

In most modern languages the Personal Pronoun is key to understanding who is doing a verb, but in Latin this is shown by the final letter(s) of the verb, usually at the very end of the sentence!

Singular

	English	French	Italian	Spanish	German	Mandarin	LATIN
1 st	I	je	io	yo	ich	wo	[ego] -m -o -ī
2 nd	You	tu <i>Thou</i>	tu <i>Lei</i>	tú <i>Usted</i>	du <i>Sie</i>	ni	[tu] -s -istī
3 rd	He/she/it	il/elle	lui/lei	él/ella	er/sie/es	tā	<i>ille/illa</i> -t

Plural

1 st	We	nous	noi	nosotros/ nosotras	vir	wo - men	[nōs] -mus
2 nd	You	vous	voi <i>Lei</i>	vosotros/ vosotras <i>Usted</i>	ir <i>Sie</i>	ni - men	[vōs] -tis
3 rd	They	ils/elles	loro	ellos/ellas	sie	tā - men	<i>illi/illae</i> -nt

I	am ruler of the sky	sum	-m
You	are ruler of the sea	es	-s
He	is ruler of the underworld	est	-t
We	are brothers	sumus	-mus
You	are our sisters	estis	-tis
They	are Títans	sunt	-nt

Personal Pronouns

PRONOUNS			
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its

我, 你, 他
wǒ, nǐ, tā

我	wǒ	I
你	nǐ	You
他	tā	He
她	tā	She
它	tā	It
我们	wǒ mén	We
你们	nǐ mén	You
他们	tā mén	They

Personal Pronouns German with Laura				
		Nom	Acc	Dat
Singular	1st	ich	mich	mir
	2nd	du	dich	dir
		Sie	Sie	Ihnen
	3rd	er	ihn	ihm
		sie	sie	ihr
		es	es	ihm
Plural	1st	wir	uns	uns
	2nd	ihr	euch	euch
		Sie	Sie	Ihnen
	3rd	sie	sie	ihnen

SPANISH SUBJECT PRONOUNS				
	Singular		Plural	
First	I	Yo	We	Nosotros/Nosotras
Second	You	Tú (informal)	You all	Ustedes
		Usted (formal)		Vosotros/Vosotras
Third	He	Él	They	Ellos
	She	Ella		Ellas

French Personal Pronouns	
Je	Nous
Tu	Vous
Il/Elle/On	Ils/Elles
www.FrenchLearner.com	

Personal Pronouns in Italian		
	singular	plural
1 st person	io (I)	noi (we)
2 nd person	tu (you)	voi (you all)
	Lei (formal you)	Loro (formal you all)
3 rd person	lui/lei (he/she)	loro (they)

WHO?	CANTARE (to sing)	CORRERE (to run)	DORMIRE (to sleep)
I (io)	canto	corro	dormo
You (tu)	canti	corri	dormi
He/she (lui/lei)	canta	corre	dorme
We (noi)	cantiamo	corriamo	dormiamo
You all (voi)	cantate	correte	dormite
They (loro)	cantano	corrono	dormono

... and endings.

Tense

This year you will learn four tenses:

Present	Future 1st and 2nd Conjugation only	Imperfect	Perfect
<i>/ see</i> <i>He is speaking</i>	<i>/ will go</i> <i>We shall win</i>	<i>/ was reading</i> <i>She used to live</i> <i>They thought</i>	<i>/ came,</i> <i>/ saw,</i> <i>/ conquered</i>

- You already know the **Perfect tense** (*vēnī, vīdī, vīcī + -ī, -istī, -it, -imus, -istis, -ērunt*).
- You've used the **Present tense** with some irregular verbs like *sum, possum* and *volō*.
- You have also met **Imperative** and **Infinitive** forms, where the form depends on the Conjugation (see below).

Conjugation

To form the Present, Future and Imperfect tenses correctly, you need to know which Conjugation (i.e. which group) a verb belongs to.

	1 st Conjugation -a	2 nd Conjugation -e	3 rd Conjugation <i>consonant</i>	3 ½ Conjugation <i>mix of 3rd + 4th</i>	4 th Conjugation -i
Infinitive	-āre	-ēre	-ere	-ere	-īre



Imperative (sg.)	-ā!	-ē! e.g. valē!	-e!	-e!	-ī! e.g. audī!
Imperative (pl)	-āte!	-ēte! e.g. valēte!	-ite!	-ite!	-īte! e.g. audī!

The First Conjugation

-a stem verbs

Present -ō, -ās, -at ... <i>etc.</i>	Infinitive -āre	Perfect -āvī [Regular stem change]	Basic Meaning
aedificō	aedificāre	aedificāvī	<i>build</i>
ambulō	ambulāre	ambulāvī	<i>walk</i>
amō	amāre	amāvī	<i>love</i>
clāmō	clāmāre	clāmāvī	<i>shout</i>
dō	dāre	dedī <i>irregular Perfect</i>	<i>give</i>
festīnō	festīnāre	festīnāvī	<i>hurry</i>
habitō	habitāre	habitāvī	<i>live in</i>
intrō	intrāre	intrāvī	<i>enter</i>
invītō	invītāre	invītāvī	<i>invite</i>
labōrō	labōrāre	labōrāvī	<i>work</i>
lacrimō	lacrimāre	lacrimāvī	<i>cry</i>
nāvigō	nāvigāre	nāvigāvī	<i>sail</i>
necō	necāre	necāvī	<i>kill</i>
nūntiō	nūntiāre	nūntiāvī	<i>announce</i>
parō	parāre	parāvī	<i>prepare</i>
portō	portāre	portāvī	<i>carry</i>
rogō	rogāre	rogāvī	<i>ask</i>
salutō	salutāre	salutāvī	<i>greet</i>
servō	servāre	servāvī	<i>save</i>
spectō	spectāre	spectāvī	<i>watch</i>
superō	superāre	superāvī	<i>overpower</i>
vocō	vocāre	vocāvī	<i>call</i>



Dedī gave me a pony.

Derivations

Words develop over time. If one word **is derived** from another, then it can be connected directly back to its root. This later **derivation** will retain some aspect of the meaning of its root word.

- From which **Latin verb** is each of the following English words derived?
- Explain how it keeps a connection with its root word.

Use a dictionary if required.

invitation	edifice	pram
porter	conservation	clamour
dedication	habitat	preparation
circumnavigation	vocation	Labour
salutations!	interrogation	amorous
internecine	lachrymose	superior
entrance	Latin Proverb: festina lente	enunciate

1st Conjugation: The Future Tense

I	-bo	We	-bimus
You	-bis	You	-bitis
He/she/it	-bit	They	-bunt

Practice with the Future Tense

Translate the following verb forms:

1	aedificābit			12	navigāvit		
2	ambulābitis			13	necābo		
3	amāvisti			14	nuntiābit		
4	clāmābo			15	parāvīt		
5	dābit			16	portāvīmus		
6	festināvīmus			17	rogābimus		
7	habitāvī			18	salutāvistī		
8	intrābit			19	servābītis		
9	invītābis			20	superābo		
10	laborāvit			21	vocāvērunt		
11	lacrimābunt						



Complete the following verb forms:

1	He will build	aedificā-		12	navigā-	<i>I sailed</i>	
2	I walked	ambulā-		13	necā-	<i>I will kill</i>	
3	you (sg) will love	amā-		14	nuntiā-	<i>He will announce</i>	
4	You (sg) shouted	clāmā-		15	parā-	<i>She prepared</i>	
5	He gave	ded-		16	portā-	<i>You (pl) carried</i>	
6	I hurried	festinā-		17	rogā-	<i>You (pl) will ask</i>	
7	I will live	habitā-		18	salutā-	<i>I will greet</i>	
8	He will enter	intrā-		19	servā-	<i>He will save</i>	
9	We invited	invītā-		20	superā-	<i>We will overcome</i>	
10	He worked	laborā-		21	vocā-	<i>He called</i>	
11	She will cry	lacrimā-					

Pluto falls in love.



Pronouns:

	mē = <i>me</i> (acc/abl);	mihi = <i>to/for me</i> (dat.)
tu = <i>you</i> ;	tē = <i>you</i> (acc/abl);	tibi = <i>to/for you</i> (dat)
	sē = <i>him/her(self)</i> (acc/abl) (it refers back to the Subject)	

1. Iuppiter frātrēs ad sē vocāvit.
2. 'tū, ō Neptūne, in mare habitābis. tē in antrō cum nymphīs piscibusque habitāre iubeō. dōnum tibi dabō, frāter. equōs albōs tibi dabō quī tē per aquās portābunt.'
3. 'tū, frāter Plūtō, in inferīs cum umbrīs habitābis. nox semper erit. itaque facile dormīre poteris! dōnum tibi quoque habeō. canem tricipitem tibi dabō quī umbrās excitābit.'
4. 'ego in terrā et in caelō cum hominibus et animālibus avībusque habitābō. multās cūrās, multumque labōrem habēbō! in summō mōnte igitur rēgiam magnificam aedificābō.'
5. Neptūnus laetus erat. cūrās et labōrem habēre nōluit.
6. Plūtō tamen miser erat.

mare, maris (n) – sea; **antrum, i** - (n) – cave; **nympha, -ae** (f) – nymph
piscis, -is (m) – fish; **iubeō, iubēre, iussī** – order; **donum, -i** (n) – gift



albus, a, um – white
quī – who, which
inferi, ōrum – the underworld
umbra, -ae (f) – shade, ghost
nox, noctis (f) – night
excitō, -āre, -āvī – rouse, wake
caelum, -i (n) – sky, heaven
homo, hominis (m/f) – man, person
avis, avis (f) – bird
cūra, -ae (f) – concern, worry
labor, laboris (m) – work
habeō, habēre, habuī = I have
summus, -a, -um – top of, highest
rēgia, ae (f) – palace



-que =
and

7. 'ego sōlus cum umbrīs habitābō. nēmō mē amābit. umbrae mē timebunt. amīcam invenīre volō quae mē semper amābit. laetissimē habitābimus. quomodo amīcam pulchram invenīre possum?'
8. Plūtō ad sorōrem advēnit. Ceres frātri cēnam magnificam dedit. filia Cereris, Proserpina nōmine, cenam avunculō portāvit. Plūtō puellam vidit et eam statim amāvit.
9. postridie Proserpina matrī dīxit. 'mater, in agrīs cum amīcīs ambulābō. vesperi redībimus.'
10. Plūtō Proserpinam audīvit. in agrīs sē celāvit. puellās expectāvit. tum Proserpinam rapuit.
11. 'Proserpina,' exclamāvērunt amīcae, 'ubi es?' sed Proserpina respondēre nōn poterat. captīva erat.
12. Plūtō rīsīt. Proserpinae dīxit, 'salve, cārissima. mēcum habitāre vīs? tē amō! tē semper amābō!'
13. 'tē, avuncule, numquam amābō!' respondit Proserpina. 'tēcum numquam habitābō. mē numquam tenēbis. mē numquam habēbis. tē numquam tenēbō. tē numquam amābō!'
14. filia Cereris diu lacrimāvit. deinde effugere temptāvit. Proserpinam tamen Cerberus diligenter custōdivit.

solus, a, um – alone, lonely
nemo – no-one
amica, ae – girl-friend
invenio, -ire, inveni – find
semper – always

quōmodo? – how?
soror, sororis (f) – sister
advēnī – went to (= ad + vēnī)
avunculus, -i (m) – uncle
statim – at once, immediately

postridie – on the next day
ager, agrī – field
sē celāvit – hid him/herself
expectāvi – waited for
rapuī – grabbed

captiva, -ae (f) – prisoner
rideō, ridēre, rīsī – laughed
cārissimus, a, um – dearest
mēcum = cum mē (cum = with)
numquam – never
teneō, -ēre – hold

deinde – then
effugere – to escape
tempto – attempt, try
tamen – however
diligenter – carefully

Jupiter sorts it out.



1. Ceres miserrima erat. diū filiam quaesivit. tandem auxilium petivit. rēgiae Iovis appropinquāvit. 'rēx Iuppiter, tū omnia scis. omnisciēns es. ubi est filia mea?'
2. 'ēheu, soror. tibi auxilium dare nōn possum. frāter noster antea miserrimus erat quod sōlus habitāvit. nunc laetissimus est! filiam tuam vīdit, amāvit, rapuit. haec mutāre nōn possum.'
3. 'nōnne omnipotēns es, frāter? immō haec mutāre potes! ' si tu mihi auxilium dare nōn vīs, ego tibi auxilium dare recusō.
4. rīsit Iuppiter. 'minās tuās nōn timeō! nam omnipotēns sum!'
5. Ceres igitur agrōs deseruit. nihil in agris, nihil in hortis flōruit. hiems perpetua ad terram venit.
6. deinde regiae Iovis Ceres iterum appropinquāvit. Iovem iterum rogāvit, 'mihi auxilium dare vīs, ō rex omnipotēns?'
7. Iuppiter miser erat. 'tot cūrās habeo!' sibi dīxit.
8. Iuppiter Plūtōnem visitāvit. 'frāter, filiam Cereris mihi da!' 'puellam meam numquam habēbis, frāter' dīxit Plūtō. Cerberus, qui dominum et dominam amāvit, ferōciter latrāvit.
9. 'ēheu!' exclāmāvit Iuppiter.
10. 'Ceres, tēcum habitābit Proserpina sex mēnsēs quod filia tibi carissima est. Plūtō, tēcum sex mēnsēs filia Cereris tēcum habitābit. Cupidō, sagittam amōris in Proserpinam mitte!'
11. Cupidō statim sagittam auream in puellam mīsit.
12. Ceres sex mēnsēs, dum filia aberat, frīgida et miserrima erat. sex mēnses tamen laeta erat. agrī et hortī igitur flōruērunt.
13. sed Proserpina semper laetissima erat: 'sex mēnsēs cum matre in terrā habitābō, sex mēnsēs cum maritō pulcherrimō in inferis,' clāmāvit. 'quam fēlix sum! vīta optima est!'

quaesiv – sought, searched for
auxilium, -i(n) – help
petiv – sought, asked for
appropinquāv (1) – approached
scis – you know
ubi? – where?
ēheu! – alas!
antea – previously, before
nunc – now
haec – these things, this
mutāre, mutāv (1) – change
recusāre, -āv (1) – refuse
nōnne? – Surely?
immō! – Yes indeed!
rīs – I laughed
mina, -ae (f) – threat
nam – for
deseru – I deserted
nihil – nothing
hortus, -i (m) – garden
flōru – I flowered, I flourished

hiems, hiemis (f) – winter
perpetuus, -a, -um – everlasting
deinde – then
tot – so many
ferōciter – fiercely
latrāv – I barked
mēnsis, -is (m) – month
mitte! – send, fire, shoot!
sagitta, -ae (f) – arrow
aureus, -a, -um – golden
absum / -eram – be absent
maritus, -i (m) – husband
quam! – how!
felix – fortunate, lucky
in inferis – in the underworld
vita, -ae (f) – life



The Present Tense

I	-ō
You	-s
He/she/it	-t
We	-mus
You	-tis
They	-nt



Clotho: "We know everything! The Past."

Lachesis: "Present."

Atropos: "And... Future."

1st Conjugation:

Past, Present and Future

Principal parts: -ō, -āre, -āvī

	1 st Conjugation (a-stem)		
	PRESENT <i>I love/I am loving/I do love</i>	FUTURE <i>I will love</i>	PERFECT <i>I loved/ I have loved</i>
I	am- ō = ama-o	amā- bō	amav- ī
You	amā- s	amā- bis	amav- istī
He/she/it	ama- t	amā- bit	amav- it
We	amā- mus	amā- bimus	amav- imus
You	amā- tis	amā- bitis	amav- istis
They	ama- nt	amā- bunt	amav- ērunt

2nd Conjugation:

Past, Present and Future

Principal Parts: **-eō, -ēre, -uī**

= I have	= to have	= I had	
habeō	habēre	habuī	have
iubeō	iubēre	iussī	order
moneō	monēre	monuī	warn
taceō	tacēre	tacuī	be silent
teneō	tenēre	tenuī	hold
timeō	timēre	timuī	fear
terreō	terrēre	terruī	frighten
videō	vidēre	vīdī	saw

	2 nd Conjugation (e-stem)		
	PRESENT <i>I have</i>	FUTURE <i>I will have</i>	PERFECT <i>I had</i>
I	habe - ō	habē - bō	habu- ī
You	habē- s	habē - bis	habu- istī
He/she/it	habe- t	habē - bit	habu- it
We	habē- mus	habē - bimus	habu- imus
You	habē- tis	habē - bitis	habu- istis
They	habe- nt	habē - bunt	habu- ērunt

Exercise:

1. I will hold.	6. You ^{sg} will see.
2. We feared.	7. You ^{sg} frightened me.
3. They had.	8. We are silent.
4. We order.	9. He ordered
5. They warned.	10. He will see.

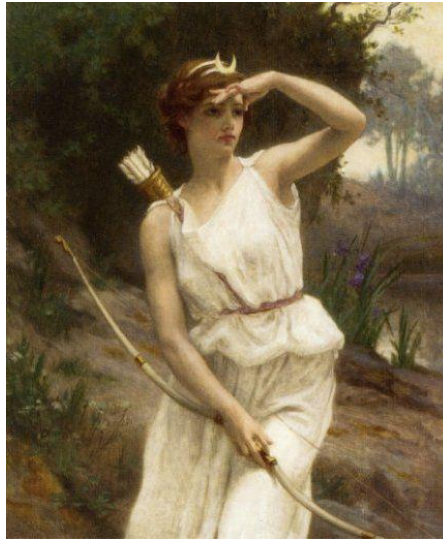


The Moons of Jupiter

Research the myth behind **any four** of the following seven moons of Jupiter:

CALLISTO	
IO	
GANYMEDE	
EUROPA	
AMALTHEA	
LEDA	
METIS	

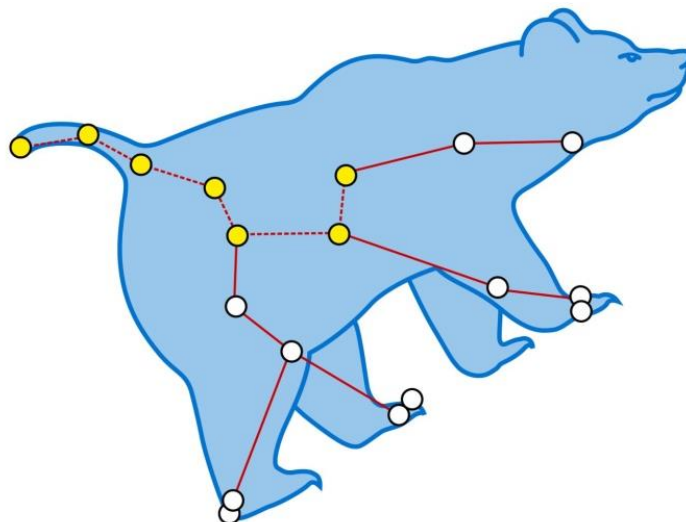
Jupiter and Callisto



Underline the verbs in this passage. Tick the correct tense box for each verb. Then translate.

		Present	Future	Past (perf)
1	Iuppiter Callisto videt. <i>Callisto = nom/acc; (gen. Calistonis)</i>			
2	'puellam pulchram videō!'			
3	eam salutābō! <i>eam = her</i>			
4	Jupiter: salve, puella!	salve! = imperative		
5	Iuppiter puellam salutāvit.			
6	Callisto: Diana domina mea est! <i>domina = mistress</i>			
7	amīcae Dianae virōs nōn amāmus. <i>vir, viri (2nd) = man</i>			
8	Iuppiter in formam Dianae sē mutāvit. <i>forma = shape; se = herself; muto, mutare, mutavi = change</i>			

		Present	Future	Past (Perf)
9	Jupiter: 'mox filium habēbis, puella.'			
11	Diāna et lūnō irātissimae erant.			
12	lūnō Callisto in formam ursae mutāvit. <i>ursa, -ae (f) = bear</i>			
13	ursa in silvā ambulat.			
14	Arctas, fīlius Callistōnis, ursam videt.			
15	'ursam necābō!'			
16	clāmāvit Arctas.			
17	sed Iuppiter ursam servāre voluit.	servare = Infinitive		
18	ursam maiōrem cum filiō in caelum iactat. <i>iacto, iactare, iactavi – throw maior = greater, bigger</i>			



The 3rd Conjugation

This is the most unpredictable group of verbs, because the **stem change** from Present to Perfect can be quite different. Can you see any patterns (use the help below)?

Present	Infinitive	Perfect	
bibō	bibere	bibī	<i>drink</i>
cadō	cadere	cecidī	<i>fall</i>
cōstituō	cōstituere	cōstituī	<i>decide</i>
cōsūmō	cōsūmere	cōsūmpsī	<i>eat</i>
currō	currere	cucurrī	<i>run</i>
dēfendō	dēfendere	dēfendī	<i>defend</i>
dīcō	dīcere	dīxī	<i>say</i>
dūcō	dūcere	dūxī	<i>lead, take</i>
mittō	mittere	mīsī	<i>send</i>
petō	petere	petīvī	<i>seek</i>
ponō	ponere	posuī	<i>put, place</i>
regō	regere	rēxī	<i>rule, be king</i>
relinquō	relinquere	relīquī	<i>leave</i>
scribō	scribere	scripsī	<i>write</i>
trādō	trādere	trādidī	<i>hand over</i>
trahō	trahere	traxī	<i>drag</i>
vincō	vincere	vīcī	<i>conquer</i>



New stem ends in an 's' sound	e.g. dūcō - dūxī					
First letter reduplicates	e.g. cadō - cecidī					
Vowel lengthens	e.g. regō - rēxī					
No change apparent	e.g. bibō - bibī					

The 3½ and 4th Conjugations

3½ Conjugation:

Present	Infinitive	Perfect	
capiō	capere	cēpī	<i>take, capture</i>
conspiciō	conspicere	conspexi	<i>catch sight of</i>
faciō	facere	fēcī	<i>do, make</i>
fugiō	fugere	fūgī	<i>flee</i>

4th Conjugation:

Present	Infinitive	Perfect	
adveniō	advenīre	advēnī	<i>arrive</i>
audiō	audīre	audīvī	<i>hear, listen</i>
custodiō	custodīre	custodīvī	<i>guard</i>
dormiō	dormīre	dormīvī	<i>sleep</i>
inveniō	invenīre	invēnī	<i>find, come upon</i>
veniō	venīre	vēnī	<i>come</i>

- The two conjugations look the same in the **Present** and **Imperfect** tenses.
 - The infinitive of the 3½ is ‘-ere’; the infinitive of a 4th is ‘-īre’.

3rd, 3½ and 4th Conjugations: Present Tense

3 rd Conjugation <i>I rule</i>	3½ Conjugation <i>I take/capture</i>	4 th Conjugation <i>I hear/listen</i>
reg-ō	capi-ō	audi-ō
reg-is	capi-s	audī-s
reg-it	capi-t	audi -t
reg-imus	capi-mus	audī -mus
reg-itis	capi-tis	audī -tis
reg-unt	capi-unt	audi-unt

Phaethon



ōlim erat fēmina, nomine Clymenē.
Clymenē filium pulchrum habuit.



filius erat Phaethon.
pater Phaethontis erat Sōl.



Phaethon mātrem rogāvit
'quis est pater meus?'
'Sōl est pater tuus.' respondit Clymenē.



Phaethon amīcīs dixit:
'Sōl est pater meus.'
'tibi nōn credimus.' respondērunt amīcī.



Phaethon amīcīs persuādere voluit. itaque Phaethon patrem petere cōstituit.

Phaethon (gen. Phaethontis) (m) – *Phaethon*
Clymene (f) – *Clymene, Phaethon's mother.*

Sōl, Sōlis (m) – *The Sun*

ōlim – *once, once upon a time*
quis? – *who?*

credo, credere, credidi – *believe, trust (+ dative)*
persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi – *persuade (+ dat.)*
volo, velle, volui – *want, wish*

The Imperfect Tense

I	-bam
You	-bās
He/she/it	-bat
We	-bāmus
You	-bātis
They	-bant



- The **Imperfect Tense** is used for an action in the past which has not been completed (the Latin *imperfectus* means unfinished).
- It is usually translated **was** or **were**.

per viam ambulā**bam** – I was walking down the street.

gladium tenē**bat** – He was holding a sword.

scribē**bant** - They were writing.

- It can also be used of repeated actions (he **played** rugby every week) or states of mind (he **thought** Thursday was the best day) in the past. Possible translations include:

I **was walking**
down the street
when...

"I **used to** eat
cheese."

"My mum **would**
cook sausages
every day..."

"She **believed***
him."

[and continued to believe -
'was believing' sounds daft]

"Clymene
had* a son."

[and still had one – 'was
having' sounds daft]

"He **lived*** a
cave."

[and continued to live there]

Translate the following Imperfect tense verbs:

1	amābāmus	→		6	erat	→	
2	portābat	→		7	habitābāmus	→	
3	respondēbātis	→		8	necābant	→	
4	pugnābant	→		9	tacēbās	→	
5	dīcēbam	→		10	terrēbat	→	

Phaethon Patrem Visitat...

1. quod amīcī verbīs nōn crēdēbant, Phaethon ad aulam patris vēnit. Sōl in thronō māgnō sedēbat. Phaethon perterritus erat.
2. Sōl Phaethontem cōspēxit et rogāvit "cūr timēs, fili? patrem tuum timēre non dēbēs. dīc mihi, cūr tu vēnisti?"
3. Phaethon patrī appropinquāvit et dīxit "necesse est mihi vērūm cōgnōscere. tu vērē pater meus es?"
4. respondit Sōl "ita vērō, pater tuus sum. tu filiū meus es. quod tē amō, mī fili, dōnum tibi dāre volō. quid habēre vīs?"
5. Phaethon diū tacēbat. diū cōgitābat. tandem respondit "volō currū tuum habēre. volō per caelum volāre et equōs tuōs regere."
6. Sōl timēbat quod equī ferōcēs erant et currū regere difficile erat. filiō persuādēre volēbat sed nōn poterat.
7. tandem Sōl, quamquam dē periculō ānxius erat, filiū ad currū dūxit.



Phaethon currum patris habere volebat.

Vocabulary:

aula-ae (f)	palace	quod	because
cogito-are	think	periculum-i (n)	danger
cognosco-ere	learn, find out	quamquam	although
currus (m)	chariot	regere	'to drive'
debeo-ere	ought, should	thronus-i (m)	throne
de + abl	about	verbum-i (n)	word
diu	for a long time	vere	truly, really
donum-i (n)	gift	verum-i (n)	truth
eius	of him, his	volo-are	fly
ita vero	yes, indeed		

Forming the Imperfect:

1 st Conjugation	2 nd Conjugation	3 rd Conjugation	3½ and 4 th Conjugations
amā-	habē-	reg-ē-	capi-ē- / audi-ē-
amā- bam	habē- bam	regē- bam	capiē- bam
amā- bās	habē- bās	regē- bās	capiē- bās
amā- bat	habē- bat	regē- bat	capiē- bat
amā- bāmus	habē- bāmus	regē- bāmus	capiē- bāmus
amā- bātis	habē- bātis	regē- bātis	capiē- bātis
amā- bant	habē- bant	regē- bant	capiē- bant

Practise forming the Imperfect

Keeping the same person (I, you, he etc.) transform the following verbs into the imperfect tense.

1	dīxistis	→		dīcō, dīcere, dīxī (3)
2	terrēmus	→		terreō, terrēre, terruī (2)
3	audīvimus	→		audiō, audīre, audīvī (4)
4	taceō	→		taceō, tacēre, tacuī (2)
5	respondent	→		respondeō, respondēre, respondī (2)
6	necābitis	→		necō, necāre, necāvī (1)
7	portābit	→		protō, portāre, portāvī (1)
8	capiunt	→		capiō, capere, cēpī (3½)
9	rexisit	→		regō, regere, rēxī (3)
10	invenio	→		inveniō, invenīre, invenī (4)

Sentences into English:

1. Phaethon was not afraid. (3 words)
2. Phaethon's father was anxious. (4 words)
1. Phaethon wanted* to drive his father's chariot. (5 words)

Phaethon In Caelum Volat

1. Phaethon in currum ascendit. pater Phaethontis timēbat. "hoc facere non dēbēs." inquit Sōl. sed Phaethon audire nōn volēbat. "per medium caelum volāre necesse est" clāmāvit pater.
2. Phaethon superbē lōra tenēbat et patrī dīxit "cūr tū timēs, pater? iuvenis fortis sum. mihi nōn difficile est equōs regere."
3. subitō equī fremuērunt et quam celerrimē currēbant. Phaethon in caelum volāvit et laetus clāmāvit "ecce, pater! mihi facile est! facile equōs tuōs regere possum!"
4. equī tamen iam celerius currēbant. Phaethon statim timēbat. "nōlīte currere!" clāmāvit Phaethon. sed equī audire nōn volēbant. "nōlīte currere!" Phaethon iterum clāmāvit.
5. subitō equī prope terram vērunt. Phaethon terrās et montēs vidēre poterat. in terrā hominēs perterriti erant. calor sōlis magnus erat.
6. ubique flammae erant. per terrās subitō aqua nōn erat. flammae terram incendēbant et statim deserta in mediā terrā apparuērunt.
7. "mē adiuvā, pater!" Phaethon clāmāvit, sed Sōl nihil facere poterat. Iuppiter tamen omnia spectābat. Iuppiter trīstis fulmen cēpit et ad Phaethontem mīsit.
8. tandem equī cōstitērunt, sed Phaethon mortuus erat.

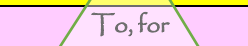
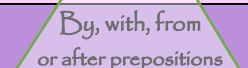
Vocabulary:

adiuvo-are, adiuvi	<i>help</i>	flammae-ae (f)	<i>flame</i>
ascendo-ere, ascendi	<i>go up, climb up</i>	fremo-ere, fremui	<i>snort</i>
superbē	<i>boldly</i>	fulmen-inis (n)	<i>lightning bolt</i>
calor-oris (m)	<i>heat</i>	incendo-ere, incendi	<i>burn</i>
celerius	<i>more quickly</i>	lora-orum (n pl)	<i>reins</i>
currus (m)	<i>chariot</i>	cōsistō,-ere, cōstitī	<i>halt, stop</i>
debeo-ere, debui	<i>should, ought</i>	ubique	<i>everywhere</i>
desertum-i (n)	<i>desert</i>		



"Phaethon mortuus erat"
"The fall of Phaethon"
Dominique Lefevre
(c.1700-1711)

THE TOP 222: KES Year 8 The 111 are in bold

Nouns	
Number = Singular or Plural	
Cases:	
Nominative	 Subject
Vocative:	 Used to address
Accusative	 Object or after prepositions
Genitive:	 Of
Dative:	 To, for
Ablative:	 By, with, from or after prepositions

Verbs				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	-o	-bo	-bam	-i
You	-s	-bis	-bas	-isti
He/she/it	-t	-bit	-bat	-it
We	-mus	-bimus	-bamus	-imus
You (pl)	-tis	-bitis	-batis	-istis
They	-nt	-bunt	-bant	-erunt

2-1-2 Adjectives

Question Words

bonus, -a, -um	good	cūr?	why?
callidus, -a, -um	clever, cunning	quando?	when?
īrātus, -a, -um	angry	quis?	who?
īrātissimus, -a, -um	very angry, angriest	quid?	what?
laetus, -a, -um	happy	ubi?	where?/when?
laetissimus, -a, -um	very happy	Pronouns	
longus, -a, -um	long		
magnus, -a, -um	great, big, large	ego (acc. mē, dat. mihi)	I, me
malus, -a, -um	bad, evil	eum/ eam	him/her
maximus, -a, -um	very big, greatest	eōs/eās	them
meus, -a, -um	my	nōs (acc. nōs, dat. nōbīs)	we, us
miser, -a, -um	wretched, sad	tū (acc. tē, dat. tibi)	you
mortuus, -a, -um	dead	vōs (acc. vōs, dat. vōbīs)	you (pl)
multus, -a, -um	much,	qui (m)	who
pl. multi, -ae, -a	pl. many	quae (f)	who
novus, -a, -um	new	Odds and Ends	
optimus, -a, -um	very good, best		
parvus, -a, -um	small	nemo	no-one
pulcher, -a, -um	beautiful	nihil	nothing
minimus, -a, -um	very small	omnēs	all
stultus, -a, -um	stupid, foolish	omnipotens	all-powerful
stultissimus, -a, -um	very stupid	quam celerrime	as quickly as possible
tuus, -a, -um	your		

21 Nasty Little Words

bene	well	numquam	never	semper	always
diū	for a long time	postquam	after	statim	at once
et	and	quam!	how!	subitō	suddenly
iam	now, already	-que	and	tamen	however
itaque	and so	quod	because	tandem	finally
mox	soon	quoque	also	tum	then
ōlim	once, one day	saepe	often	ubi	when
nōn	not	sed	but	vehementer	loudly

Numerals

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
ūnus	duo	trēs	quattuor	quinque	sex	septem	octo	novem	decem
primus	secundus	tertius	quartus	quintus	sextus	septimus	octavus	nonus	decimus

NOUNS (45)				Noun Declensions		
1 st Declension ¹⁴	aqua, -ae	f	water	1 st Declension	Sg.	Pl.
	cena, -ae	f	dinner	Nominative	mēnsa	mēnsae
	dea, -ae	f	goddess	Vocative	mēnsa	mēnsae
	familia, -ae	f	family	Accusative	mēnsam	mēnsās
	fēmina, -ae	f	woman	Genitive	mēnsae	mēnsārum
	filia, -ae	f	daughter	Dative	mēnsae	mēnsīs
	īnsula, -ae	f	island	Ablative	mēnsā	mēnsīs
	ira, -ae	f	anger			
	mēnsa, -ae	f	table	2 nd Declension	Sg.	Pl.
	patria, -ae	f	fatherland	Nominative	servus	servī
	puella, -ae	f	girl	Vocative	serve	servī
	rēgina, -ae	f	queen	Accusative	servum	servōs
	silva, -ae	f	wood, forest	Genitive	servī	servōrum
	terra	f	land, ground	Dative	servō	servīs
2 nd Declension	via, -ae	f	street, road	Ablative	servō	servīs
	villa, -ae	f	house			
	ager, agri	m	field	2 nd Declension	Neuter sg.	Neuter plural
	amicus, -ī	m	friend	Nominative	bellum	bella
	annus, -ī	m	year	Vocative	bellum	bella
	arma, -orum (pl)	n	weapons	Accusative	bellum	bella
	auxilium, -i	n	help	Genitive	bellī	bellōrum
	bellum, -ī	n	war	Dative	bellō	bellīs
	caelum, -i	n	sky, heaven	Ablative	bellō	bellīs
	cibus, -i	m	food			
	consilium, -i	n	plan	3 rd Declension	Sg.	Pl.
	deus, -ī	m	god	Nominative	rēx	rēgēs
	donum, -i	n	gift	Vocative	rēx	rēgēs
	equus, -ī	m	horse	Accusative	rēgem	rēgēs
	filius, -ī	m	son	Genitive	rēgis	rēgum
	gladius, -ī	m	sword	Dative	rēgī	rēgibus
	liberi, -ōrum (pl)	m	children	Ablative	rēge	rēgibus
	marītus, -ī	m	husband			
	periculum, -i	n	danger	3 rd Declension	Neuter sg.	Neuter plural
	puer, -ī	m	boy	Nominative	caput	capita
	regnum, -i	n	kingdom	Vocative	caput	capita
	saxum, -ī	n	rock	Accusative	caput	capita
	servus, -ī	m	slave	Genitive	capitis	capitum
3 rd Declension ¹⁴	vīnum, -ī	n	wine	Dative	capitī	capitibus
	vir, -i	m	man	Ablative	capite	capitibus
	canis	canis	(m / f) dog			
	cīvis	cīvis	(m / f) citizen			
	frāter	frātris	(m) brother			
	iuvenis	iuvenis	(m) young man			
	māter	mātris	(f) mother			
	nomen	nominis	(n) name			
	pater	patris	(m) father			
	senex	senis	(m) old man			
	rēx	rēgis	(m) king			
	urbs	urbis	(f) city			

Prepositions

+ Accusative		+ Ablative	
ad + acc.	to, towards	a, ab + abl.	from
contra + acc.	against	cum + abl.	with
in + acc.	into, onto	e, ex + abl.	out of
per + acc.	through	in + abl.	in, on
prope + acc.	near		



VERBS

1 st Conjugation			
aedificō	aedificāre	aedificāvī	<i>build</i>
ambulō	ambulāre	ambulāvī	<i>walk</i>
amō	amāre	amāvī	<i>love</i>
clāmō	clāmāre	clāmāvī	<i>shout</i>
dō	dāre	dedī	<i>give</i>
festinō	festināre	festināvī	<i>hurry</i>
habitō	habitāre	habitāvī	<i>live in</i>
intrō	intrāre	intrāvī	<i>enter</i>
invitō	invitāre	invitāvī	<i>invite</i>
labōrō	labōrāre	labōrāvī	<i>work</i>
lacrimō	lacrimāre	lacrimāvī	<i>cry</i>
nāvigō	nāvigāre	nāvigāvī	<i>sail</i>
necō	necāre	necāvī	<i>kill</i>
nūntiō	nūntiāre	nūntiāvī	<i>announce</i>
parō	parāre	parāvī	<i>prepare</i>
portō	portāre	portāvī	<i>carry</i>
rogō	rogāre	rogāvī	<i>ask</i>
salutō	salutāre	salutāvī	<i>greet</i>
servō	servāre	servāvī	<i>save</i>
spectō	spectāre	spectāvī	<i>watch</i>
superō	superāre	superāvī	<i>overpower</i>
vocō	vocāre	vocāvī	<i>call</i>
2 nd Conjugation			
habeō	habēre	habuī	<i>have</i>
iubeō	iubēre	iussī	<i>order</i>
moneō	monēre	monuī	<i>warn</i>
taceō	tacēre	tacuī	<i>be silent</i>
teneō	tenēre	tenuī	<i>hold</i>
timeō	timēre	timuī	<i>fear</i>
terreō	terrēre	terruī	<i>frighten</i>
videō	vidēre	vīdī	<i>saw</i>

3 rd Conjugation			
bibō	bibere	bibī	<i>drink</i>
cadō	cadere	cecidī	<i>fall</i>
cōstituō	cōstituere	cōstitui	<i>decide</i>
consumo	consumere	consumpsi	<i>eat</i>
currō	currere	cucurrī	<i>run</i>
dēfendō	dēfendere	dēfendī	<i>defend</i>
dīcō	dīcere	dīxī	<i>say</i>
dūcō	dūcere	dūxī	<i>lead, take</i>
mittō	mittere	mīsī	<i>send</i>
petō	petere	petīvī	<i>seek</i>
ponō	ponere	posuī	<i>put, place</i>
regō	regere	rēxī	<i>rule, be king</i>
relinquō	relinquere	reliquī	<i>leave</i>
scribō	scribere	scripsī	<i>write</i>
trādō	trādere	trādidī	<i>hand over</i>
trahō	trahere	trāxī	<i>drag</i>
vincō	vincere	vīcī	<i>conquer</i>
3½ Conjugation			
capiō	capere	cēpī	<i>take, capture</i>
conspiciō	conspicere	conspexī	<i>catch sight of</i>
faciō	facere	fēcī	<i>do, make</i>
fugiō	fugere	fūgī	<i>flee, run from</i>
4 th Conjugation			
adveniō	advenīre	advēnī	<i>arrive</i>
audiō	audīre	audīvī	<i>hear, listen</i>
custodiō	custodīre	custodīvī	<i>guard</i>
dormiō	dormīre	dormīvī	<i>sleep</i>
inveniō	invenīre	invēnī	<i>find, come upon</i>
veniō	venīre	vēnī	<i>come</i>

1 st Conjugation amō = I love amāre = to love amāvī – I loved				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	amō	amābō	amābam	amāvī
You	amās	amābis	amābās	amāvistī
He/she/it	amat	amābit	amābat	amāvit
We	amāmus	amābimus	amābāmus	amāvimus
You (pl)	amātis	amābitis	amābātis	amāvistis
They	amant	amāabunt	amābant	amāvērunt

2 nd Conjugation habeo = I have habere = to have habuī – I had				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	habeō	habēbō	habēbam	habuī
You	habēs	habēbis	habēbās	habuistī
He/she/it	habet	habēbit	habēbat	habuit
We	habēmus	habēbimus	habēbāmus	habuimus
You (pl)	habētis	habēbitis	habēbātis	habuistis
They	habent	habēbunt	habēbant	habuērunt

3 rd Conjugation regō, regere, rēxī – rule				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	regō		regēbam	rēxī
You	regis		regēbās	rēxistī
He/she/it	regit		regēbat	rēxit
We	regimus		regēbāmus	rēximus
You (pl)	regitis		regēbātis	rēxistis
They	regunt		regēbant	rēxērunt

3 rd ½ Conjugation capiō, capere, cēpī – take, capture				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	capiō		capiēbam	cēpī
You	capis		capiēbās	cēpistī
He/she/it	capit		capiēbat	cēpit
We	capimus		capiēbāmus	cēpimus
You (pl)	capitis		capiēbātis	cēpistis
They	capiunt		capiēbant	cēpērunt

4 th Conjugation audiō, audire, audīvī – hear, listen				
Person:	Tense			
	Present	Future	Imperfect	Perfect
I	audiō		audiēbam	audīvī
You	audīs		audiēbās	audivistī
He/she/it	audit		audiēbat	audivit
We	audīmus		audiēbāmus	audivimus
You (pl)	audītis		audiēbātis	audivistis
They	audiunt		audiēbant	audivērunt

5 Irregular Verbs

sum, esse, fui – I am, to be

	Present	Imperfect
I	sum	eram
You	es	eras
He/she/it	est	erat
We	sumus	eramus
You (pl)	estis	eratis
They	sunt	erant

possum, posse, potui – I can, am able

	Present	Imperfect
I	possum	poteram
You	potes	poteras
He/she/it	potest	poterat
We	possumus	poteramus
You (pl)	potestis	poteratis
They	possunt	poterant

volo, velle, volui – I want

	Present
I	volo
You	vis
He/she/it	vult
We	volumus
You (pl)	vultis
They	volunt

fero, ferre, tuli – I carry, bring

	Present	Perfect
I	fero	tuli
You	fers	tulisti
He/she/it	fert	tulit
We	ferimus	tulimus
You (pl)	fertis	tulitis
They	ferunt	tulerunt

inquit – he/she said

inquiunt – they said

Irregular Imperatives

dic, duc, fer, fac

5 phrases using verbs

difficile est	it is difficult
facile est	it is easy
necesse est	it is necessary
salvē!/salvēte!	hello!
valē!/salvēte!	goodbye!

