

SUMMARY OF FORMS FOR WHEELOCK'S LATIN

NOUNS—DECLENSIONS

First	Second	Third				
porta, -ae f., <i>gate</i>	amīcus, -ī m., <i>friend</i>	puer, -ī m., <i>boy</i>	ager, -grī m., <i>field</i>	dōnum, -ī n., <i>gift</i>	rēx, rēgis m., <i>king</i>	corpus, -oris n., <i>body</i>
Sg.						
N. port-a	amīc-us ¹	puer	ager	dōn-um	rēx	corpus
G. port-ae	amīc-ī	puer-ī	agr-ī	dōn-ī	rēg-is	corpor-is
D. port-ae	amīc-ō	puer-ō	agr-ō	dōn-ō	rēg-ī	corpor-ī
A. port-am	amīc-um	puer-um	agr-um	dōn-um	rēg-em	corpus
Ab. port-ā	amīc-ō	puer-ō	agr-ō	dōn-ō	rēg-e	corpor-e
Pl.						
N. port-ae	amīc-ī	puer-ī	agr-ī	dōn-a	rēg-ēs	corpor-a
G. port-ārum	amīc-ōrum	puer-ōrum	agr-ōrum	dōn-ōrum	rēg-um	corpor-um
D. port-īs	amīc-īs	puer-īs	agr-īs	dōn-īs	rēg-ibus	corpor-ibus
A. port-ās	amīc-ōs	puer-ōs	agr-ōs	dōn-a	rēg-ēs	corpor-a
Ab. port-īs	amīc-īs	puer-īs	agr-īs	dōn-īs	rēg-ibus	corpor-ibus

Third (I-Stems)			Fourth		Fifth		
cīvis, -is m., <i>citizen</i>			urbs, -is f., <i>city</i>	mare, -is n., <i>sea</i>	frūctus, -ūs m., <i>fruit</i>	cornū, -ūs n., <i>horn</i>	diēs, -ēī m., <i>day</i>
Sg.							
N.	cīv-is	urb-s	mar-e	frūct-us	corn-ū	di-ēs	
G.	cīv-is	urb-is	mar-is	frūct-ūs	corn-ūs	di-ēī	
D.	cīv-ī	urb-ī	mar-ī	frūct-uī	corn-ū	di-ēī	
A.	cīv-em	urb-em	mar-e	frūct-um	corn-ū	di-em	
Ab.	cīv-e	urb-e	mar-ī	frūct-ū	corn-ū	di-ē	
Pl.							
N.	cīv-ēs	urb-ēs	mar-ia	frūct-ūs	corn-ua	di-ēs	
G.	cīv-ium	urb-ium	mar-ium	frūct-uum	corn-uum	di-ērum	
D.	cīv-ibus	urb-ibus	mar-ibus	frūct-ibus	corn-ibus	di-ēbus	
A.	cīv-ēs	urb-ēs	mar-ia	frūct-ūs	corn-ua	di-ēs	
Ab.	cīv-ibus	urb-ibus	mar-ibus	frūct-ibus	corn-ibus	di-ēbus	

Vīs is irregular: Sg., N., *vīs*, G. (*vīs*), D. (*vī*), A. *vim*. Ab. *vī*; Pl., N. *vīrēs*, G. *vīrium*, D. *vīribus*, A. *vīrēs*, Ab. *vīribus*.

¹ The vocative singular of nouns like **amīcus** and of masculine adjectives like **magnus** ends in **-e**. The vocative singular of **filius** and of names in **-ius** ends in a single **-ī** (**fīlī**, **Vergīlī**); the vocative singular of the

masculine adjective **meus** is **mī**; the vocative singular of masculine adjectives in **-ius** ends in **-ie** (**ēgregius**; **ēgregie**). Otherwise, the vocative has the same form as the nominative in all declensions.

ADJECTIVES—DECLENSIONS

First and Second Declensions							
		Adjs. in -us, -a, -um		Adjs. in -er, -era, -erum; -er, -ra, -rum			
M.		F. Singular		N.	M.	F. Singular ²	N.
N.	magnus	magna		magnum	liber	libera	liberum
G.	magnī	magnae		magnī	liberī	liberae	liberī
D.	magnō	magnae		magnō	liberō	liberae	liberō
A.	magnum	magnam		magnum	liberum	liberam	liberum
Ab.	magnō	magnā		magnō	liberō	liberā	liberō
Plural				Singular ²			
N.	magnī	magnae		magna	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
G.	magnōrum	magnārum		magnōrum	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī
D.	magnīs	magnīs		magnīs	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō
A.	magnōs	magnās		magna	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
Ab.	magnīs	magnīs		magnīs	pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō

Third Declension								
Two endings		Three endings		One Ending		Comparatives ⁵		
fortis, forte brave		ācer, ācris, ācre keen, severe		potēns ³ powerful		fortior, fortius braver		
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	
Sg.								
N.	fortis	forte	ācer ācris	ācre	potēns	potēns	fortior	fortius
G.	fortis		ācris		potentis		fortiōris	
D.	fortī		ācrī		potentī		fortiōrī	
A.	fortem	forte	ācrem	ācre	potentem	potēns	fortiōrem	fortius
Ab.	fortī		ācrī		potentī		fortiōre	
Pl.								
N.	fortēs	fortia	ācrēs	ācria	potentēs	potentia	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
G.	fortium		ācrium		potentium		fortiōrum	
D.	fortibus		ācribus		potentibus		fortiōribus	
A.	fortēs ⁴	fortia	ācres ⁴	ācria	potentēs ⁴	potentia	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
Ab.	fortibus		ācribus		potentibus		fortiōribus	

² The plural follows the pattern of the singular except that it has the plural endings.

³ Present participles follow the declension of **potēns** except that they have **-e** in the ablative singular

when used as genuine participles.

⁴ For **-īs** (acc. pl.) see Ch. 16.

⁵ For irregular **plūs** see Ch. 27.

PRONOUNS

Demonstrative

hic, <i>this</i>				ille, <i>that</i>		
M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Sg.						
N. hic	haec	hoc		ille	illa	illud
G. huius	huius	huius		illius	illius	illius
D. huic	huic	huic		illī	illī	illī
A. hunc	hanc	hoc		illum	illam	illud
Ab. hōc	hāc	hōc		illō	illā	illō
Pl.						
N. hī	hae	haec		illī	illae	illa
G. hōrum	hārum	hōrum		illōrum	illārum	illōrum
D. hīs	hīs	hīs		illīs	illīs	illīs
A. hōs	hās	haec		illōs	illās	illa
Ab. hīs	hīs	hīs		illīs	illīs	illīs

Relative

quī, *who, which*

M. F. N.

Interrogative⁶quis, *who?*

M. & F. N.

Intensive

ipse, *himself, etc.*

M. F. N.

Sg.								
N. quī	quae	quod	quis	quid	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	
G. cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	
D. cui	cui	cui	cui	cui	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	
A. quem	quam	quod	quem	quid	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	
Ab. quō	quā	quō	quō	quō	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	
Pl.								
N. quī	quae	quae	(Plural is same as that of relative.)		ipsī	ipsae	ipsa	
G. quōrum	quārum	quōrum			ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum	
D. quibus	quibus	quibus			ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	
A. quōs	quās	quae			ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa	
Ab. quibus	quibus	quibus			ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs	

⁶The interrogative adjective **quī? quae? quod?** meaning *what? which? what kind of?* has the same declension as that of the relative pronoun.

PRONOUNS

Demonstrative

is, this, that, he, she, it			idem, the same		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Sg.					
N. is	ea	id	īdem	eadem	idem
G. eius	eius	eius	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
D. eī	eī	eī	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
A. eum	eam	id	eundem	eandem	idem
Ab. eō	eā	eō	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Pl.					
N. eī, īī	eae	ea	eīdem, īdem	eaedem	eadem
G. eōrum	eārum	eōrum	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
D. eīs, īīs	eīs, īīs	eīs, īīs	eīsdem ⁷	eīsdem	eīsdem
A. eōs	eās	ea	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
Ab. eīs	eīs	eīs	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

Irregular Adjectives⁸

sōlus, alone, only

M.	F.	N.	Personal ⁹		Reflexive ⁹
			ego, I	tū, you	suī, himself, herself, itself
Sg.					
N. sōlus	sōla	sōlum	ego	tū	
G. sōlius	sōlius	sōlius	meī	tuī	suī ¹⁰
D. sōlī	sōlī	sōlī	mihi	tibi	sibi
A. sōlum	sōlam	sōlum	mē	tē	sē ¹¹
Ab. sōlō	sōlā	sōlō	mē	tē	sē ¹¹
Pl.					
N. sōlī	sōlae	sōla	nōs	vōs	
G. sōlōrum	sōlārum	sōlōrum	{ nostrum nostrī	{ vestrum vestrī	suī
D. sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi
A. sōlōs	sōlās	sōla	nōs	vōs	sē ¹¹
Ab. sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs	nōbīs	vōbīs	sē ¹¹

⁷ Also *īsdem*.⁸ Similarly *ūnus*, *tōtus*, *ūllus*, *nūllus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter* (see Ch. 9).⁹ All forms of the pronouns of the first and second persons except the nom. sg. and the nom. pl. may

also be used as reflexive pronouns.

¹⁰ These forms are reflexive only. The nonreflexive forms of the third person are supplied by *is*, *ea*, *id* (see Chs. 11, 13).¹¹ The form *sēsē* is also frequently found.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Regular		
longus, -a, -um (<i>long</i>)	longior, -ius	longissimus, -a, -um
fortis, -e (<i>brave</i>)	fortior, -ius	fortissimus, -a, -um
fēlix, <i>gen. fēlicis</i> , (<i>happy</i>)	fēlicior, -ius	fēlicissimus, -a, -um
sapiēns, <i>gen. sapientis</i> (<i>wise</i>)	sapientior, -ius	sapientissimus, -a, -um
facilis, -e (<i>easy</i>)	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
līber, -era, -erum (<i>free</i>)	līberior, -ius	līberrimus, -a, -um
pulcher, -chra, -chrum (<i>beautiful</i>)	pulchrior, -ius	pulcherrimus, -a, -um
ācer, ācris, ācre (<i>keen</i>)	ācrior, -ius	ācerrimus, -a, -um
Irregular		
bonus, -a, -um (<i>good</i>)	melior, -ius	optimus, -a, -um
magnus, -a, -um (<i>large</i>)	maior, -ius	maximus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um (<i>bad</i>)	peior, -ius	pessimus, -a, -um
multus, -a, -um (<i>much</i>)	—, plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um
parvus, -a, -um (<i>small</i>)	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um
(prae, prō)	prior, -ius (<i>former</i>)	prīmus, -a, -um
superus, -a, -um (<i>that above</i>)	superior, -ius	summus (suprēmus), -a, -um

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Regular		
longē (<i>far</i>)	longius	longissimē
fortiter (<i>bravely</i>)	fortius	fortissimē
fēliciter (<i>happily</i>)	fēlicius	fēlicissimē
sapienter (<i>wisely</i>)	sapientius	sapientissimē
facile (<i>easily</i>)	facilius	facillimē
līberē (<i>freely</i>)	līberius	līberrimē
pulchrē (<i>beautifully</i>)	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
ācriter (<i>keenly</i>)	ācrius	ācerrimē
Irregular		
bene (<i>well</i>)	melius	optimē
magnopere (<i>greatly</i>)	magis	maximē
male (<i>badly</i>)	peius	pessimē
multum (<i>much</i>)	plūs	plūrimum
parum (<i>little</i>)	minus	minimē
(prae, prō)	prius (<i>before</i>)	prīmum; prīmō
diū (<i>a long time</i>)	diūtius	diūtissimē

NUMERALS		
Cardinals	Ordinals	Roman Numerals
1. ūnus, -a, -um	prīmus, -a, -um	I
2. duo, duae, duo	secundus, alter	II
3. trēs, tria	tertius	III
4. quattuor	quārtus	III; IV
5. quīnque	quīntus	V
6. sex	sextus	VI
7. septem	septimus	VII
8. octō	octāvus	VIII
9. novem	nōnus	VIII; IX
10. decem	decimus	X
11. ūndecim	ūndecimus	XI
12. duodecim	duodecimus	XII
13. tredecim	tertius decimus	XIII
14. quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	XIII; XIV
15. quīndecim	quīntus decimus	XV
16. sēdecim	sextus decimus	XVI
17. septendecim	septimus decimus	XVII
18. duodēvīgintī	duodēvīcēsīmus	XVIII
19. ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsīmus	XVIII; XIX
20. vīgintī	vīcēsīmus	XX
21. vīgintī ūnus, ūnus et vīgintī	vīcēsīmus prīmus	XXI
30. trīgintā	trīcēsīmus	XXX
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus	XXXX, XL
50. quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus	L
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus	LX
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus	LXX
80. octōgintā	octōgēsīmus	LXXX
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus	LXXXX; XC
100. centum	centēsīmus	C
101. centum ūnus	centēsīmus prīmus	CI
200. ducentī, -ae, -a	duocentēsīmus	CC
300. trecentī	trecentēsīmus	CCC
400. quadringentī	quadringentēsīmus	CCCC
500. quīngentī	quīngentēsīmus	D
600. sescentī	sescentēsīmus	DC
700. septingentī	septingentēsīmus	DCC
800. octingentī	octingentēsīmus	DCCC
900. nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus	DCCCC
1000. mīlle	mīllēsīmus	M
2000. duo mīlia	bis mīllēsīmus	MM

Declension of Numerals

For the declension of **ūnus** see Ch. 9 or **sōlus** above.

For **duo**, **trēs**, and **mīlle** see Ch. 15.

The forms from **trecentī** through **nōngentī** are declined in the plural like **ducentī**, -ae, -a.

The ordinals are declined like **prīmus**, -a, -um.

The other forms are indeclinable.

CONJUGATIONS 1-4

Principal Parts

1st: laudō	laudāre	laudāvī	laudātum
2nd: moneō	monēre	monuī	monitum
3rd: agō	agere	ēgī	āctum
4th: audiō	audīre	audīvī	audītum
3rd (-iō): capiō	capere	cēpī	captum

1st		Indicative Active		3rd iō
Present	2nd	3rd	4th	
laudō	moneō	agō	audiō	capiō
laudās	monēs	agīs	audīs	capis
laudat	monet	agit	audit	capit
laudāmus	monēmus	agimus	audīmus	capimus
laudātis	monētis	agitis	audītis	capitis
laudant	monent	agunt	audiunt	capiunt
Imperfect				
laudābam	monēbam	agēbam	audiēbam	capiēbam
laudābās	monēbās	agēbās	audiēbās	capiēbās
laudābat	monēbat	agēbat	audiēbat	capiēbat
laudābāmus	monēbāmus	agēbāmus	audiēbāmus	capiēbāmus
laudābātis	monēbātis	agēbātis	audiēbātis	capiēbātis
laudābant	monēbant	agēbant	audiēbant	capiēbant
Future				
laudābō	monēbō	agam	audiam	capiam
laudābis	monēbis	agēs	audiēs	capiēs
laudābit	monēbit	aget	audiet	capiet
laudābimus	monēbimus	agēmus	audiēmus	capiēmus
laudābitis	monēbitis	agētis	audiētis	capiētis
laudābunt	monēbunt	agent	audient	capiēnt
Perfect				
laudāvī	monuī	ēgī	audīvī	cēpī
laudāvistī	monuistī	ēgistī	audīvistī	cēpistī
laudāvit	monuit	ēgit	audīvit	cēpit
laudāvimus	monuimus	ēgimus	audīvimus	cēpimus
laudāvistis	monuistis	ēgistis	audīvistis	cēpistis
laudāvērunt	monuērunt	ēgērunt	audīvērunt	cēpērunt
Pluperfect				
laudāveram	monueram	ēgeram	audīveram	cēperam
laudāverās	monuerās	ēgerās	audīverās	cēperās
laudāverat	monuerat	ēgerat	audīverat	cēperat
laudāverāmus	monuerāmus	ēgerāmus	audīverāmus	cēperāmus
laudāverātis	monuerātis	ēgerātis	audīverātis	cēperātis
laudāverant	monuerant	ēgerant	audīverant	cēperant
Future Perfect				
laudāverō	monuerō	ēgerō	audīverō	cēperō
laudāveris	monueris	ēgeris	audīveris	cēperis
laudāverit	monuerit	ēgerit	audīverit	cēperit
laudāverimus	monuerimus	ēgerimus	audīverimus	cēperimus
laudāveritis	monueritis	ēgeritis	audīveritis	cēperitis
laudāverint	monuerint	ēgerint	audīverint	cēperint

Subjunctive Active

Present

laudem	moneam	agam	audiam	capiam
laudēs	moneās	agās	audiās	capiās
laudet	moneat	agat	audiat	capiat
laudēmus	moneāmus	agāmus	audiāmus	capiāmus
laudētis	moneātis	agātis	audiātis	capiātis
laudent	moneant	agant	audiant	capiant

Imperfect

laudārem	monērem	agerem	audīrem	caperem
laudārēs	monērēs	agerēs	audīrēs	caperēs
laudāret	monēret	ageret	audīret	caperet
laudārēmus	monērēmus	agerēmus	audīrēmus	caperēmus
laudārētis	monērētis	agerētis	audīrētis	caperētis
laudārent	monērent	agerent	audīrent	caperent

Perfect

laudāverim	monuerim	ēgerim	audīverim	cēperim
laudāverīs	monuerīs	ēgerīs	audīverīs	cēperīs
laudāverit	monuerit	ēgerit	audīverit	cēperit
laudāverīmus	monuerīmus	ēgerīmus	audīverīmus	cēperīmus
laudāverītis	monuerītis	ēgerītis	audīverītis	cēperītis
laudāverint	monuerint	ēgerint	audīverint	cēperint

Pluperfect

laudāvissem	monuissē	ēgissem	audīvissem	cēpissem
laudāvissēs	monuissēs	ēgissēs	audīvissēs	cēpissēs
laudāvisset	monuisset	ēgisset	audīvisset	cēpisset
laudāvissēmus	monuissēmus	ēgissēmus	audīvissēmus	cēpissēmus
laudāvissētis	monuissētis	ēgissētis	audīvissētis	cēpissētis
laudāvissent	monuissent	ēgissent	audīvissent	cēpissent

Present Imperative Active

laudā	monē	age	audī	cape
laudāte	monēte	agite	audīte	capite

Indicative Passive

Present

laudor	moneor	agor	audior	capior
laudāris(-re)	monēris(-re)	ageris(-re)	audīris(-re)	caperis(-re)
laudātur	monētur	agitur	audītur	capitur
laudāmur	monēmur	agimur	audīmur	capimur
laudāminī	monēminī	agiminī	audīminī	capiminī
laudentur	monentur	aguntur	audiuntur	capiuntur

Imperfect

laudābar	monēbar	agēbar	audiēbar	capiēbar
laudābāris(-re)	monēbāris(-re)	agēbāris(-re)	audiēbāris(-re)	capiēbāris(-re)
laudābātur	monēbātur	agēbātur	audiēbātur	capiēbātur
laudābāmur	monēbāmur	agēbāmur	audiēbāmur	capiēbāmur
laudābāminī	monēbāminī	agēbāminī	audiēbāminī	capiēbāminī
laudābantur	monēbantur	agēbantur	audiēbantur	capiēbantur

Future

laudābor	monēbor	agar	audiar	capiar
laudāberis(-re)	monēberis(-re)	agēris(-re)	audiēris(-re)	capiēris(-re)
laudābitur	monēbitur	agētur	audiētur	capiētur
laudābimur	monēbimur	agēmur	audiēmur	capiēmur
laudābiminī	monēbiminī	agēminī	audiēminī	capiēminī
laudābuntur	monēbuntur	agentur	audientur	capientur

Perfect

laudātus ¹² sum	monitus sum	āctus sum	audītus sum	captus sum
laudātus es	monitus es	āctus es	audītus es	captus es
laudātus est	monitus est	āctus est	audītus est	captus est
laudātī sumus	monitī sumus	āctī sumus	audītī sumus	captī sumus
laudātī estis	monitī estis	āctī estis	audītī estis	captī estis
laudātī sunt	monitī sunt	āctī sunt	audītī sunt	captī sunt

Pluperfect

laudātus eram	monitus eram	āctus eram	audītus eram	captus eram
laudātus erās	monitus erās	āctus erās	audītus erās	captus erās
laudātus erat	monitus erat	āctus erat	audītus erat	captus erat
laudātī erāmus	monitī erāmus	āctī erāmus	audītī erāmus	captī erāmus
laudātī erātis	monitī erātis	āctī erātis	audītī erātis	captī erātis
laudātī erant	monitī erant	āctī erant	audītī erant	captī erant

Future Perfect

laudātus erō	monitus erō	āctus erō	audītus erō	captus erō
laudātus eris	monitus eris	āctus eris	audītus eris	captus eris
laudātus erit	monitus erit	āctus erit	audītus erit	captus erit
laudātī erimus	monitī erimus	āctī erimus	audītī erimus	captī erimus
laudātī eritis	monitī eritis	āctī eritis	audītī eritis	captī eritis
laudātī erunt	monitī erunt	āctī erunt	audītī erunt	captī erunt

Subjunctive Passive**Present**

lauder	monear	agar	audiar	capiar
laudēris(-re)	moneāris(-re)	agāris(-re)	audiāris(-re)	capiāris(-re)
laudētur	moneātur	agātur	audiātur	capiātur
laudēmur	moneāmur	agāmur	audiāmur	capiāmur
laudēminī	moneāminī	agāminī	audiāminī	capiāminī
laudentur	moneantur	agentur	audiantur	capiantur

Imperfect

laudārer	monērer	agerer	audīrer	caperer
laudārēris(-re)	monērēris(-re)	agerēris(-re)	audīrēris(-re)	caperēris(-re)
laudārētur	monērētur	agerētur	audīrētur	caperētur
laudārēmur	monērēmur	agerēmur	audīrēmur	caperēmur
laudārēminī	monērēminī	agerēminī	audīrēminī	caperēminī
laudārentur	monērentur	agerentur	audīrentur	caperentur

¹² The participles **laudātus** (-a, -um), **monitus** (-a, -um), etc., are used as predicate adjectives, and so their endings vary to agree with the subject.

Perfect

laudātus sim	monitus sim	āctus sim	audītus sim	captus sim
laudātus sis	monitus sis	āctus sis	audītus sis	captus sis
laudātus sit	monitus sit	āctus sit	audītus sit	captus sit
laudātī sīmus	monitī sīmus	āctī sīmus	audītī sīmus	captī sīmus
laudātī sītis	monitī sītis	āctī sītis	audītī sītis	captī sītis
laudātī sint	monitī sint	āctī sint	audītī sint	captī sint

Pluperfect

laudātus essem	monitus essem	āctus essem	audītus essem	captus essem
laudātus essēs	monitus essēs	āctus essēs	audītus essēs	captus essēs
laudātus esset	monitus esset	āctus esset	audītus esset	captus esset
laudātī essēmus	monitī essēmus	āctī essēmus	audītī essēmus	captī essēmus
laudātī essētis	monitī essētis	āctī essētis	audītī essētis	captī essētis
laudātī essent	monitī essent	āctī essent	audītī essent	captī essent

Present Imperative Passive

In classical Latin, passive form imperatives are found chiefly in deponent verbs (for forms, see Ch. 34).

Participles**Active**

<i>Pres.</i> laudāns	monēns	agēns	audiēns	capiēns
<i>Fut.</i> laudātūrus	monitūrus	āctūrus	audītūrus	captūrus

Passive

<i>Perf.</i> laudātus	monitus	āctus	audītus	captus
<i>Fut.</i> laudandus	monendus	agendus	audiendus	capiendus

Infinitives**Active**

<i>Pres.</i> laudāre	monēre	agere	audīre	capere
<i>Perf.</i> laudāvisse	monuisse	ēgisse	audīvisse	cēpisse
<i>Fut.</i> laudātūrus esse	monitūrus esse	āctūrus esse	audītūrus esse	captūrus esse

Passive

<i>Pres.</i> laudārī	monērī	agī	audīrī	capī
<i>Perf.</i> laudātus esse	monitus esse	āctus esse	audītus esse	captus esse
<i>Fut.</i> laudātum īrī	monitum īrī	āctum īrī	audītum īrī	captum īrī

DEPONENT VERBS**Principal Parts**

<i>1st Conj.:</i>	hortor	hortārī	hortātus sum (<i>urge</i>)
<i>2nd Conj.:</i>	fateor	fatērī	fassus sum (<i>confess</i>)
<i>3rd Conj.:</i>	sequor	sequī	secūtus sum (<i>follow</i>)
<i>4th Conj.:</i>	mōlior	mōlīrī	mōlītus sum (<i>work at</i>)
<i>3rd (-iō):</i>	patior	patī	passus sum (<i>suffer</i>)

Indicative

Present

hortor	fateor	sequor	mōlior	patior
hortāris(-re)	fatēris(-re)	sequeris(-re)	mōliris(-re)	pateris(-re)
hortātur	fatētur	sequitur	mōlītur	patitur
hortāmur	fatēmur	sequimur	mōlīmur	patimur
hortāminī	fatēminī	sequiminī	mōlīminī	patiminī
hortantur	fatentur	sequuntur	mōliuntur	patiuntur

Imperfect

hortābar	fatēbar	sequēbar	mōliēbar	patiēbar
hortābāris(-re)	fatēbāris(-re)	sequēbāris(-re)	mōliēbāris(-re)	patiēbāris(-re)
hortābātur	fatēbātur	sequēbātur	mōliēbātur	patiēbātur
hortābāmur	fatēbāmur	sequēbāmur	mōliēbāmur	patiēbāmur
hortābāminī	fatēbāminī	sequēbāminī	mōliēbāminī	patiēbāminī
hortābantur	fatēbantur	sequēbantur	mōliēbantur	patiēbantur

Future

hortābor	fatēbor	sequar	mōliar	patiar
hortāberis(-re)	fatēberis(-re)	sequēris(-re)	mōliēris(-re)	patiēris(-re)
hortābitur	fatēbitur	sequētur	mōliētur	patiētur
hortābimur	fatēbimur	sequēmur	mōliēmur	patiēmur
hortābiminī	fatēbiminī	sequēminī	mōliēminī	patiēminī
hortābuntur	fatēbuntur	sequentur	mōlientur	patientur

Perfect

hortātus sum	fassus sum	secūtus sum	mōlītus sum	passus sum
hortātus es	fassus es	secūtus es	mōlītus es	passus es
hortātus est	fassus est	secūtus est	mōlītus est	passus est
hortātī sumus	fassī sumus	secūtī sumus	mōlītī sumus	passī sumus
hortātī estis	fassī estis	secūtī estis	mōlītī estis	passī estis
hortātī sunt	fassī sunt	secūtī sunt	mōlītī sunt	passī sunt

Pluperfect

hortātus eram	fassus eram	secūtus eram	mōlītus eram	passus eram
hortātus erās	fassus erās	secūtus erās	mōlītus erās	passus erās
hortātus erat	fassus erat	secūtus erat	mōlītus erat	passus erat
hortātī erāmus	fassī erāmus	secūtī erāmus	mōlītī erāmus	passī erāmus
hortātī erātis	fassī erātis	secūtī erātis	mōlītī erātis	passī erātis
hortātī erant	fassī erant	secūtī erant	mōlītī erant	passī erant

Future Perfect

hortātus erō	fassus erō	secūtus erō	mōlītus erō	passus erō
hortātus eris	fassus eris	secūtus eris	mōlītus eris	passus eris
hortātus erit	fassus erit	secūtus erit	mōlītus erit	passus erit
hortātī erimus	fassī erimus	secūtī erimus	mōlītī erimus	passī erimus
hortātī eritis	fassī eritis	secūtī eritis	mōlītī eritis	passī eritis
hortātī erunt	fassī erunt	secūtī erunt	mōlītī erunt	passī erunt

Subjunctive

Present

horter	fatear	sequar	mōliar	patiar
hortēris(-re)	fateāris(-re)	sequāris(-re)	mōliāris(-re)	patiāris(-re)
hortētur	fateātur	sequātur	mōliātur	patiātur
hortēmur	fateāmur	sequāmur	mōliāmur	patiāmur
hortēminī	fateāminī	sequāminī	mōliāminī	patiāminī
hortentur	fateantur	sequantur	mōliantur	patiantur

Imperfect

hortārē	fatērer	sequerer	mōlīrer	paterer
hortārēris(-re)	fatērēris(-re)	sequerēris(-re)	mōlīrēris(-re)	paterēris(-re)
hortārētur	fatērētur	sequerētur	mōlīrētur	paterētur
hortārēmur	fatērēmur	sequerēmur	mōlīrēmur	paterēmur
hortārēminī	fatērēminī	sequerēminī	mōlīrēminī	paterēminī
hortārentur	fatērentur	sequerentur	mōlīrentur	paterentur

Perfect

hortātus sim	fassus sim	secūtus sim	mōlītus sim	passus sim
hortātus sīs	fassus sīs	secūtus sīs	mōlītus sīs	passus sīs
hortātus sit	fassus sit	secūtus sit	mōlītus sit	passus sit
hortātī sīmus	fassī sīmus	secūtī sīmus	mōlītī sīmus	passī sīmus
hortātī sītis	fassī sītis	secūtī sītis	mōlītī sītis	passī sītis
hortātī sint	fassī sint	secūtī sint	mōlītī sint	passī sint

Pluperfect

hortātus essem	fassus essem	secūtus essem	mōlītus essem	passus essem
hortātus essēs	fassus essēs	secūtus essēs	mōlītus essēs	passus essēs
hortātus esset	fassus esset	secūtus esset	mōlītus esset	passus esset
hortātī essēmus	fassī essēmus	secūtī essēmus	mōlītī essēmus	passī essēmus
hortātī essētis	fassī essētis	secūtī essētis	mōlītī essētis	passī essētis
hortātī essent	fassī essent	secūtī essent	mōlītī essent	passī essent

Present Imperative

hortāre	fatēre	sequere	mōlīre	patere
hortāminī	fatēminī	sequiminī	mōlīminī	patiminī

Participles

<i>Pres.</i> hortāns	fatēns	sequēns	mōliēns	patiēns
<i>Perf.</i> hortātus	fassus	secūtus	mōlītus	passus
<i>Fut.</i> hortātūrus	fassūrus	secūtūrus	mōlītūrus	passūrus
<i>Ger.</i> hortandus	fatendus	sequendus	mōliendus	patiendus

Infinitives

<i>Pres.</i> hortārī	fatērī	sequī	mōlīrī	patī
<i>Perf.</i> hortātus esse	fassus esse	secūtus esse	mōlītus esse	passus esse
<i>Fut.</i> hortātūrus esse	fassūrus esse	secūtūrus esse	mōlītūrus esse	passūrus esse

IRREGULAR VERBS**Principal Parts**

sum	esse	fuī	futūrum	(be)
possum	posse	potuī		(be able, can)
volō	velle	voluī		(wish, be willing)
nōlō	nōlle	nōluī		(not to wish, be unwilling)
mālō	mālle	māluī		(prefer)
eō	īre	īī	itum	(go)

Indicative¹³**Present**

sum	possum	volō	nōlō	mālō	eō
es	potes	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs	īs
est	potest	vult	nōn vult	māvult	it
sumus	possumus	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus	īmus
estis	potestis	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis	ītis
sunt	possunt	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt	eunt

Imperfect

eram	poteram	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam	ībam
erās	poterās	volēbās	nōlēbās	mālēbās	ībās
erat	poterat	volēbat	nōlēbat	mālēbat	ībat
erāmus	poterāmus	volēbāmus	nōlēbāmus	mālēbāmus	ībāmus
erātis	poterātis	volēbātis	nōlēbātis	mālēbātis	ībātis
erant	poterant	volēbant	nōlēbant	mālēbant	ībant

Future

erō	poterō	volam	nōlam	mālam	ībō
eris	poteris	volēs	nōlēs	mālēs	ībis
erit	poterit	volet	nōlet	mālet	ībit
erimus	poterimus	volēmus	nōlēmus	mālēmus	ībimus
eritis	poteritis	volētis	nōlētis	mālētis	ībitis
erunt	poterunt	volent	nōlent	mālent	ībunt

Perfect

fuī	potuī	voluī	nōluī	māluī	īī
fuistī	potuistī	voluistī	nōluistī	māluistī	īstī
fuit	potuit	voluit	nōluit	māluit	īit
fuiinus	potuimus	voluimus	nōluimus	māluimus	īimus
fuistis	potuistis	voluistis	nōluistis	māluistis	īstis
fuērunt	potuērunt	voluērunt	nōluērunt	māluērunt	īērunt

Pluperfect

fueram	potueram	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram	īeram
fuerās	potuerās	voluerās	nōluerās	māluerās	īerās
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Future Perfect

fuerō	potuerō	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō	īerō
fueris	potueris	volueris	nōlueris	mālueris	īeris
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Subjunctive**Present**

sim	possim	velim	nōlim	mālim	eam
sīs	possīs	velīs	nōlīs	mālīs	eās
sit	possit	velit	nōlit	mālit	eat
sīmus	possīmus	velīmus	nōlīmus	mālīmus	eāmus
sītis	possītis	velītis	nōlītis	mālītis	eātis
sint	possint	velint	nōlint	mālint	eant

¹³ Note that the verbs in this list have no passive voice (except for the idiomatic impersonal passive of *eō*, which is not used in this book).

Imperfect

essem	possem	vellem	nöllem	mällem	īrem
essēs	possēs	vellēs	nöllēs	mällēs	īrēs
esset	posset	vellet	nöllet	mället	īret
essēmus	possēmus	vellēmus	nöllēmus	mällēmus	īrēmus
essētis	possētis	vellētis	nöllētis	mällētis	īrētis
essent	possent	vellent	nöllent	mällent	īrent

Perfect

fuerim	potuerim	voluerim	nöluerim	mäluerim	ierim
fueris	potueris	volueris	nölueris	mälueris	ieris
fuerit	potuerit	voluerit	nöluerit	mäluerit	ierit
fuerimus	potuerimus	voluerimus	nöluerimus	mäluerimus	ierimus
fueritis	potueritis	volueritis	nölueritis	mälueritis	ieritis
fuerint	potuerint	voluerint	nöluerint	mäluerint	ierint

Pluperfect

fuissem	potuissem	voluissem	nöluissem	mäluissem	īsem
fuiissēs	potuiissēs	voluiissēs	nöluiissēs	mäluiissēs	īssēs
fuisset	potuisset	voluisset	nöluiisset	mäluiisset	īssēt
fuiissēmus	potuiissēmus	voluiissēmus	nöluiissēmus	mäluiissēmus	īssēmus
fuiissētis	potuiissētis	voluiissētis	nöluiissētis	mäluiissētis	īssētis
fuisissent	potuissent	voluissent	nöluiissent	mäluiissent	īssent

Present Imperative

es	_____	_____	nōlī	_____	ī
este	_____	_____	nōlīte	_____	īte

Participles

Pres. _____	potēns	volēns	nōlēns	_____	īēns (<i>gen. euntis</i>)
Perf. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	itum
Fut. futūrus	_____	_____	_____	_____	itūrus
Ger. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	eundus

Infinitives

Pr. esse	posse	velle	nōlle	mälle	īre
Pf. fuisse	potuisse	voluisse	nōluisse	mäluisse	īsse
Fu. futūrus esse or fore	_____	_____	_____	_____	itūrus esse

IRREGULAR: ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, to bear, carry**Indicative**

Present Act.	Pass.	Imperfect Act.	Pass.	Future Act.	Pass.
ferō	feror	ferēbam	ferēbar	feram	ferar
fers	ferris(-re)	ferēbās	ferēbāris(-re)	ferēs	ferēris(-re)
fert	fertur	ferēbat	ferēbātur	feret	ferētur
ferimus	ferimur	ferēbāmus	ferēbāmur	ferēmus	ferēmur
fertis	feriminī	ferēbātis	ferēbāminī	ferētis	ferēminī
ferunt	feruntur	ferēbant	ferēbantur	ferent	ferentur

Perfect Act.	Pass.	Pluperfect Act.	Pass.	Future Perfect Act.	Pass.
tulī tulistī tulit etc.	lātus sum lātus es lātus est etc.	tuleram tulerās tulerat etc.	lātus eram lātus erās lātus erat etc.	tulerō tuleris tulerit etc.	lātus erō lātus eris lātus erit etc.
Subjunctive					
Present Act.	Pass.	Imperfect Act.	Pass.	Perfect Act.	Pass.
feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	ferar ferāris(-re) ferātur ferāmur ferāmini ferantur	ferrem ferrēs ferret ferrēmus ferrētis ferrent	ferrer ferrēris(-re) ferrētur ferrēmur ferrēmini ferrentur	tulerim tulerīs tulerit etc.	lātus sim lātus sis lātus sit etc.
				Pluperfect tulissem tulissēs tulisset etc.	lātus essem lātus essēs lātus esset etc.
Pres. Imper. Act.	Pass.	Participles Act.	Pass.	Infinitives Act.	Pass.
fer ferte	——— ———	<i>Pres.</i> ferēns <i>Perf.</i> ——— <i>Fut.</i> lātūrus	——— lātus ferendus	ferre tulisse lātūrus esse	ferrī lātus esse lātum irī

IRREGULAR: fīō, fierī, factus sum, to happen, become; be made, be done

Indicative Pres.	Impf.	Fut.	Perf.	Pluperf.	Fut. Perf.
fīō	fīēbam	fīam	factus sum	factus eram	factus erō
fīs	fīēbās	fīēs	factus es	factus erās	factus eris
fīt	fīēbat	fīet	factus est	factus erat	factus erit
fīmus	fīēbāmus	fīēmus	factī sumus	factī erāmus	factī erimus
fītis	fīēbātis	fīētis	factī estis	factī erātis	factī eritis
fīunt	fīēbant	fīent	factī sunt	factī erant	factī erunt
Subjunctive Pres.	Impf.	Perf.	Pluperf.		
fīam	fierem	factus sim	factus essem		
fīās	fierēs	factus sis	factus essēs		
fīat	fieret	factus sit	factus esset		
fīāmus	fierēmus	factī sīmus	factī essēmus		
fīātis	fierētis	factī sītis	factī essētis		
fīant	fierent	factī sint	factī essent		
Part. Pres. ———	Inf. fierī				
Perf. factus	factus esse				
Fut. faciendus	factum īrī				
Imperative:	fī, fīte				

Alphabetical Listing of Vocabulary For Wheelock's Latin, Chapters 1-40

Each vocabulary entry is followed by its card number. Cardinal numerals and ordinal numerals appear at the end of this list.

ā (ab)	300	animus	96	cadō	265	cōsul	234	dēnique	624
abeō	803	annus	252	caecus	379	cōsūmō	653	dēsiderō	389
absēns	797	ante	277	caelum	98	contemnō	777	deus	121
accēdō	774	antepōnō	754	Caesar	254	contendō	633	dexter	443
accipiō	527	antīquus	40	candidus	718	contineō	467	dīcō	227
ācer	362	appellō	302	capiō	226	contrā	425	diēs	474
acerbus	260	apud	668	caput	233	contundō	778	difficilis	365
ācriter	699	aqua	285	careō	445	cōpia	167	digitus	660
ad	177	arbitror	732	carmen	143	cōpiae	168	dignitās	816
adeō	804	arbor	815	carpō	775	cornū	431	dignus	621
adferō	674	argūmentum	410	Carthāgō	516	corpus	145	diligēns	576
adiuvō	93	arma	597	cārus	241	cōtīdiē	772	diligō	281
admittō	385	ars	286	casa	451	crās	110	discēdō	447
adulēscēns	251	arx	494	causa	452	crēdō	544	discipula	135
adulēscēntia	95	as	658	causā	453	creō	266	discipulus	122
adversus	729	Asia	253	cēdō	609	crēscō	734	discō	184
aedificium	837	asper	464	celer	364	culpa	99	dissimilis	577
aequus	482	at	423	celeriter	698	culpō	117	diū	262
aes	855	Athēnae	788	cēna	553	cum (<i>prep.</i>)	224	diū (<i>comp.</i>)	709
aestās	749	atque (ac)	465	cēnō	116	cum (<i>conj.</i>)	667	dīves	684
aetās	357	auctor	411	cernō	490	cupīditās	214	dīvītae	267
ager	51	audeō	164	certus	420	cupīdō	769	dō	11
agō	181	audiō	225	cēterī	639	cupīdus	842	doceō	185
agricola	52	audītor	358	Cicerō	166	cupiō	387	doctus	273
āit	543	auris	287	cito	383	cūr	403	doleō	671
aliī...aliī	200	aut	381	cīvis	288	cūra	74	dolor	817
aliquis	503	aut...aut	382	cīvitās	144	cūrō	779	domī	790
alius	199	autem	245	clārus	401	currō	303	domina	857
alō	280	auxilium	659	clēmentia	359	cursus	598	dominus	856
alter	201	avārus	62	coepī	386	custōdia	681	domō	792
amābō tē	8	āvertō	514	cōgitō	9	dē	65	domum	791
ambulō	847	bāsium	71	cognōscō	651	dea	120	domus	789
amīca	53	beātus	222	cōgō	776	dēbeō	10	dōnum	75
amīcītia	213	bellum	72	committō	316	dēcernō	780	dormiō	672
amīcus (<i>n.</i>)	53	bellus	85	commūnis	442	dēdicō	610	dubitō	654
amīcus (<i>adj.</i>)	240	bene	246	comprehendō	652	dēfendō	446	dūcō	186
āmittō	264	bene (<i>cp.</i>)	703	condō	632	dehinc	541	dulcis	366
amō	7	beneficium	412	cōnferō	675	deinde	404	dum	176
amor	142	bibō	650	conīūrātī	430	dēlectātiō	573	dummodo	687
anima	726	bonus	86	cōnor	733	dēlectō	427	dūrus	622
animal	284	bonus (<i>cp.</i>)	590	cōnservō	18	dēleō	388	dux	495
animī	97	brevis	363	cōnsilium	73	dēmōnstrō	183	ēducō	507

egeō	611	fidēlis	537	homō	146	invītō	572	loca	192
ego	236	fidēs	476	honor	638	ipse	270	locī	193
ēgredior	735	filia	55	hōra	215	īra	27	locus	191
elephantus	661	filius	56	hortor	737	īrātus	753	longē	694
enim	210	finēs	456	hostēs	397	is	238	longus	371
eō	802	finis	455	hostis	396	iste	198	loquor	738
equus	496	fiō	782	hūmānus	87	ita	625	lūdus	398
ergā	829	firmus	823	humilis	579	Italia	307	lūna	599
ēripiō	491	flūmen	394	humus	793	itaque	315	lūx	557
errō	12	fluō	405	iaceō	545	iter	794	magister	77
est	50	for	874	iaciō	318	iterum	466	magistra	77
et	45	forīs	801	iam	426	iubeō	468	magnanimus	505
et...et	46	fōrma	25	iānuā	750	iūcundus	370	magnopere	706
etiam	247	fortasse	773	ibi	137	iūdex	415	magnus	41
etsī	828	fortis	368	īdem	239	iūdicium	416	magnus (cp.)	591
ex (ē)	178	fortiter	697	idōneus	799	iungō	282	maior	580
excipiō	528	fortūna	26	igitur	107	iūs	289	maiōrēs	581
exeō	805	fortūnātus	274	ignis	477	iūstus	864	male	704
exercitus	682	forum	554	ignōscō	756	iuvō	93	mālō	688
exigō	781	foveō	755	ille	197	labor	147	malus	88
exitium	76	frāter	169	immortālis	422	labōrō	469	malus (cp.)	592
expellō	531	frūctus	432	immōtus	800	lacrima	858	maneō	118
exerior	848	fugiō	229	impediō	831	Latīnus	485	manus	434
expleō	612	fūrtim	644	imperātor	518	laudō	13	mare	290
explicō	872	gaudeō	508	imperium	519	laus	170	māter	255
expōnō	655	geminus	538	imperō	757	lēctor	770	mē	1
exsilium	662	gēns	457	in (+abl.)	66	lēctrix	770	medica	256
exspectō	317	genū	433	in (+acc.)	211	legō	406	medicus	256
fābula	517	genus	395	incertus	484	levis	380	mediocris	666
facile	702	gerō	187	incipiō	390	lēx	555	medius	486
facilis	367	glōria	100	ineō	806	libellus	377	memoria	308
faciō	228	gracilis	578	īnfirmus	824	libenter	830	mēns	360
factum	268	Graecia	414	īngenium	616	līber	103	mēnsa	558
fāma	24	Graecus (adj.)	127	ingēns	369	liber	124	mēnsa secunda	559
familia	413	Graecus (n.)	128	initium	710	līberālis	843	merus	719
fateor	736	grātiās agere	182	iniūria	838	līberē	695	mēta	859
fatīgō	873	grātus	798	inquit	492	līberō	428	metuō	832
fātum	615	gravis	421	īnsidiae	123	lībertās	171	metus	435
fēliciter	700	habeō	69	īnsula	498	libō	849	meus	42
fēlix	483	hasta	497	intellegō	248	licet	811	mīles	500
fēmina	54	herī	111	inter	314	līmen	556	minuō	656
fenestra	454	heu	722	interficiō	810	lingua	535	mīrābilis	825
ferō	673	hic	196	īnveniō	231	littera	148	mīror	758
ferōx	536	hīc	542	īnvideō	679	litterae	149	misceō	407
ferrum	475	hodiē	67	invidia	663	lītus	499	miser	313

mittō	249	neque...neque	244	ōrātiō	820	plēnus	130	quandō	112
modus	478	nesciō	547	ōrātor	501	poena	32	quantus	640
moenia	617	neuter	202	ōrnō	852	poenās dare	33	quārē	139
mōlior	739	nihil	3 & 79	ōrō	784	poēta	34	quasi	846
molliō	634	nimis	212	ōs	293	pōnō	588	-que	134
moneō	14	nimum	212	ōsculum	619	populus	58	queror	833
mōns	436	nisi	424	ostendō	509	porta	35	quī (<i>pron.</i>)	378
monumentum	860	noceō	759	ōtium	82	possum	140	quī (<i>adj.</i>)	419
mora	78	nōlō	689	pār	685	post	162	quid	2
morbus	194	nōmen	152	parcō	761	posteā	526	quīdam (<i>adj.</i>)	563
mōrēs	151	nōn	4	parēns	601	postrēmum	870	quīdam (<i>pron.</i>)	562
mrior	740	nōn solum...	205	pāreō	762	potēns	373	quidem	626
mors	291	nōnne	867	parō	429	prae	569	quīn	871
mortālis	402	noster	104	pars	294	praebeō	691	quis (<i>indef.</i>)	717
mortuus	604	novus	161	parum	707	praemium	752	quis (<i>int.</i>)	418
mōs	150	nox	560	parvus	89	praestō	613	quisque	271
moveō	408	nūbēs	292	parvus (<i>cp.</i>)	594	praeter	866	quisquis	504
mox	645	nūbō	760	patefaciō	549	premō	511	quod	242
mulier	839	nūllus	203	pateō	690	prīmō	646	quondam	487
multum	705	num	868	pater	257	prīmus 345 & 582		quoniam	223
multus (<i>cp.</i>)	593	numerus	57	patientia	258	prīnceps (<i>adj.</i>)	606	quoque	384
mundus	458	numquam	179	patior	742	prīnceps (<i>n.</i>)	605	quot	583
mūtō	304	nunc	138	patria	29	prīncipium	259	rapiō	470
nam	276	nūntiō	548	paucī	63	prior	595	ratiō	172
nārrō	532	nūper	263	pauper	686	prīstinus	826	re- (red-)	524
nāscor	741	ō	48	paupertās	683	prius	708	recipiō	529
nāsus	861	obeō	807	pāx	153	prō	261	recitō	393
nāta	618	oblectō	783	pectus	751	probitās	399	recognōscō	834
nātūra	216	occāsiō	600	pecūnia	30	probō	589	recreō	785
nauta	28	occidō	680	pellō	530	proficīscor	743	recūsō	724
nāvigō	391	oculus	80	per	278	prohibeō	449	redeō	809
nāvis	459	ōdī	448	peregrīnor	812	prōmittō	692	referō	678
nē	608	odium	818	pereō	808	prōnūntiō	450	rēgīna	154
-ne	108	offerō	677	perfugium	520	propter	109	regō	376
nē...quidem	627	officium	81	periculum	83	prōtinus	489	relinquō	471
nec	243	ōlim	279	pernoctō	853	pudīcus	564	remaneō	118
nec...nec	244	omnīnō	869	perpetuus	129	puella	36	remedium	84
necesse	844	omnis	372	persuādeō	763	puer	59	remissiō	727
necō	165	opēs	712	pēs	821	pugnō	635	repente	647
neglegō	392	opīnor	875	petō	510	pulcher	105	reperiō	876
negō	546	oportet	850	philosophia	713	pulchrē	696	requiēscō	813
nēmō	235	opprimō	512	philosophia	31	putō	550	requirō	786
nepōs	574	oppugnō	851	philosophus	713	quaerō	533	rēs	479
neque	243	ops	711	placeō	764	quam (<i>adv.</i>)	375	rēs pūblica	480
		opus	819	plēbs	714	quam (<i>conj.</i>)	570	respondeō	636

revertō	515	sequor	746	suscipiō	552	ūnus	208	vivō	232
rēx	155	serēnō	787	suspendō	835	urbānus	568	vīvus	643
rīdeō	534	serva	521	suus	275	urbs	297	vocō	23
rīdulus	642	serviō	766	Syrācūsae	796	ūsque	670	volō	693
rogō	657	servitūs	439	taceō	614	ut (+indic.)	525	voluptās	221
Rōma	295	servō	17	tālis	730	ut (+subjunct.)	607	vōx	728
Rōmānus	64	servus	521	tam	629	uter	209	vulgus	463
rosa	37	sī	6	tam...quam	629	ūtilis	587	vulnus	523
rūmor	664	sī quandō	113	tamquam	630	ūtor	748	vultus	863
rūs	795	sīc	628	tamen	180	utrum...an	649		
rūsticor	744	sīdus	620	tangō	473	uxor	158	<u>Cardinal Numerals</u>	
sacerdōs	502	signum	269	tantum	571	vae	731	I – XXV	320 – 344
saepe	5	similis	584	tantus	623	valē	21	centum	310
sāl	715	sine	49	tantus..quantus	641	valeō	20	milia	312
salūs	460	sinister	444	tē	102	-ve	721	mille	311
salvē	16	sōl	575	tempestās	309	vēndō	836		
salveō	15	sōlācium	522	tempus	156	veniō	230	<u>Ordinal Numerals</u>	
salvus	131	soleō	814	teneō	305	ventus	841	prīmus - duodecim	
sānus	106	sōlus	204	terra	157	verbum	101	345-356	
sapiēns	539	somnus	561	terreō	19	vereor	877		
sapienter	701	soror	174	timeō	319	vēritās	219	<u>Abbreviations</u>	
sapientia	60	spectō	747	timor	218	vērō	631	abl.	ablative
sapiō	765	speculum	716	tolerō	141	versus	441	acc.	accusative
satiō	70	spērō	551	tollō	493	vertō	513	adj.	adjective
satis	114	spēs	481	tot	865	vērus	92	adv.	adverb
sator	822	spīritus	440	tōtus	206	vesper	603	conj.	conjunction
satura	361	stēlla	602	trādō	725	vester	133	cp.	comparison
saxum	862	stō	283	trahō	189	vetus	845	indef.	indefinite
scelus	417	studeō	767	trāns	301	via	220	indic.	indicative
scientia	400	studium	195	trānseō	854	vīcīna	462	inter.	interrogative
sciō	472	stultus (adj.)	90	trānsitus	840	vīcīnus	462	n.	noun
scrībō	188	stultus (n.)	91	trīstis	565	victōria	175	prep.	preposition
scriptor	173	suāvis	720	Trōia	461	videō	22	subjunct.	subjunctive
sē cōferre	676	sub	163	tū	237	videor	409		
secundus	132	subitō	723	tum	115	vincō	190		
sed	47	sublīmis	827	turba	296	vinculum	771		
sedeō	745	subrīdeō	768	turpis	567	vīnum	665		
semel	669	suī	272	tuus	44	vir	61		
semper	68	sum	94	tyrannus	125	vīrēs	299		
senātus	437	superbus	565	ubi	136	virgō	159		
senectūs	217	superī	586	ūllus	207	virtūs	160		
senex	374	superō	119	ultimus	540	vīs	298		
sēnsus	438	superus	585	ultrā	488	vīta	39		
sententia	38	superus (cp.)	596	umquam	506	vitium	126		
sentiō	250	surgō	637	unde	648	vītō	306		

WHEELOCK'S LATIN GRAMMARQUICK!

Richard A. LaFleur and Brad Tillery

WHEELOCK'S™ is a trademark of Martha Wheelock and Deborah Wheelock Taylor. Selected text and form charts copyright © 2007 by Frederic M. Wheelock, Martha Wheelock, and Deborah Wheelock Taylor. Additional text, charts, and design copyright © 2007 by Richard A. LaFleur and Brad Tillery.

GRAMMAR (*grammatica*): *Quid est—What is it?* Basically just two things: MORPHOLOGY (the FORMS of words, e.g., noun/adjective declensions and verb conjugations) and SYNTAX (USAGE, i.e., how those forms function within a sentence, e.g., use of the accusative case for a direct object and of a subjunctive clause to indicate the purpose of an action). Careful study will lead to your mastery of Latin morphology and syntax, and these *GRAMMARQUICK* cards will greatly facilitate your REVIEW—and OVERVIEW—of these important elements of *lingua Latīna*, whether you are using the best-selling *WHEELOCK'S LATIN* or any other introductory, intermediate, or advanced Latin text. (References to Wheelock below are abbreviated like this: W2 = Wheelock Chapter 2.)

PRONUNCIATION (*prōnūntiātiō*) AND MACRONS: Essential to learning any language is acquisition of a correct and consistent pronunciation; fortunately, *prōnūntiātiō Latīna est facilis*—*Latin pronunciation is EASY!* To sharpen your pronunciation and listening skills, AND your ability to read aloud comfortably and expressively, be sure to obtain the 4-CD audio set, *Readings from Wheelock's Latin*, produced by R. A. LaFleur and with introductory lecture, vocabulary, paradigms, and dramatic readings by Mark Miner (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers: www.bolchazy.com), and use the Audio Links at www.wheelockslatin.com, as well as the numerous other resources available on both these websites. Do NOT ignore “macrons” (long marks), which can signal important differences of meaning (*liber* = *book* vs. *liber* = *free*, *fugit* *he flees* vs. *fūgit* *he fled*); learning macrons as part of a word's spelling and pronunciation is like remembering accent marks in French or Spanish, and it's just as important (and as EASY) as remembering that adding silent “-e” to “cap” to spell “cape” tells us the “a” is long and that the garment is for our shoulders not our head!

ALPHABET (*alphabētum*): The classical Roman alphabet was the same as our modern English alphabet, except that it lacked the letters **j** and **w**, and the letter **v** originally represented the sound of both the vowel **u** and the consonant **w**; *Wheelock's Latin* and most textbooks, however, employ **u** for the vowel sound and **v** only for the consonant sound. Listen to the letters of the Roman alphabet on the first *Readings from Wheelock's Latin* CD or on the Audio Links at www.wheelockslatin.com.

VOCABULARY (*vocābula*): A language's vocabulary—its words—are its basic building blocks. Learn some new words, and review those you've already studied, every single day (*cotidiē!*), and ALWAYS practice by pronouncing the full vocabulary entry ALOUD. Listen to Wheelock's vocabulary on the *Readings from Wheelock's Latin* CD's or on the Audio Links at www.wheelockslatin.com, and carry with you the *Vocabulary Cards for Wheelock's Latin* and *Cumulative Vocabulary Lists for Wheelock's Latin*, both available at www.bolchazy.com.

PARTS OF SPEECH (*partēs ōrātiōnis*): Latin has the same eight major parts of speech as English: verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. These cards are organized primarily by those parts of speech. Latin does not have any

equivalents of the articles “a, an, the,” which must be supplied for a natural, idiomatic translation (the possessives “my,” “your,” “his,” “her,” “its,” “our,” and “their,” must also often be supplied, since we use them more often than the Romans used *meus, tuus*, etc.).

I. VERBS (*Verba*) (W1,5–6,10,12, etc.)

QUID EST? The verb (*verbum* word) is “THE word”—in a sense the MOST IMPORTANT word—in a clause, describing either an action (*amat, she/he loves*) or a state of being (*es you are*); commonly it appears at the end of the clause. Regular verbs exhibit six characteristics, e.g., *amābō I will love*: (1) root meaning (*prīnceps significātiō*), here “love”; (2) person (*persōna, person* performing the action, from the point of view of the speaker: 1st = the speaker/“I, we”, 2nd = person spoken to/“you”, 3rd = person/thing spoken about/“he, she, it, they”), here 1st person; (3) number (*numerus, number* of persons performing the action: sg. or pl.), here sg.; (4) tense (*tempus, time* of the action: Latin has only six tenses), here future; (5) mood (*modus, manner* of expressing the action: the “indicative” simply “indicates” an action is/is not occurring, will/will not occur, or did/did not occur; the “imperative” orders someone to undertake an action; the “subjunctive,” often in “subjoined” = subordinate clauses, typically describes ideal or hypothetical actions), here indicative; (6) voice (*vōx*; “active,” subject performs action, or “passive,” subject receives action), here active.

CONJUGATION (*coniugātiō*) AND PRINCIPAL PARTS: Verbs are “conjugated”; a listing of the forms of a specific verb is its “conjugation.” Most Latin verbs have four “principal parts” (English verbs have three), used as the basis for conjugating the verb; e.g., *laudō (I praise, 1st person singular present active indicative), laudāre (to praise, present active infinitive), laudāvī (I have praised, 1st person singular perfect active indicative), laudātum (having been praised, perfect passive participle; for intransitive verbs, the 4th principal part is usually the future active participle, e.g., *ventūrum*). “Regular” verbs follow relatively fixed patterns or rules (*rēgulae*) and are categorized into one of four conjugations according to their “stem vowel,” seen preceding the *-re* in the 2nd principal part: “1st conjugation” verbs have the stem vowel *-ā-* (e.g., *laudō, laudāre*), 2nd conjugation has *-ē-* (*moneō, monēre*), 3rd has (short) *-e-* (*agō, agere*), 4th *-ī-* (*audīre*); some 3rd conjugation verbs, called “*-iō* verbs,” have an extra *-i-* in certain forms (*capīō, capere*).*

STEMS, TENSES: The present stem, found by dropping *-re* from the 2nd principal part (*laudā-*, *monē-*), is used to form the three “present system tenses,” the present, imperfect, and future (*laudās, laudābās, laudābis*); in 3rd conjugation verbs, the present stem vowel is altered as seen in the chart below (e.g., present tense *capit* not *capet*). The perfect active stem, found by dropping *-ī* from the 3rd principal part (*laudāvī* → *laudāv-*, *monuī* → *monu-*), is used for the active voice of the three “perfect system tenses,” the perfect (“present perfect”), past perfect (“pluperfect”), and future perfect. Perfect passive system forms use the 4th principal part + a form of *sum* (*laudātus es, monitū sunt*). Conjugating verbs involves adding personal endings, plus tense sign if any, to the appropriate stem, as seen in the following chart:

BOLCHAZY-CARDUCCI PUBLISHERS, INC.

Principal Parts: 1st laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum
2nd moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum

3rd agō, agere, ēgī, actum
4th audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum

Indicative Active

Present

laudō
laudās
laudat
laudāmus
laudātis
laudant

Present

moneō
monēs
mone
monēmus
monētis
monent

Present

agō
agis
agit
agimus
agitis
agunt

Present

audiō
audis
audit
audimus
auditis
audiunt

Imperfect

laudābam
laudābās
laudābat
laudābāmus
laudābātis
laudābant

Imperfect

monēbam
monēbās
monēbat
monēbāmus
monēbātis
monēbant

Imperfect

agēbam
agēbās
agēbat
agēbāmus
agēbātis
agēbant

Imperfect

audiēbam
audiēbās
audiēbat
audiēbāmus
audiēbātis
audiēbant

Future

laudābō
laudābis
laudābit
laudābimus
laudābitis
laudābunt

Future

monēbō
monēbis
monēbit
monēbimus
monēbitis
monēbunt

Future

agam
agēs
aget
agēmus
agētis
agent

Future

audiam
audiēs
audiet
audiēmus
audiētis
audient

Perfect

laudāvī
laudāvistī
laudāvit
laudāvimus
laudāvistis
laudāverunt

Perfect

monuī
monuistī
monuit
monuimus
monuistis
monuērunt

Perfect

ēgī
ēgistī
ēgit
ēgimus
ēgistis
ēgērunt

Perfect

audīvī
audīvistī
audīvit
audīvimus
audīvistis
audīverunt

Pluperfect

laudāveram
laudāverās
laudāverat
laudāverāmus
laudāverātis
laudāverant

Pluperfect

monueram
monuerās
monuerat
monuerāmus
monuerātis
monuerant

Pluperfect

ēgeram
ēgerās
ēgerat
ēgerāmus
ēgerātis
ēgerant

Pluperfect

audiveram
audiverās
audiverat
audiverāmus
audiverātis
audiverant

Future Perfect

laudāverō
laudāveris
laudāverit
laudāverimus
laudāveritis
laudāverint

Future Perfect

monuerō
monueris
monuerit
monuerimus
monueritis
monuerint

Future Perfect

ēgerō
ēgeris
ēgerit
ēgerimus
ēgeritis
ēgerint

Future Perfect

audiverō
audiveris
audiverit
audiverimus
audiveritis
audiverint

Indicative Passive

Present

laudor
laudāris (-re)
laudātur
laudāmur
laudāminī
laudantur

Present

moneor
monēris (-re)
monētur
monēmur
monēminī
monentur

Present

agor
ageris (-re)
agitur
agimur
agiminī
aguntur

Present

Audior
audīris (-re)
Auditur
Audiimur
Audiiminī
Audiuntur

Imperfect

laudābar
laudābāris (-re)
laudābātur
laudābāmur
laudābāminī
laudābantur

Imperfect

monēbar
monēbāris (-re)
monēbātur
monēbāmur
monēbāminī
monēbantur

Imperfect

agēbar
agēbāris (-re)
agēbātur
agēbāmur
agēbāminī
agēbantur

Imperfect

Audiēbar
audiēbāris (-re)
Audiēbātur
Audiēbāmur
Audiēbāminī
Audiēbantur

Future

laudābor
laudāberis (-re)
laudābitur
laudābimur
laudābiminī
laudābuntur

Future

monēbor
monēberis (-re)
monēbitur
monēbimur
monēbiminī
monēbuntur

Future

agar
ageris (-re)
agetur
agemur
ageminī
agentur

Future

Audiar
Audiēris (-re)
Audiētur
Audiēmur
Audiēminī
Audiēntur

Perfect

laudātus sum
laudātus es
laudātus est
laudatī sumus
laudatī estis
laudatī sunt

Perfect

monitus sum
monitus es
monitus est
monitī sumus
monitī estis
monitī sunt

Perfect

āctus sum
āctus es
āctus est
āctī sumus
āctī estis
āctī sunt

Perfect

audītus sum
audītus es
audītus est
auditī sumus
auditī estis
auditī sunt

Pluperfect

laudātus eram
laudātus erās
laudātus erat
laudatī erāmus
laudatī erātis
laudatī erant

Pluperfect

monitus eram
monitus erās
monitus erat
monitī erāmus
monitī erātis
monitī erant

Pluperfect

āctus eram
āctus erās
āctus erat
āctī erāmus
āctī erātis
āctī erant

Pluperfect

audītus eram
audītus erās
audītus erat
auditī erāmus
auditī erātis
auditī erant

Future Perfect

laudātus erō
laudātus eris
laudātus erit
laudatī erimus
laudatī eritis
laudatī erunt

Future Perfect

monitus erō
monitus eris
monitus erit
monitī erimus
monitī eritis
monitī erunt

Future Perfect

āctus erō
āctus eris
āctus erit
āctī erimus
āctī eritis
āctī erunt

Future Perfect

audītus erō
audītus eris
audītus erit
auditī erimus
auditī eritis
auditī erunt

Subjunctive Active

Present

laudem
laudēs
laudet
laudēmus
laudētis
laudent

Present

moneam
moneās
moneat
moneāmus
moneātis
moneant

Present

agam
agās
agat
agamus
agātis
agant

Present

audiam
audiās
audiat
audiāmus
audiātis
audiant

Imperfect

laudārem
laudārēs
laudāret
laudārēmus
laudārētis
laudārent

Imperfect

monērem
monērēs
monēret
monērēmus
monērētis
monērent

Imperfect

agerem
agerēs
ageret
agerēmus
agerētis
agerent

Imperfect

audīrem
audīrēs
audīret
audīrēmus
audīrētis
audīrent

Perfect

laudāverim
laudāveris
laudāverit
laudāverimus
laudāveritis
laudāverint

Perfect

monuerim
monueris
monuerit
monuerimus
monueritis
monuerint

Perfect

ēgerim
ēgeris
ēgerit
ēgerimus
ēgeritis
ēgerint

Perfect

audiverim
audiveris
audiverit
audiverimus
audiveritis
audiverint

Pluperfect

laudāvīsem
laudāvīssēs
laudāvīisset
laudāvīssēmus
laudāvīssētis
laudāvīssent

Pluperfect

monuīsem
monuīssēs
monuīisset
monuīssēmus
monuīssētis
monuīssent

Pluperfect

ēgīsem
ēgīssēs
ēgīisset
ēgīssēmus
ēgīssētis
ēgīssent

Pluperfect

audīvīsem
audīvīssēs
audīvīisset
audīvīssēmus
audīvīssētis
audīvīssent

Subjunctive Passive

Present

lauder
laudāris (-re)
laudētur
laudēmur
laudēminī
laudentur

Present

monear
moneāris (-re)
moneātur
moneāmur
moneāminī
moneantur

Present

agar
agāris (-re)
agātur
agāmur
agāminī
agantur

Present

Audiar
Audiāris (-re)
Audiātur
Audiāmur
Audiāminī
Audiāntur

Imperfect

laudārer
laudārēris (-re)
laudārētur
laudārēmur
laudārēminī
laudārentur

Imperfect

monērer
monērēris (-re)
monērētur
monērēmur
monērēminī
monērentur

Imperfect

agerer
agerēris (-re)
agerētur
agerēmur
agerēminī
agerentur

Imperfect

Audīrer
audīrēris (-re)
Audiētur
Audiēmur
Audiēminī
Audiēntur

Perfect

laudātus sim
laudātus sis
laudātus sit
laudatī simus
laudatī sitis
laudatī sint

Perfect

monitus sim
monitus sis
monitus sit
monitī simus
monitī sitis
monitī sint

Perfect

āctus sim
āctus sis
āctus sit
āctī simus
āctī sitis
āctī sint

Perfect

audītus sim
audītus sis
audītus sit
auditī simus
auditī sitis
auditī sint

Pluperfect

laudātus essem
laudātus esses
laudātus esset
laudatī essemus
laudatī essetis
laudatī essent

Pluperfect

monitus essem
monitus esses
monitus esset
monitī essemus
monitī essetis
monitī essent

Pluperfect

āctus essem
āctus esses
āctus esset
āctī essemus
āctī essetis
āctī essent

Pluperfect

audītus essem
audītus esses
audītus esset
auditī essemus
auditī essetis
auditī essent

LATIN DECLENSION ENDINGS

First Declension: (usually feminine)

Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-ārum
Dat.	-ae	-īs
Acc.	-am	-ās
Abl.	-ā	-īs

Second Declension: Neuter

Nom.	-um	-a
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-a
Abl.	-ō	-īs

Second Declension: Masculine

Nom.	-us(er)	-ī
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-ōs
Abl.	-ō	-īs

Third Declension

Masculine and Feminine Consonant Stems

Nom.	—	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-e	-ibus

Neuter Consonant Stems

Nom.	---	-a
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	like nom.	-a
Abl.	-e	-ibus

Masculine and Feminine I-Stems

Nom.	—	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em (-im)	-ēs (-is)
Abl.	-e (-i)	-ibus

Neuter I-Stems

Nom.	---	-ia
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	like nom.	-ia
Abl.	-ī	-ibus

Fourth Declension

Masculine and Feminine

Nom.	-us	-ūs
Gen.	-ūs	-uum
Dat.	-uī	-ibus
Acc.	-um	-ūs
Abl.	-ū	-ibus

Neuter

Nom.	-ū	-ua
Gen.	-ūs	-uum
Dat.	-ū	-ibus
Acc.	-ū	-ua
Abl.	-ū	-ibus

Fifth Declension

Nom.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-eī (-ēī)	-ērum
Dat.	-eī (-ēī)	-ēbus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-ē	-ēbus

Nom.	rēs	rēs
Gen.	reī	rērum
Dat.	reī	rēbus
Acc.	rem	rēs
Abl.	rē	rēbus

Examples:

1st. - puella, -ae, f.

2nd - bellum, -i, n,

amicus, -i, m.

puer, pueri, m.

vir, viri, m.

3rd Cons. - rex, regis, m.

mater, matris, f.

tempus, temporis, n.

3rd I-stem - civis, civis, m/f

caedes, caedis, f.

urbs, urbis, f.

mare, maris, n.

animal, animalis, n.

4th - fructus, fructus, m.

manus, manus, f.

5th - res, rei, f.

dies, diei, m/f.

THE TRANSLATION OF LATIN VERB-FORMS

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Indicative Mood

PRESENT tense

I praise
I am praising
I do praise

I am praised
I am being praised

IMPERFECT tense

I praised
I was praising
I did praise

I was praised
I was being praised

FUTURE tense

I shall (will) praise

I shall (will) be praised

PERFECT tense

I praised
I have praised

I was praised
I have been praised

PLUPERFECT tense

I had praised

I had been praised

FUTURE PERFECT tense

I shall (will) have praised

I shall (will) have been praised

Imperative Mood

PRESENT tense

praise !

be praised !

Infinitive Mood

PRESENT tense

to praise

to be praised

PERFECT tense

to have praised

to have been praised

FUTURE tense

to be going to praise

(to be going to be praised)

Participles

PRESENT tense

praising

PERFECT tense

having praised = deponent verbs

having been praised

FUTURE tense

going to praise

praising + object
to be praised

DEPONENT VERBS have passive forms, but they are translated by the active voice.

iste, ista, istud
[that (near you), that of yours, such]

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<i>Singular</i>		
iste	ista	istud
istīus	istīus	istīus
istī	istī	istī
istum	istam	istud
istō	istā	istō
<i>Plural</i>		
istī	istae	ista
istōrum	istārum	istōrum
istīs	istīs	istīs
istōs	istās	ista
istīs	istīs	istīs

vocō

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum

volō, volāre, volāv

call

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	vocō vocās vocat	vocāmus vocātis vocat	<i>Pres.</i>	vocor vocāris (-re) vocātur	vocāmur vocāminī vocantur
<i>Impf.</i>	vocābam vocābās vocābat	vocābāmus vocābātis vocābant		vocābar vocābāris (-re) vocābātur	vocābāmur vocābāminī vocābantur
<i>Fut.</i>	vocābō vocābis vocābit	vocābīmus vocābītis vocābunt		vocābor vocāberis (-re) vocābitur	vocābīmur vocābīminī vocābuntur
<i>Perf.</i>	vocāvī vocāvistī vocāvit	vocāvīmus vocāvīstis vocāvērunt (-ēre)		vocātus sum (-a, -um) es est	vocātī sumus (-ae, -a) estis sunt
<i>Plup.</i>	vocāveram vocāverās vocāverat	vocāverāmus vocāverātis vocāverant		vocātus eram (-a, -um) erās erat	vocātī erāmus (-ae, -a) erātis erant
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	vocāverō vocāveris vocāverit	vocāverīmus vocāverītis vocāverint		vocātus erō (-a, -um) eris erit	vocātī erīmus (-ae, -a) eritis erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	voce vocēs voce	vocēmus vocētis voce		vocer vocēris (-re) vocētur	vocēmur vocēminī vocentur
<i>Impf.</i>	vocārem vocārēs vocāret	vocārēmus vocārētis vocārent		vocārer vocārēris (-re) vocārētur	vocārēmur vocārēminī vocārentur
<i>Perf.</i>	vocāverim vocāveris vocāverit	vocāverīmus vocāverītis vocāverint		vocātus sim (-a, -um) sis sit	vocātī simus (-ae, -a) sitis sint
<i>Plup.</i>	vocāvissē vocāvissēs vocāvisset	vocāvissēmus vocāvissētis vocāvissent		vocātus essem (-a, -um) essēs esset	vocātī essēmus (-ae, -a) essētis essent

IMPERATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	vocā	vocāte
--------------	------	--------

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	vocāre	vocārī
<i>Perf.</i>	vocāvisse	vocātus (-a, -um) esse
<i>Fut.</i>	vocātūrus (-a, -um) esse	

PARTICIPLE

<i>Pres.</i>	vocāns, (-tis)	vocātus (-a, -um)
<i>Perf.</i>		vocandus (-a, -um) (GERUNDIVE)
<i>Fut.</i>	vocātūrus (-a, -um)	

GERUND vocandī, -ō, -um, -ō SUPINE vocātum, -ū

Alternate forms: **vocarier** = vocari
Compounds and related words: **advoco** (1) summon; **convoco** (1) summon; **evoco** (1) summon;
invoco (1) summon; **provoco** (1) challenge; **revoco** (1) call back; **vocabulum, -i, n.** name;
vocalis, -e pertaining to the voice; **vociferor** (1) shout; **vocito** (1) shout; **vox, vocis, f.** voice
Model sentence: *Mirabar quare nunquam me, Cotta, vocasses: iam scio me nudum displicuisse tibi.* —Martial

Compounds and
velox, -ocis s
Model sentence:

SAMPLE ENGLISH VERB CONJUGATION

ACTIVE

portō *portō, portāre, portāvī, portālum*

INDICATIVE					
<i>Pres.</i>	I you he (she, it)	carry (am carrying) (do carry) carry (are carrying) (do carry) carries (is carrying) (does carry)	we you they	carry (are carrying) (do carry) carry (are carrying) (do carry) carry (are carrying) (do carry)	
<i>Impf.</i>	I you he (she, it)	was carrying were carrying was carrying	we you they	were carrying were carrying were carrying	
<i>Fut.</i>	I you he (she, it)	shall (carry, be carrying) will (carry, be carrying) will (carry, be carrying)	we you they	shall (carry, be carrying) will (carry, be carrying) will (carry, be carrying)	
<i>Perf.</i>	I you he (she, it)	carried, have carried carried, have carried carried, has carried	we you they	carried, have carried carried, have carried carried, have carried	
<i>Plup.</i>	I you he (she, it)	had carried had carried had carried	we you they	had carried had carried had carried	
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	I you he (she, it)	shall have carried will have carried will have carried	we you they	shall have carried will have carried will have carried	

SUBJUNCTIVE

Given the wide variety of possibilities for translation for the Latin subjunctive, it would be misleading to offer any one way in this sample conjugation.

IMPERATIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	carry!
INFINITIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	to carry
<i>Perf.</i>	to have carried
<i>Fut.</i>	to be about to carry
PARTICIPLE	
<i>Pres.</i>	carrying
<i>Perf.</i>	about to carry

GERUND of carrying, for carrying, carrying, by carrying SUPINE to carry, to carry

SAMPLE ENGLISH VERB CONJUGATION

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE					
<i>Pres.</i>	I you he (she, it)	am (am being) carried are (are being) carried is (is being) carried	we you they	are (are being) carried are (are being) carried are (are being) carried	
<i>Impf.</i>	I you he (she, it)	was being carried were being carried was being carried	we you they	were being carried were being carried were being carried	
<i>Fut.</i>	I you he (she, it)	shall be carried will be carried will be carried	we you they	shall be carried will be carried will be carried	
<i>Perf.</i>	I you he (she, it)	was (have been) carried were (have been) carried was (has been) carried	we you they	were (have been) carried were (have been) carried were (have been) carried	
<i>Plup.</i>	I you he (she, it)	had been carried had been carried had been carried	we you they	had been carried had been carried had been carried	
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	I you he (she, it)	shall have been carried will have been carried will have been carried	we you they	shall have been carried will have been carried will have been carried	

SUBJUNCTIVE

Given the wide variety of possibilities for translation for the Latin subjunctive, it would be misleading to offer any one way in this sample conjugation.

IMPERATIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	
INFINITIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	to be carried
<i>Perf.</i>	to have been carried
<i>Fut.</i>	
PARTICIPLE	
<i>Pres.</i>	carried, having been carried
<i>Perf.</i>	to be carried (GERUNDIVE)

Verb Tense Abbreviations

<i>Fut.</i>	Future
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	Future Perfect
<i>Impers.</i>	Impersonal
<i>Impf.</i>	Imperfect
<i>Perf.</i>	Perfect
<i>Plup.</i>	Pluperfect
<i>Pres.</i>	Present

WHEELOCK'S LATIN GRAMMARQUICK!

Richard A. LaFleur and Brad Tillery

WHEELOCK'S™ is a trademark of Martha Wheelock and Deborah Wheelock Taylor. Selected text and form charts copyright © 2007 by Frederic M. Wheelock, Martha Wheelock, and Deborah Wheelock Taylor. Additional text, charts, and design copyright © 2007 by Richard A. LaFleur and Brad Tillery.

GRAMMAR (*grammatica*): Quid est—What is it? Basically just two things: MORPHOLOGY (the FORMS of words, e.g., noun/adjective declensions and verb conjugations) and SYNTAX (USAGE, i.e., how those forms function within a sentence, e.g., use of the accusative case for a direct object and of a subjunctive clause to indicate the purpose of an action). Careful study will lead to your mastery of Latin morphology and syntax, and these *GRAMMARQUICK* cards will greatly facilitate your REview—and OVERview—of these important elements of *lingua Latīna*, whether you are using the best-selling *WHEELOCK'S LATIN* or any other introductory, intermediate, or advanced Latin text. (References to Wheelock below are abbreviated like this: W2 = Wheelock Chapter 2.)

PRONUNCIATION (*prōnūntiātiō*) AND MACRONS: Essential to learning any language is acquisition of a correct and consistent pronunciation; fortunately, *prōnūntiātiō Latīna est facilis*—Latin pronunciation is EASY! To sharpen your pronunciation and listening skills, AND your ability to read aloud comfortably and expressively, be sure to obtain the 4-CD audio set, *Readings from Wheelock's Latin*, produced by R. A. LaFleur and with introductory lecture, vocabulary, paradigms, and dramatic readings by Mark Miner (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers: www.bolchazy.com), and use the Audio Links at www.wheelockslatin.com, as well as the numerous other resources available on both these websites. Do NOT ignore “macrons” (long marks), which can signal important differences of meaning (*liber* = book vs. *liber* = free, *fugit he flees* vs. *fūgit he fled*); learning macrons as part of a word's spelling and pronunciation is like remembering accent marks in French or Spanish, and it's just as important (and as EASY) as remembering that adding silent “-e” to “cap” to spell “cape” tells us the “a” is long and that the garment is for our shoulders not our head!

ALPHABET (*alphabētum*): The classical Roman alphabet was the same as our modern English alphabet, except that it lacked the letters **j** and **w**, and the letter **v** originally represented the sound of both the vowel **u** and the consonant **w**; *Wheelock's Latin* and most textbooks, however, employ **u** for the vowel sound and **v** only for the consonant sound. Listen to the letters of the Roman alphabet on the first *Readings from Wheelock's Latin* CD or on the Audio Links at www.wheelockslatin.com.

VOCABULARY (*vocābula*): A language's vocabulary—its words—are its basic building blocks. Learn some new words, and review those you've already studied, every single day (*cotidiē!*), and ALWAYS practice by pronouncing the full vocabulary entry ALOUD. Listen to Wheelock's vocabulary on the *Readings from Wheelock's Latin* CD's or on the Audio Links at www.wheelockslatin.com, and carry with you the *Vocabulary Cards for Wheelock's Latin* and *Cumulative Vocabulary Lists for Wheelock's Latin*, both available at www.bolchazy.com.

PARTS OF SPEECH (*partēs ōrātiōnis*): Latin has the same eight major parts of speech as English: verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. These cards are organized primarily by those parts of speech. Latin does not have any

equivalents of the articles “a, an, the,” which must be supplied for a natural, idiomatic translation (the possessives “my,” “your,” “his,” “her,” “its,” “our,” and “their,” must also often be supplied, since we use them more often than the Romans used *meus, tuus*, etc.).

I. VERBS (*Verba*) (W1,5–6,10,12, etc.)

QUID EST? The verb (*verbum word*) is “THE word”—in a sense the MOST IMPORTANT word—in a clause, describing either an action (*amat, she/he loves*) or a state of being (*es you are*); commonly it appears at the end of the clause. Regular verbs exhibit six characteristics, e.g., *amābō I will love*: (1) root meaning (*prīnceps significātiō*), here “love”; (2) person (*persōna, person* performing the action, from the point of view of the speaker: 1st = the speaker/“I, we”, 2nd = person spoken to/“you”, 3rd = person/thing spoken about/“he, she, it, they”), here 1st person; (3) number (*numerus, number* of persons performing the action: sg. or pl.), here sg.; (4) tense (*tempus, time* of the action: Latin has only six tenses), here future; (5) mood (*modus, manner* of expressing the action: the “indicative” simply “indicates” an action is/is not occurring, will/will not occur, or did/did not occur; the “imperative” orders someone to undertake an action; the “subjunctive,” often in “subjoined” = subordinate clauses, typically describes ideal or hypothetical actions), here indicative; (6) voice (*vōx*; “active,” subject performs action, or “passive,” subject receives action), here active.

CONJUGATION (*coniugātiō*) AND PRINCIPAL PARTS: Verbs are “conjugated”; a listing of the forms of a specific verb is its “conjugation.” Most Latin verbs have four “principal parts” (English verbs have three), used as the basis for conjugating the verb; e.g., *laudō (I praise, 1st person singular present active indicative), laudāre (to praise, present active infinitive), laudāvī (I have praised, 1st person singular perfect active indicative), laudātum (having been praised, perfect passive participle)*; for intransitive verbs, the 4th principal part is usually the future active participle, e.g., *ventūrum*. “Regular” verbs follow relatively fixed patterns or rules (*rēgulae*) and are categorized into one of four conjugations according to their “stem vowel,” seen preceding the *-re* in the 2nd principal part: “1st conjugation” verbs have the stem vowel *-ā-* (e.g., *laudō, laudāre*), 2nd conjugation has *-ē-* (*monēō, monēre*), 3rd has (short) *-e-* (*agō, agere*), 4th *-i-* (*audīre*); some 3rd conjugation verbs, called “*-iō* verbs,” have an extra *-i-* in certain forms (*capīō, capere*).

STEMS, TENSES: The present stem, found by dropping *-re* from the 2nd principal part (*laudā-, monē-*), is used to form the three “present system tenses,” the present, imperfect, and future (*laudās, laudābās, laudābis*); in 3rd conjugation verbs, the present stem vowel is altered as seen in the chart below (e.g., present tense *capit* not *capet*). The perfect active stem, found by dropping *-ī* from the 3rd principal part (*laudāvī* → *laudāv-, monuī* → *monu-*), is used for the active voice of the three “perfect system tenses,” the perfect (“present perfect”), past perfect (“pluperfect”), and future perfect. Perfect passive system forms use the 4th principal part + a form of *sum* (*laudātus es, monitī sunt*). Conjugating verbs involves adding personal endings, plus tense sign if any, to the appropriate stem, as seen in the following chart:

BOLCHAZY-CARDUCCI PUBLISHERS, INC.

1000 Brown St., Wauconda, IL 60084; Phone: (847) 526-4344; Fax: (847) 526-2867; E-mail: orders@bolchazy.com; Website: <http://www.bolchazy.com>; ISBN 978-0-86516-666-0
Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers. Copyright © 2007 by Frederic Wheelock, Martha Wheelock, Deborah Wheelock Taylor, R. A. LaFleur, and Brad Tillery; all rights reserved. Page 1 of 12.

Principal Parts: 1st laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum
2nd moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum

3rd agō, agere, ēgī, actum
4th audiō, audire, audīvī, audītum

Indicative Active

Present

laudō
laudās
laudat
laudāmus
laudātis
laudant

Imperfect

laudābam
laudābās
laudābat
laudābāmus
laudābātis
laudābant

Future

laudābō
laudābis
laudābit
laudābimus
laudābitis
laudābunt

Perfect

laudāvī
laudāvistī
laudāvit
laudāvīmus
laudāvistis
laudāverunt

Pluperfect

laudāveram
laudāverās
laudāverat
laudāverāmus
laudāverātis
laudāverant

Future Perfect

laudāverō
laudāveris
laudāverit
laudāverimus
laudāveritis
laudāverint

Present

moneō
monēs
monet
monēmus
monētis
monent

Imperfect

monēbam
monēbās
monēbat
monēbāmus
monēbātis
monēbant

Future

monēbō
monēbis
monēbit
monēbimus
monēbitis
monēbunt

Perfect

monuī
monuistī
monuit
monuīmus
monuistis
monuerunt

Pluperfect

monueram
monuerās
monuerat
monuerāmus
monuerātis
monuerant

Future Perfect

monuerō
monueris
monuerit
monuerimus
monueritis
monuerint

Present

agō
agis
agit
agīmus
agitis
agunt

Imperfect

agēbam
agēbās
agēbat
agēbāmus
agēbātis
agēbant

Future

agam
agēs
aget
agēmus
agētis
agent

Perfect

ēgī
ēgistī
ēgit
ēgīmus
ēgistis
ēgerunt

Pluperfect

ēgeram
ēgerās
ēgerat
ēgerāmus
ēgerātis
ēgerant

Future Perfect

ēgerō
ēgeris
ēgerit
ēgerimus
ēgeritis
ēgerint

Present

audiō
audis
audit
audīmus
auditis
audiunt

Imperfect

audiēbam
audiēbās
audiēbat
audiēbāmus
audiēbātis
audiēbant

Future

audiam
audies
audiet
audiemus
audietis
audient

Perfect

audīvī
audīvistī
audīvit
audīvīmus
audīvistis
audīverunt

Pluperfect

audīveram
audīverās
audīverat
audīverāmus
audīverātis
audīverant

Future Perfect

audīverō
audīveris
audīverit
audīverimus
audīveritis
audīverint

Indicative Passive

Present

laudor
laudāris (-re)
laudātur
laudāmur
laudāminī
laudantur

Imperfect

laudābar
laudābāris (-re)
laudābātur
laudābāmur
laudābāminī
laudābantur

Future

laudābor
laudāberis (-re)
laudābitur
laudābimur
laudābiminī
laudābuntur

Perfect

laudātus sum
laudātus es
laudātus est
laudātī sumus
laudātī estis
laudātī sunt

Pluperfect

laudātus eram
laudātus erās
laudātus erat
laudātī erāmus
laudātī erātis
laudātī erant

Future Perfect

laudātus erō
laudātus eris
laudātus erit
laudātī erimus
laudātī eritis
laudātī erunt

Present

moneor
monēris (-re)
monētur
monēmur
monēminī
monentur

Imperfect

monēbar
monēbāris (-re)
monēbātur
monēbāmur
monēbāminī
monēbantur

Future

monēbor
monēberis (-re)
monēbitur
monēbimur
monēbiminī
monēbuntur

Perfect

monitus sum
monitus es
monitus est
monitī sumus
monitī estis
monitī sunt

Pluperfect

monitus eram
monitus erās
monitus erat
monitī erāmus
monitī erātis
monitī erant

Future Perfect

monitus erō
monitus eris
monitus erit
monitī erimus
monitī eritis
monitī erunt

Present

agor
ageris (-re)
agitur
agimur
agiminī
aguntur

Imperfect

agēbar
agēbāris (-re)
agēbātur
agēbāmur
agēbāminī
agēbantur

Future

agar
ageris (-re)
agetur
agemur
ageminī
agentur

Perfect

actus sum
actus es
actus est
actī sumus
actī estis
actī sunt

Pluperfect

actus eram
actus erās
actus erat
actī erāmus
actī erātis
actī erant

Future Perfect

actus erō
actus eris
actus erit
actī erimus
actī eritis
actī erunt

Present

Audior
audīris (-re)
audītur
Audīmur
Audīminī
Audiuntur

Imperfect

Audiēbar
audiēbāris (-re)
Audiēbātur
Audiēbāmur
Audiēbāminī
Audiēbantur

Future

Audiar
audiēris (-re)
Audiētur
Audiēmur
Audiēminī
Audentur

Perfect

audītus sum
audītus es
audītus est
audītī sumus
audītī estis
audītī sunt

Pluperfect

audītus eram
audītus erās
audītus erat
audītī erāmus
audītī erātis
audītī erant

Future Perfect

audītus erō
audītus eris
audītus erit
audītī erimus
audītī eritis
audītī erunt

Subjunctive Active

Present

laudem
laudēs
laudet
laudēmus
laudētis
laudent

Imperfect

laudārem
laudārēs
laudāret
laudārēmus
laudārētis
laudārent

Perfect

laudāverim
laudāveris
laudāverit
laudāverimus
laudāveritis
laudāverint

Pluperfect

laudāvissem
laudāvissēs
laudāvisset
laudāvissēmus
laudāvissetis
laudāvissent

Present

moneam
moneās
moneat
moneāmus
moneātis
moneant

Imperfect

monērem
monērēs
moneret
monērēmus
monērētis
monērent

Perfect

monuerim
monueris
monuerit
monuerimus
monueritis
monuerint

Pluperfect

monuissē
monuissēs
monuisset
monuissēmus
monuissetis
monuissent

Present

agam
agās
agat
agāmus
agātis
agant

Imperfect

agerem
agerēs
ageret
agerēmus
agerētis
agerent

Perfect

egerim
egeris
egerit
egerimus
egeritis
egerint

Pluperfect

ēgissē
ēgissēs
ēgisset
ēgissēmus
ēgissetis
ēgissent

Present

audiam
audias
audiat
audīamus
audīatis
audiant

Imperfect

audīrem
audīrēs
audīret
audīrēmus
audīrētis
audīrent

Perfect

audīverim
audīveris
audīverit
audīverimus
audīveritis
audīverint

Pluperfect

audīvissem
audīvissēs
audīvisset
audīvissemus
audīvissetis
audīvissent

Subjunctive Passive

Present

lauder
laudēris (-re)
laudētur
laudēmur
laudēminī
laudentur

Imperfect

laudārer
laudārēris (-re)
laudārētur
laudārēmur
laudārēminī
laudārentur

Perfect

laudātus sim
laudātus sis
laudātus sit
laudātī simus
laudātī sitis
laudātī sint

Pluperfect

laudātus essem
laudātus essēs
laudātus esset
laudātī essemus
laudātī essētis
laudātī essent

Present

monear
moneāris (-re)
moneātur
moneāmur
moneāminī
moneantur

Imperfect

monērer
monērēris (-re)
monērētur
monērēmur
monērēminī
monērentur

Perfect

monitus sim
monitus sis
monitus sit
monitī simus
monitī sitis
monitī sint

Pluperfect

monitus essem
monitus essēs
monitus esset
monitī essemus
monitī essētis
monitī essent

Present

agar
agāris (-re)
agātur
agāmur
agāminī
agantur

Imperfect

agerer
agerēris (-re)
agerētur
agerēmur
agerēminī
agerentur

Perfect

actus sim
actus sis
actus sit
actī simus
actī sitis
actī sint

Pluperfect

actus essem
actus essēs
actus esset
actī essemus
actī essētis
actī essent

Present

Audiar
audiāris (-re)
Audiātur
Audiāmur
Audiāminī
Audiantur

Imperfect

Audīrer
audīrēris (-re)
Audīrētur
Audīrēmur
Audīrēminī
Audīrentur

Perfect

audītus sim
audītus sis
audītus sit
audītī simus
audītī sitis
audītī sint

Pluperfect

audītus essem
audītus essēs
audītus esset
audītī essemus
audītī essētis
audītī essent

N.B.: The sub-group of 3rd conjugation verbs called “-iō verbs” (e.g., *capīō, capere*) are formed like 4th conjugation verbs in the present, imperfect, and future, except that the -i- is always short. Compare with *agō, agere*: Present: *capīō, capis, capit, capimus, capitis, capiunt*; Imperfect: *capīebam, capīebās, capīebat, capīebāmus, capīebātis, capīebant*; Future: *capiam, capiēs, capiet, capiēmus, capiētis, capient*. The extra -i- in 3rd conjugation -iō verbs occurs in all present system forms except the 2nd person singular present passive indicative; e.g., *caperis* (like *ageris* NOT like *audīris*). The imperatives also follow the pattern of *agō*: *agō* → *age/agite*, *capīō* → *cape/capite*.

Syntax/Usage

INDICATIVE MOOD (modus indicātivus; W1): The indicative is the mood of “actuality” and “factuality”; indicative verbs “indicate” facts, i.e., what is (or is not) happening, has (has not) happened, or, with some degree of certainty, will (will not) happen: *Poēta multam fāmam habet*, *The poet has much fame*. *Caesar fuit imperātor* *Caesar was the commander*. *Sī studēbis, discēs* *If you (will) study, you will learn*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (modus subiūctivus; W28–33,36,38,40): Subjunctive verbs usually describe actions that are potential (“he may study”), hypothetical (“provided that he studies, he will do well”), desired (“let’s study”), or even unreal (“if he had studied, he would have done better”); most often subjunctive verbs appear in dependent or subordinate clauses, as the term “subjunctive” implies, though some are used in main, independent clauses. *Wheelock’s Latin* formally introduces the following subjunctive clause types (there are others, but these are among the commonest); for each type you should learn the DEFINITION and formulas for RECOGNITION and TRANSLATION.

JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE (W28): *Definition:* independent (main) clause expressing a command or exhortation. *Recognition:* easily recognized, since the sentence’s main verb (and often its only verb) is subjunctive; negatives introduced by *nē*. *Translation:* English auxiliary *let* (sometimes *may/should*) + subject noun (or pronoun in objective case, e.g., *me, us, him*). *Discipulus discat aut discēdat* *Let the student either learn or leave*. *Nē id faciāmus* *Let us not do this*.

PURPOSE CLAUSE (W28): *Definition:* subordinate clause explaining purpose of action in main clause, answering question “why?” *Recognition:* introduced by *ut* if purpose is stated positively, by *nē* if negative, with subjunctive verb at the end. *Translation:* translate *ut* + subjunctive together as an infinitive; more formal options use auxiliary *may*/present subjunctive or *might*/imperfect. *Hoc dicit ut eōs iuvet* *He says this to help them/in order to help them/so that (in order that) he may help them*. *Hic dixit ut eōs iuvāret* *He said this to help them/in order to help them/(so/in order) that he might help them*.

RESULT CLAUSES (W29): *Definition:* subordinate clause explaining result of action in main clause; answers question “what is (was) the outcome?” *Recognition:* introduced by *ut*; concludes with a subjunctive verb; if negative, contains negative word (*nōn, nēmō, numquam*, etc.); main clause usually contains signal word (*tam, tantus, ita, sic*). *Translation:* translate *ut* as “that” and translate the subjunctive as an indicative, i.e., without an auxiliary (no *may* or *might*). *Tam multum studet ut Latīnam bene discat* *He studies so much that he learns (is learning) Latin well*. *Tam multum studēbat ut Latīnam bene disceret* *He studied so much that he learned Latin well*.

INDIRECT QUESTION (W30): *Definition:* subordinate clause that reports a question indirectly, i.e., not via a direct quotation (comparable in conception to indirect statement, which reports indirectly, not a question, but a statement and uses an infinitive + accusative subject, not subjunctive). *Recognition:* introduced by interrogative word (*quis, quid, cūr*, etc.) and ends with a subjunctive; verb in main clause is ordinarily a verb of speech, mental activity, or sense perception (the same verbs that introduce indirect statements, listed in W25). *Translation:* translate the subjunctive as an indicative (no *may* or *might*). Compare the following direct and indirect questions: *Quid Gaius facit?* *What is Gaius doing?* *Rogant quid Gaius faciat* *They ask what Gaius is doing*. *Rogāvērunt quid Gaius faceret* *They asked what Gaius was doing*. *Quid Gaius fecit?* *What did Gaius do?* *Rogant quid Gaius fecerit* *They ask what Gaius did*. *Rogāvērunt quid Gaius fecisset* *They asked what Gaius had done*. *Quid Gaius faciet?* *What will Gaius do?* *Rogant quid Gaius factūrus sit* *They ask what Gaius will do (is about to do)*. *Rogāvērunt quid Gaius factūrus esset* *They asked what Gaius would do (was about to do)*.

FUTURE ACTIVE PERIPHRASTIC (W30): *Factūrus sit/esset* in the last two examples is the “future active periphrastic,” the future active participle + a form of *sum*, occasionally employed to indicate future time in certain types of clauses, including indirect questions.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES (W30): The above examples indicate the rules for “sequence of tenses”: a primary tense main verb (present or future) is followed by a primary tense subjunctive (present = time same as or later than main verb, perfect = time before main verb), a secondary tense main verb (any past tense) is followed by a secondary tense subjunctive (imperfect = time same as or later than main verb, pluperfect = time before main verb).

CUM CLAUSES (W31): *Definition:* subordinate clause introduced by *cum* = *when/since/although* and describing action associated with that of main clause; of the four basic types, one, “temporal,” describes an action occurring at the exact time as action in main clause, and verb is indicative. The other three take subjunctive verbs: CIRCUMSTANTIAL/*cum* = *when* = some general circumstances under which action in main clause occurred; CAUSAL/*cum* = *since* = a cause/reason for action in main clause; ADVERSATIVE/*cum* = *although* = action contrary to what might be expected, in view of action in main clause. *Recognition:* introduced by *cum* (WITHOUT an ablative noun following—in which case *cum* would be a preposition = *with*), with either subjunctive or indicative verb at end, usually set off from main clause by comma(s); temporal is recognized by indicative verb and adversative is usually recognized by *tamen* (*nevertheless*) in main clause; the other two types are distinguished by context. *Translation:* translate verb in all types as indicative (no *may/might*); translate *cum* as *when* if verb is indicative, as *although* if *tamen* is in main clause; otherwise as *when* or *since*, depending on context. **INDICATIVE TYPE:** *Cum* TEMPORAL: *Cum in urbem illō diē vēnit, tē vidit* *WHEN he CAME into the city that day, he saw you*. **SUBJUNCTIVE TYPES:** *Cum* CIRCUMSTANTIAL: *Cum studeat, bene agit* *WHEN (whenever) he STUDIES, he does well*. *Cum* CAUSAL: *Cum hoc sciret, potuit eōs iuvāre* *SINCE he KNEW this, he was able to help them*. *Cum* ADVERSATIVE: *Cum hoc sciret, tamen nōn potuit eōs iuvāre* *ALTHOUGH he KNEW this, he was nevertheless unable to help them*.

PROVISO CLAUSE (W 32): *Definition:* subordinate clause introduced by *dummodo* (*provided that/so long as*) and describing an action on which the action of the main clause is contingent. *Recognition:* introduced by *dummodo*, with subjunctive verb at end, and set off from main clause by comma(s). *Translation:* translate *dummodo* as *provided that/so long as* and verb as indicative. E.g.: *Bene agēs, dummodo studeās* *You will do well, provided that you study*. *Semper eris felix, dummodo Latīnam amēs* *So long as you love Latin, you will always be happy*.

CONDITIONS (W33): *Definition:* sentence type consisting of one clause stating a condition (the “protasis”), introduced by *sī*/*if* or *nisi*/*if not/unless*, and a second clause called the “apodosis,” which states an outcome if the action in the protasis is realized. Of the six basic types, three take the indicative because they describe conditions more likely to be realized, and three take the subjunctive because they describe conditions less likely to be realized or even contrary to the facts. *Recognition:* two clauses, one introduced by *sī*/*nisi* and both usually with verbs in the same mood and tense (if not, called “mixed condition”). *Translation:* depends on which of the six clause types (names of which must be learned), as follows:

INDICATIVE TYPES

SIMPLE FACT PRESENT: *Sī studēs, discis* *If you are studying, you are learning*.

SIMPLE FACT FUTURE/FUTURE MORE VIVID: *Sī studēbis, discēs* *If you (will) study, you will learn*. (“will” is usually omitted in the protasis)

SIMPLE FACT PAST: *Sī studuistī, didicistī* *If you studied, you learned*. *Sī studēbās, discēbās* *If you were studying, you were learning*.

SUBJUNCTIVE TYPES

FUTURE LESS VIVID/SHOULD-WOULD: *Sī studeās, discās* *If you should study, you would learn*. (more tentative than simple fact conditions)

CONTRARY TO FACT PRESENT: *Sī studērēs, discerēs* *If you were studying, you would be learning*.

CONTRARY TO FACT PAST: *Sī studuissēs, didicissēs* *If you had studied, you would have learned*.

JUSSIVE NOUN CLAUSES (W36): *Definition:* subordinate clause that reports indirectly, not in a direct quotation, what someone has ordered (hence the term “jussive,” from **iubeō**), urged, persuaded, begged, etc. Comparable to indirect statements/indirect questions in conception. *Recognition:* identical to purpose clause, with **ut/nē** + subjunctive, but follows a verb of ordering, etc., and answers question “what?” rather than “why?” *Translation:* translate **ut** + subjunctive simply as an infinitive, add *not* with **nē**: **Tē hortor ut cum cūrā studeās** *I urge you to study with care.* **Monuit eōs nē hoc facerent** *He advised them not to do this.*

RELATIVE CLAUSE OF CHARACTERISTIC (W38): *Definition:* subordinate relative clause that describes, not a SPECIFIC characteristic, but some general quality of an antecedent that is itself either GENERAL, INDEFINITE, INTERROGATIVE, or NEGATIVE. *Recognition:* begins with a relative pronoun and ends with a subjunctive verb. *Translation:* would sometimes used as auxiliary; the sort of/kind of often supplied to make clear that antecedent is indefinite. **Cornēlia est discipula quae Latīnam amet** *Cornelia is a student who would love Latin/the sort of student who loves Latin.* **Quis est qui Latīnam nōn amet** *Who is there who does/would not love Latin?* **Nemō erat qui hoc sciret** *There was no one who knew this.* **Sunt qui hoc faciant** *There are some (kinds of men) who (would) do this.*

FEAR CLAUSE (W40): *Definition:* subordinate clause that describes an action that someone in the main clause fears. *Recognition:* main clause has a verb of fearing (e.g., **timeō**, **metuō**, **vereor**) and fear clause begins with **nē** if POSITIVE and **ut** if NEGATIVE. *Translation:* Translate **nē** as *that* and **ut** as *that...not*, and supply *may/will* for present subjunctive, *might/would* for imperfect, *has/(may) have* for perfect, *had/might have* for pluperfect: **Timeō ut Latīnam amēs** *I fear that you may/will not love Latin.* **Timuērunt nē Hannibal Rōmam intraret** *They were afraid that Hannibal might/would enter Rome.* **Metuit ut discipuli studuissent** *He feared that the students had not/might not have studied.* **Vereor nē id crēdant** *I am afraid that they may believe this.*

DEPONENTS (W34): A few important verbs have passive forms but active meanings (exceptions: present/future participles—active forms with active meanings; gerundive—passive form/passive meaning; future infinitive—active form/active meaning); the singular imperative has form of the (non-existent) present active infinitive, plural imperative is identical to the 2nd person plural present indicative. E.g.:

hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum: hortor *I urge; hortāris* *you urge, etc.; hortābar* *I was urging; hortābor* *I will urge; hortātus sum* *I (have) urged, etc.* Imperatives: singular **hortāre** *urge!* plural **hortāmini** *urge!*

IMPERATIVE MOOD (modus imperātivus; W1,8,10,34): For regular conjugations, the singular imperative is identical to the present stem; for all plurals, add **-te** to the singular (for 3rd conjugation verbs, the stem vowel changes to **-i-** in the plural). The 3rd conjugation verbs **dīcō**, **dūcō**, and **faciō** have the irregular singular imperatives **dīc**, **dūc**, **fac** (each dropping the **-e**); **ferō** has irregular singular and plural imperatives: **fer**, **ferite**.

laudā, laudāte *(you) praise!* **monē, monēte** *(you) warn!* **age, agite** *(you) act!* **cape, capite** *(you) seize!* **audī, audīte** *(you) hear!*

Syntax/Usage: While indicatives describe actions that are occurring (or have occurred, or will), imperatives (**imperāre** *to command*) order someone to perform an action that is not yet occurring: **Amīcōs laudā** *Praise your friends!* **Celeriter currite** *Run quickly!*

PARTICIPLES (participia; W23-24,39): Regular, transitive Latin verbs have four participles, which, as verbal adjectives, exhibit certain characteristics of both adjectives (case, number, gender) and verbs (tense, voice, ability to govern direct objects, etc.).

The PRESENT ACTIVE participle is a 3rd declension adjective “of one ending” with a nominative in **-ns** (before which vowels are always long) and a genitive in **-ntis** (before which, as is usual preceding **nt**, the vowel is always short). For 1st/2nd conjugation verbs, it is formed on the present stem; for 3rd conjugation the stem vowel is lengthened in the nominative; for 4th and 3rd-**iō** verbs, the stem vowel is replaced with **-iē(-ie-)**:

laudāns, laudantis *praising; monēns, monentis* *warning; agēns, agentis* *acting; capiēns, capientis* *seizing; audiēns, audientis* *hearing*

The PERFECT PASSIVE participle is usually the verb’s 4th principal part (some textbooks view the 4th principal part as the accusative supine):

laudātus, -a, -um *(having been) praised; monitus, -a, -um* *(having been) warned; āctus, -a, -um* *(having been) done; captus, -a, -um* *(having been) seized; auditus, -a, -um* *(having been) heard*

The FUTURE ACTIVE participle adds **-ū-** to the base of the perfect participle:

laudātūrus, -a, -um *about to praise, going to praise; monitūrus, -a, -um* *about/going to warn; āctūrus, -a, -um* *about/going to act; captūrus, -a, -um* *about/going to seize; auditūrus, -a, -um* *about/going to hear*

The FUTURE PASSIVE participle (also called the “gerundive”) adds **-ndus** to the present stem, with the stem vowel shortened (as is regular before **nd**), and with **-ie-** in the base for 4th and 3rd-**iō** verbs:

laudandus, -a, -um *(about/going) to be praised; monendus, -a, -um* *(about/going) to be warned; agendus, -a, -um* *(about/going) to be done; capiendus, -a, -um* *(about/going) to be seized; audiendus, -a, -um* *(about/going) to be heard*

Syntax/Usage

As adjectives, participles modify nouns or pronouns within “participial phrases,” and as verbals they can take the same constructions as the base verb: **māter amāns** *the loving mother; Māter, filium amāns, auxilium dat* *The mother, loving her son, gives (him) help.* In translating into idiomatic English, it is often preferable to transform a participial phrase into a subordinate clause, supplying an appropriate conjunction (*when, since, although, if*); the above sample sentence may be translated, *Since she loves her son, the mother gives him help.* In making this sort of transformation, note that the time of the action of the participle is RELATIVE to the time of the main verb (present participle = SAME time as main verb, perfect = time PRIOR, future = time AFTER), and translate accordingly: **Māter, filium amāns, auxilium dedit** *Since she LOVED her son, the mother gave him help.* **Māter, filiam vīsura, casa parābat** *The mother, about to see (BETTER: since she WAS about to see) her daughter, was preparing the house.* Two other very common uses of participles are the following:

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE (W24): A participial phrase consisting of a noun/pronoun and a participle (occasionally two nouns, with a form of **esse** understood) and describing an action loosely connected with the rest of the sentence; translated literally, often with the word *with*, or, more idiomatically, transformed into a subordinate clause introduced by *when, since, although, or if*. **Rōmā vīsā, omnēs gaudēbant** *(With) Rome having been seen (When/Since Rome had been seen), all were rejoicing.* **Eō imperium tenente, eventum timuī** *With him holding power (Since or Although, depending on context, he was holding power), I feared the outcome.* **Caesare duce, nihil timēbimus** *Caesar being (Since/If Caesar is) the commander (With Caesar in command/Under Caesar’s command), we shall fear nothing.*

PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC (W24): A passive verb form consisting of the gerundive (future passive participle) + a form of **sum** (in past, present, or future tenses) and describing an action that was, is, or will be necessary, obligatory, or appropriate; the gerundive agrees in gender, number, and case with subject: **Fēmina laudanda EST** *The woman HAS to (should, must) be praised.* **Liber cum cūrā legendus ERIT** *The book WILL HAVE to be read with care.* **Carthāgō dēlenda ERAT** *Carthage HAD to be destroyed.*

INFINITIVES (*infinitiva*; W25): Regular Latin verbs have six infinitives (verbal nouns), though only five in common use.

	Active		Passive
Present	2 nd principal part: laudāre to praise monēre to warn	agere to do capere to seize	Substitute -ī for -e (or, in 3 rd conjugation, for -ere): laudārī to be praised monērī to be warned
Perfect	Add -isse to the perfect active stem: laudāvisse to have praised monuisse to have warned ēgisse ; cēpisse ; audīvisse		Perfect passive participle + esse : laudātus, -a, -um esse to have been praised monitus, -a, -um esse to have been warned āctus, -a, -um esse ; captus, -a, -um esse ; audītus, -a, -um esse
Future	Future active participle + esse : laudātūrus, -a, -um esse to be about (going) to praise monitūrus, -a, -um esse to be about (going) to warn āctūrus, -a, -um esse ; captūrus, -a, -um esse ; audītūrus esse		Perfect passive participle in -um + īrī (only rarely used): laudātum īrī to be about (going) to be praised monitum īrī to be about (going) to be warned āctum īrī ; captum īrī ; audītum īrī

Syntax/Usage

COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE (W6): Completes the meaning of a verb that by itself makes incomplete sense, e.g., **possum**, *be able (to)*, **dēbeō** *ought (to)*, **audeō** *dare(to)*: **Tyrannum tolerāre nōn poterit** *He will not be able to tolerate a tyrant*. **Pecūniam servāre dēbēs** *You ought to save your money*; **Remanēre nōn audent** *They do not dare to remain*.

SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS (W25): As a verbal noun an infinitive can itself be a verb's subject (**Errāre est humānum** *To err is human*—note that the predicate adjective is neuter, as the infinitive was regarded as a neuter noun) or, when it has its own accusative subject, a verb's object (**Iussit eōs venīre** *He ordered them to come*).

INDIRECT STATEMENT (W25): Following a main verb of speech (*to say, report, etc.*), mental activity (*to think, consider, etc.*), or sense perception (*to hear, feel, etc.*), an indirect statement (sometimes called “indirect discourse”) reports indirectly (i.e., not in a direct quotation) what someone has said, thought, felt, etc.; cf. English, “The teacher said that she was a good student,” where the teacher's exact words were “She is a good student.” **TRANSLATION**: While occasionally English can translate the accusative + infinitive phrase literally (**Cōgitat eam esse discipulam bonam** *He considers her to be a good student*), most Latin indirect statements must be translated into English noun clauses by the following four steps: translate main clause; supply “that”; translate accusative subject as if nominative (e.g., **eum** = *he* not *him*); transform the infinitive into a regular verb in the correct tense, remembering that, as with participles, infinitive tenses are relative (a **PRESENT** infinitive indicates an action in the **SAME TIME** as the main verb, a **PERFECT** infinitive indicates action **PRIOR** to that of the main verb, and a **FUTURE** infinitive indicates time **AFTER** that of the main verb):

Sciō tē Latīnam amāre! *I know that you LOVE Latin!* **Scīvī tē Latīnam amāre!** *I knew that you LOVED Latin!*

Sciō eum Latīnam amāvisse! *I know that he LOVED Latin!* **Scīvī eum Latīnam amāvisse!** *I knew that you HAD LOVED Latin!*

Sciunt sē Latīnam amātūrōs esse! *They know that they WILL LOVE Latin!* (reflexives are common in indirect statement, appearing whenever the subject of the main verb and of the infinitive were the same person)

Scīvī eam Latīnam amātūrā esse! *I knew that she WOULD LOVE Latin!* (the participle ending must agree with the accusative subject in gender, number, and case = accusative)

GERUND (*gerundium*; W39): A neuter verbal noun, equivalent to English verbal nouns in *-ing*. It resembles the gerundive (future passive participle: see Participles above) but is active in meaning and has only four forms, the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative cases of the neuter singular:

gen. laudandī *of praising*; **dat. laudandō** *to/for praising*; **acc. laudandum** *praising*; **abl. laudandō** *by/with/from praising*; **monendī** *of warning*; **monendō** *to/for warning*; **monendum** *warning*; **monendō** *by warning*; **agendī**, **capīendī**, **audiendī**, etc.

Syntax/usage: Lacking a nominative, the gerund was not used as a subject, for which the Romans used another verbal noun, the infinitive; i.e., Latin has no equivalent for *Erring is human*, but could say *To err is human*: **Errāre est humānum**. Likewise the infinitive, rather than the accusative gerund, was the verbal noun used as an object (**Iussit virōs remanēre** *He ordered the men to remain*). Other case uses were common, however: **studium vivendī cum amīcīs** *a fondness of living with friends*; **Operam dat vivendō bene** *He gives attention to living well*. **Bene vivendō finis feliciōrēs** *We become happier by living well*. **Ad + the accusative gerund and the postpositive causā + genitive** were commonly used for expressing purpose: **Ad bene vivendum Athēnās iit** *He went to Athens to live well* (literally, *for living well*). **Librōs legendī causā otium petit** *He seeks leisure for the sake of reading books*. The gerund could take a direct object (**Discimus librōs legendō** *We learn by reading books*), but Latin idiom preferred instead to use a gerundive modifying a noun in the case the gerund would have taken, here ablative of means: **Discimus librīs legendīs** *We learn by reading books* (literally, *by books to be read*).

SUPINE (*supīnum*; W38): A 4th declension verbal noun having only two forms, the accusative and ablative singular, both formed on the same stem as the perfect passive participle:

laudātum, laudātū; **monitum, monitū**; **āctum, āctū**; **captum, captū**; **audītum, audītū**

Syntax/usage: Each of these two case forms had a single usage, both translated *to* ____:

ACCUSATIVE: indicates purpose with a verb of motion; the supine can take the same construction as its base verb, e.g., a direct object: **Pecūniam rogātum Rōmam ierunt** *They went to Rome to ask for money*. **Persuāsum amīcīs venērunt** *They came to persuade their friends*.

ABLATIVE: an ablative of respect/specification used with the neuter of some adjectives to indicate the respect in which a quality is true: **mirābile dictū** *amazing to say* (literally, *in respect to saying*); **facile factū** *easy to do*; **terribile vīsū** *terrible to see*.

IRREGULAR VERBS (W4,6,31–32,36–37)

Latin has relatively few irregular verbs, i.e., verbs whose forms do not follow the normal 1st–4th conjugation patterns and so must be memorized. The commonest is **sum, esse to be**, and others introduced by Wheelock include **possum, volō, nōlō, mālō, eō, ferō, and fiō**, each of which is summarized below.

Principal Parts:	sum, esse, fuī, futūrum possum, posse, potuī	volō, velle, voluī nōlō, nolle, noluī	mālō, malle, māluī eō, ire, iī (or īvī), itum	ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum fiō, fierī, factus sum
-------------------------	---	--	--	--

Indicative Active

Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
sum	possum	volō	nōlō	mālō	eō	ferō	fiō
es	potes	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs	īs	fers	fīs
est	potest	vult	nōn vult	māvult	it	fert	fit
sumus	possumus	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus	īmus	ferimus	fīmus
estis	potestis	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis	ītis	fertis	fītis
sunt	possunt	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt	eunt	ferunt	fīunt
Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect
eram	poteram	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam	ībam	ferēbam	fīēbam
erās	poterās	volēbās	nōlēbās	mālēbās	ībās	ferēbās	fīēbās
erat	poterat	volēbat	nōlēbat	mālēbat	ībat	ferēbat	fīēbat
erāmus	poterāmus	volēbāmus	nōlēbāmus	mālēbāmus	ībāmus	ferēbāmus	fīēbāmus
erātis	poterātis	volēbātis	nōlēbātis	mālēbātis	ībātis	ferēbātis	fīēbātis
erant	poterant	volēbant	nōlēbant	mālēbant	ībant	ferēbant	fīēbant
Future	Future	Future	Future	Future	Future	Future	Future
erō	poterō	volam	nōlam	mālam	ībō	feram	fīam
eris	poteris	volēs	nōlēs	mālēs	ībīs	ferēs	fīēs
erit	poterit	volet	nōlet	mālet	ībit	feret	fiet
erimus	poterimus	volēmus	nōlēmus	mālēmus	ībimus	ferēmus	fīēmus
eritis	poteritis	volētis	nōlētis	mālētis	ībītis	ferētis	fīētis
erunt	poterunt	volent	nōlent	mālent	ībunt	ferent	fient

The perfect system is formed regularly for each of these verbs except for the perfect tense of **eō** which is conjugated: **īī, īstī, iit, iimus, istis, iērunt**.

Subjunctive Active

Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
sim	possim	velim	nōlim	mālim	eam	feram	fīam
sīs	possis	velis	nōlis	mālīs	eās	ferās	fīās
sit	possit	velit	nōlit	mālīt	eat	ferat	fīat
sīmus	possīmus	velīmus	nōlīmus	mālīmus	eāmus	ferāmus	fīāmus
sītis	possītis	velītis	nōlītis	mālītis	eātis	ferātis	fīātis
sint	possint	velint	nōlint	mālīnt	eant	ferant	fīant

The remaining subjunctive tenses are formed regularly. Also note that the verbs in this list have no passive voice except for **ferō**, and its passive voice is formed regularly.

II. NOUNS (*Nōmina*) (W2–4,7,14,20,22, etc.)

QUID EST? A noun (*nōmen name*) “names” or identifies a person, place, or thing, either generally, **poēta poet**, **urbs city**, **liber book** (so called “common nouns”), or specifically, **Vergilius Vergil**, **Rōma Rome**, **Aenēis Aeneid** (“proper nouns”). Nouns may also be categorized as “abstract” (**libertās freedom**) or “concrete” (**iānuā door**).

DECLENSION (dēclīnātiō): Nouns are “declined”; a listing of the forms, or “cases,” of a specific noun is its “declension”; most Latin nouns have six cases, both singular and plural, each used to serve specific functions within a clause (e.g., the “nominative” is commonly employed as subject). Most nouns are regular and are categorized into one or another of 5 declensions, according to their genitive singular case ending, which is always provided as part of a vocabulary entry; the genitive singular ending of 1st declension nouns is **-ae** (e.g., nom. **porta**, gen. **portae**), of 2nd **-ī** (**amicus, amīcī**), of 3rd **-is** (**rēx, rēgis**), of 4th **-ūs** (**fructus, fructūs**), and of 5th **-eī** (**rēs, rei**) or **-ēī** (**diēs, diēī**). Each of the 5 declensions has its own set of singular and plural case endings; to decline any noun, simply add its declension’s endings to its base, which is found by dropping the genitive singular ending. All nouns have “gender”—either masculine, feminine, or neuter—a grammatical concept that only sometimes, not always, corresponds to natural gender; e.g., **puella girl** is feminine, but so also is **porta gate**.

Syntax/Usage

CASE (cāsus) USES: The different cases in Latin are each used for a variety of functions; cf. the English “nominative” pronouns “he,” “she,” “we,” “they,” and “who,” which function as subjects; their

possessives “his,” “her,” “our,” “their,” and “whose”; and the “objective” case forms “him,” “her,” “us,” “them,” and “whom,” which are used as direct and indirect objects and objects of prepositions. Wheelock introduces the following case uses in his 40 chapters, as indicated below; a few additional uses are defined in his “Supplementary Syntax,” and you will encounter some others in intermediate and advanced readings. Most usages below apply to pronouns as well as nouns.

NOMINATIVE (cāsus nōminātivus)

Used most commonly as, or to refer to, the subject of a finite verb.

SUBJECT (W2): Performs action of verb. **Discipula Latīnam amat**
The student loves Latin.

PREDICATE NOMINATIVE/PREDICATE NOUN (W4): A noun following (occasionally preceding) forms of **sum, esse, to be**, or other “linking” verbs, and referring to the subject. **Vir est poēta** *The man is a poet.*

GENITIVE (genitivus)

Used to modify, describe, or limit another noun; often translated with *of* or possessive *-s*.

POSSESSION (W2): **Fēmina agrōs agricolae laudat** *The woman praises the farmer’s fields.*

WITH CARDINAL NUMERALS (W15): **mīlia** takes a partitive genitive, **decem mīlia virōrum** *10,000 men* (literally, *10 thousands of men*).

DESCRIPTION (W40): a noun-adjective phrase describing another noun, **fēmina magnae sapientiae** *a woman of great wisdom*.

OF THE WHOLE/PARTITIVE (W15): The genitive of a noun/pronoun indicating the whole of some thing or some group, following and modifying a noun designating a part of that whole: **pars urbis** *part of the city*; **nēmō amīcōrum meōrum** *no one (none) of my friends*. Commonly used with such words as **satis**, **nihil**, and **plūs**, where “of” is usually omitted in translation: **satis pecūniae** *enough money*; **nihil temporis** *nothing of time = no time*, **quid cōsiliū** *what plan?* The genitive of the whole is often a substantive adjective: **multum bonī** *much good*; **nihil certī** *nothing certain*; **quid novī** *what (is) new*.

DATIVE (datīvus)

Indicates a person or thing indirectly affected by action of the verb; often translated with *to/for*.

INDIRECT OBJECT (W2): **Puer puellae rosās dat** *The boy gives roses to the girl (gives the girl roses)*.

AGENT (W24): agent of a passive periphrastic, **Pāx ducī petenda est** *Peace should be sought by the leader (the leader should seek peace)*.

WITH ADJECTIVES (W35): Certain adjectives indicating relationship (and often followed by “to” in English) take the dative. **Similis mātři** *similar to her mother*; **vir amīcus aliīs** *a man friendly to others*; **pār deō** *equal to a god*; **nōbīs fidēlis**, *loyal to us*.

WITH SPECIAL VERBS (W35): Several intransitive verbs, usually translated as if transitive, take a dative “object”; among the commonest of these verbs are: **crēdō** *trust (in), believe (tibi crēdit he trusts you)*; **ignōscō** *grant pardon to, forgive (virīs ignōscis you forgive the men)*; **imperō** *give orders to, command (militibus imperāvit he commanded the soldiers)*; **noceō** *be injurious to, harm*; **nūbō** *be married to, marry*; **parcō** *be lenient toward, spare*; **parēō** *be obedient to, obey*; **persuadeō** *be persuasive to, persuade*; **placeō** *be pleasing to, please*; **serviō** *be a slave to, serve*; **studeō** *be eager for, study*.

WITH COMPOUNDS (W35): A similar dative usage occurs with some (NOT all) verbs compounded with **ad**, **ante**, **con-** (= **cum**), **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **post**, **prae**, **prō**, **sub**, **super**, and occasionally **circum** and **re-**; often the dative noun/pronoun functions essentially as object of the prepositional prefix. **Patrī obsequitur** *He obeys his father*. **Amīcīs adsum** *I support (am at the side of = stand by) my friends*. **Aliīs praestant** *They surpass (stand before) the others*. If the base verb is itself transitive, the compound can sometimes take an accusative, as object of that root verb, as well as a dative: **Avārus pecūniā amīcitiae praeposuit** *The greedy man put money before (preferred money to) friendship*.

REFERENCE/INTEREST (W38): indicates a person (or thing) to whom some statement refers, or from whose perspective it is true, or to whom it is of special interest; sometimes translate with *to/for*, but often some more elaborate phrase is required. **Claudia est sapiēns multis** *To (in the view of) many people Claudia is wise*. **Liber mihi numquam erit** *He will never be free, as I see it*. **Nūllius culpaē mihi cōnsciū sum** *In my own heart, I am aware of no fault*.

ACCUSATIVE (accūsātīvus)

Most often indicates person or thing directly affected by action of verb, as the verb’s direct object or object of a preposition in a prepositional phrase that modifies the verb.

DIRECT OBJECT (W2): object of the action of a transitive verb, **Discipulus Latīnam amat** *The student loves Latin*.

OBJECT OF PREPOSITION (W2): several prepositions take an accusative object; the commonest are listed below under Prepositions. **Per agrōs currēbat** *He was running through the fields*. **Propter amīcitiā beātī erant** *They were happy because of their friendship*.

SUBJECT OF INDIRECT STATEMENT (W25): **Cōgitant eam esse discipulam bonam** *They consider her to be a good student*. **Dixērunt Cicerōnem epistulam scrīpsisse** *They said that Cicero had written the letter*.

PLACE TO WHICH (W37): The accusative was used with the prepositions **ad**, **in**, and **sub** to indicate the direction of a verb of motion: **Ad iānuam ambulat** *She is walking to(ward) the door*. **In illam urbem ibit** *He will go into that city*. **Sub hastam hostis occidit** *He fell under the enemy’s spear*. No preposition is used with the names of cities, towns, small islands, or **domus**, **humus**, and **rūs**: **Domum cucurrit** *She ran home*. **Rūrem revenit** *He is returning to the country*. **Humum cecidit** *He fell to the ground*.

DURATION OF TIME (W37): a noun indicating how long a period of time an action occurs; no preposition is employed in Latin, but in English *for* is sometimes used; the construction was commonly used with **nātus** to indicate a person’s age. **Multōs annōs vīxit** *She lived (for) many years*. **In casā paucās hōrās manēbit** *He will remain in the house (for) a few hours*. **Quīnque et vīginti annōs nātus, imperātor factus est** *At the age of 25 (literally, having been born for 25 years), he became commander*.

ABLATIVE (ablātīvus)

Adverbial in function, ablative nouns and pronouns commonly modify or limit the verb, very often as object of a preposition; frequently translated with *by, with, from, in, on, at*. (See summary, W22).

OBJECT OF PREPOSITION (W2): numerous prepositions take an ablative object; the commonest are listed below in the section on Prepositions. **Sine periculō** *without risk*; **prō amīcīs** *on behalf of friends*; **prae casā** *in front of the house*.

MEANS/INSTRUMENT (W14): a noun indicating the means or instrument by which an action is accomplished; no preposition is used in Latin, but in English *by* or *with* must be supplied. **Litterās manū scrīpsit** *She wrote the letter by hand*. **Id oculis meis vīdī** *I saw it with my own eyes*.

ACCOMPANIMENT (W14): a noun/pronoun with the preposition **cum** indicating the person or animal with whom (in whose “company”) an action is performed. **Cum amīcīs vēnērunt** *They came with friends*. **Cum canibus ambulat** *They are walking with their dogs*. **Eum tēcum vīdī** *I saw him with you*.

MANNER (W14): indicates manner in which an action is performed; requires **cum** unless noun is modified by an adjective; **cum**, if used when there is an adjective, is often positioned between adjective and noun. **Cum celeritatē labōrāvit** *He worked with haste*. **Magnā virtutē pugnāverunt** *They fought with great courage*. **Librum maximā cum cūrā scrīpsit** *She wrote the book with the utmost care*.

WITH CARDINAL NUMERALS/PARTITIVE (W15): used with **dē** or **ē/ex**, translated as *of*, after cardinal numerals or **quīdam** to indicate a certain number of persons/things from a whole group. **Trēs ex amīcīs meis** *three of my friends*; **centum dē virīs** *100 of the men*; **quīdam ex eīs** *a certain one of them*.

TIME WHEN/WITHIN WHICH (W15,37): a noun indicating the time when, or within which, an action occurs; no preposition is used in Latin, but in translating *at, on, in, or within*, depending on English idiom, must usually be supplied. **Eō tempore id fēcit** *He did this at that time*. **Eōdem diē vēnērunt** *They came (on) the same day*. **Paucīs hōrīs revenient** *They will return in/within a few hours*. **Aestātē lūdēbant** *They used to play in the summer*.

AGENT (W18): a noun/pronoun indicating the PERSON by whom an action is performed (cf. ablative of MEANS, for the THING by which an action is accomplished); requires the preposition **ā/ab** *by*, common with passive voice. **Caesar ab amīcīs monēbātur** *Caesar was warned by his friends*. **Patria ā cīvibus cōnservābitur** *The country will be saved by its citizens*.

SEPARATION (W20): indicates separation (not movement) from something; **ab**, **dē**, **ex** sometimes used; regular with the verbs **careō**, **prohibeō**, **liberō**. **Hostēs ab urbe prohibuit** *He kept the enemy from the city*. **Eōs timōre liberāvit** *She freed them from fear*. **Pecūniā carent** *They lack money*.

PLACE FROM WHICH (W20,37): A noun with **ab**, **dē**, or **ex** and a verb of motion, indicating the place from which someone or something is moving; no preposition is used with the names of cities, towns, small islands, or **domus**, **humus**, and **rūs**. *Ā patriā nāvīgant* They are sailing from their country. *Flūmen dē montibꝯ flūxit* The river flowed down from the mountains. *Ex agrīs venient* They will come out of the fields. *Rōmā discēdimꝯ* We are departing from Rome. *Humī surrēxit* She got up from the ground.

PLACE WHERE (W22,37): A noun with **in** (in/on) or **sub** (under) indicating the place where an action occurs (NOT used with the names of cities, towns, small islands, or **domus**, **humus**, and **rūs**, for which the LOCATIVE case was employed instead). *In magnā casā vivunt* They live in a large house. *Nāvis sub aquā fuit* The ship was under water.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE (W24): see above under Participles.

COMPARISON (W26): An ablative noun/pronoun following a comparative degree adjective and compared with another noun/pronoun in the nominative or accusative case (used instead of a comparative + **quam**); translated with *than*. *Nēmō fuit clārior Cicerōne* No one was more famous than Cicero. *Vidī paucās feliōrēs mātrem tuā* I have seen few women happier than your mother.

WITH SPECIAL DEPONENTS (W34): The ablative of means, translated as if a direct object, was used with the deponent verbs **fruor**, **fungor**, **potior**, **ūtor**, and **vēscor**. *Magnīs divitiīs potitur* She possesses great wealth. *Cibō fruētur* He will enjoy the food. *Opibus sapienter ūsus est* He used his resources wisely.

DESCRIPTION (W40): a noun-adjective phrase describing another noun; like the genitive of description, except the ablative usage was especially common in describing physical (vs. mental) traits. *Miles firmā manū* the soldier with the strong hand; *fēmina oculis bellis* a woman with lovely eyes.

VOCATIVE (vocātivus, W2)

Used for “direct address,” i.e., in addressing/calling out to (**vocāre** to call) a person or thing directly; identical to nominative, except for 2nd

declension **-us** and **-ius** nouns/adjectives, which end in **-e** and **-ī** respectively, and a few irregular words (e.g., **meus** → vocative **mī**; **deus** → sg. voc. **deus**, pl. voc. **dī**); often with imperatives and with interjection **Quid facere dēbeō, magistra?** What should I do, teacher? **Iuvā mē, Ō mī amice!** Help me, (O) my friend! **Monē virum, amābō tē, Iūli** Advise the man, please, Julius.

LOCATIVE (locātivus, W37)

Used only to indicate location of action (PLACE WHERE) and only with the nouns **domus**, **humus**, and **rūs**, and the names of cities, towns, and small islands; translated with *at*, *in*, or *on*; for 1st/2nd declension singular nouns form is identical to genitive (**Rōmae** at/in Rome, **humī** on the ground, **domī** at home), for other nouns it is usually identical to the ablative (**Athēnīs** at/in Athens, **Carthāgine** at/in Carthage); for **rūs** there are alternate forms **rūre** and **rūrī**, in the country. **Ephesō vivēbat** He was living in Ephesus.

ALL CASES

APPOSITION (W3): An appositive (**ad + pōnere** to set next to) is a noun/pronoun positioned after another noun/pronoun and providing information about it; the words in apposition must agree in case, and usually do in number and case; appositives are often set off by commas. **Gāium, filium meum, in agrō videō** I see Gaius, my son, in the field. **Iūlia, uxor mea, mihi librum dedit** Julia, my wife, gave me the book.

NOUN (etc.) WORD ORDER (W3): Word order is considerably freer in Latin than English, but is not random or arbitrary. The standard order for a transitive Latin sentence is SOV, subject-object-verb (**Agricola fēminam laudat** The farmer praises the woman: compare the standard English order, which is SVO); for a sentence containing an indirect object and an adverb modifying the verb, a frequent pattern, the commonest order is SIOAV (**Pater filiō dōnum herī mīsīt** The father sent his son a gift yesterday). Like adjectives (see below), genitive nouns modify other nouns and usually follow them (**Discipula librōs magistrī amat** The student loves the teacher's books.). Prepositional phrases often precede the verb or other modified word (**Auctor librum cum cūrā scribit** The author is writing the book with care.).

Noun Declensions

	1 st	2 nd			3 rd		3 rd (I-Stems)				
	porta, -ae f., gate	amīcus, -ī m., friend	puer, -ī m., boy	ager, agrī m., field	dōnum, -ī n., gift	rēx, rēgis m., king	corpus, -oris n., body	cīvis, -is m., citizen	urbs, -is f., city	mare, -is, n., sea	*vīs, vīs, f., force; pl. strength
Sg.											
N.	porta	amīcus	puer	ager	dōnum	rēx	corpus	cīvis	urbs	mare	vīs
G.	portae	amīcī	puerī	agri	dōnī	rēgis	corporis	cīvis	urbis	maris	(vīs)
D.	portae	amīcō	puerō	agrō	dōnō	rēgī	corporī	cīvī	urbī	marī	(vī)
A.	portam	amīcum	puerum	agrum	dōnum	rēgem	corpus	cīvem	urbem	mare	vīm
Ab.	portā	amīcō	puerō	agrō	dōnō	rēge	corpore	cīve	urbe	marī	vī
Pl.											
N.	portae	amīcī	puerī	agri	dōna	rēgēs	corpora	cīvēs	urbēs	maria	vīrēs
G.	portārum	amīcōrum	puerōrum	agrōrum	dōnōrum	rēgum	corporum	cīvium	urbium	marium	vīrium
D.	portīs	amīcīs	puerīs	agrīs	dōnīs	rēgibus	corporibus	cīvibus	urbibus	maribus	vīribus
A.	portās	amīcōs	puerōs	agrōs	dōna	rēgēs	corpora	cīvēs	urbēs	maria	vīrēs
Ab.	portīs	amīcīs	puerīs	agrīs	dōnīs	rēgibus	corporibus	cīvibus	urbibus	maribus	vīribus

	4 th		5 th	
	fructus, -ūs m., fruit	cornū, -ūs n., horn	diēs, -ēī m., day	rēs, -ēī f., thing
Sg.				
N.	fructus	cornū	diēs	rēs
G.	fructūs	cornūs	diēī	reī
D.	fructuī	cornū	diēī	reī
A.	fructum	cornū	diem	rem
Ab.	fructū	cornū	diē	rē
Pl.				
N.	fructūs	cornua	diēs	rēs
G.	fructuum	cornuum	diērum	rērum
D.	fructibus	cornibus	diēbus	rēbus
A.	fructūs	cornua	diēs	rēs
Ab.	fructibus	cornibus	diēbus	rēbus

SOME COMMON NOUN SUFFIXES (Wheelock “Supplementary Syntax”):

- Based on verb's perfect participle and denoting the agent/performer of an action (**-tor** or **-sor**, m.; **-trix**, f.): **victor**, **-tōris** conqueror; **scriptor** writer; **lector/lectrix**, **-trix** reader; **amātor** lover
- Based on verb's root and denoting action or result of action (**-or**, **-ium**, **-iō**): **amor**, **-mōris** love, **timor** fear; **studium**, **-ī** eagerness; **imperium** power; **admonitiō**, **-iōnis** warning; **laudatiō** praising
- Denoting quality, state, or condition (**-ia**, **-tia**, **-tas**, **-tūdō**): **victōria**, **-ae** victory; **iniūria** injury; **iūstitia** justice; **scientia** science; **libertās**, **-tātis** liberty; **gravitās** gravity; **altitūdō**, **-dinis** altitude

SOME ADDITIONAL CASE USES (Wheelock “Supplementary Syntax”):

GENITIVE OF MATERIAL: indicates material something is made of: **poculum aurī** cup of gold.
OBJECTIVE GENITIVE: modifies noun with verbal meaning and used as object of verbal idea: **amor laudis** love of praise; **cupiditās pecūniae** desire off/for money; **metus mortis** fear of death
DATIVE OF POSSESSION: with **sum**: **Liber est mihi** There is a book to me = I have a book.
ABLATIVE OF RESPECT/SPECIFICATION: indicates respect in which something is true: **Linguae differunt** They differ in language. **praestantior nobilitate** more outstanding in nobility.
ABLATIVE OF CAUSE: indicates a cause or reason: **Vir metū delīrat** The man is insane with fear.

III. PRONOUNS (*Prōnōmina*)

QUID EST? A pronoun is used “in place of a noun” (**prō** + **nōmen**) and, less specifically than a noun, refers to a person, place, or thing; like nouns and adjectives, pronouns are declined, though their forms typically differ from the noun/adjective declensions. Word order follows the pattern of nouns; case uses generally also follow the rules for nouns, with the exceptions specified below.

DEMONSTRATIVES AND INTENSIVES (W9,11,13)

QUAE SUNT? What are they? **DEMONSTRATIVES** “point out” (**dēmōnstrāre**) specific persons or things (cf. Eng. *this/these, that/those*); **INTENSIVES** “intensify” or emphasize a reference to a person or thing (*I myself, Caesar himself*). Both function as adjectives when modifying nouns, and as pronouns when used alone. **Hic/haec/hoc** points to someone/something near the speaker (**hic** *this man*, i.e., the man here, near me: the adverb **hic** *here* is related), and can also mean *the latter*; **iste/ista/istud** indicates something close to the person spoken to (**ista** *those things [of yours]*), though it sometimes has a pejorative connotation (**iste** *that [despicable] man*); **ille/illa/illud** points to a person or thing distant (in space or time) from the speaker and the person spoken to (**illārum** *of those women*, i.e., the women over there), though it can also refer to someone well-known (**illa** *that/the famous woman*; **Cicerōnem illum** *that famous Cicero*) and can also mean *the former*. **Is/ea/id**, used also as a personal pronoun (*he/she/it*, see below), serves as a weak demonstrative (= *this* or *that*), especially when functioning as an adjective preceding and modifying a noun (**is dux** *this/that leader*; **cum eīs animalibus** *with these/those animals*). Forms of **hic** and **ille** not following the pattern of **magnus**, **-a**, **-um** are underlined in the chart below. **Idem/eadem/idem**, *the same (man/woman/thing)*, is a compound of **is** + the intensifying suffix **-dem**; forms with some irregularity in the base form of **is** are underlined. Case uses are the same as for nouns.

The **INTENSIVE ipse, -a, -um** (*-self, the very*) follows the declensional pattern of **ille**, except in the neuter nominative and accusative singular; it has all the possible translations needed to modify 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person words (**ego ipse** *I myself*; **tū ipse** or, if addressing a woman, **ipsa** *you yourself*; **amicō ipsī** *for the friend himself*; **Cicerōnis ipsius** *of Cicero himself*; **nāvēs ipsae** *the very ships*).

PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (W11,13)

QUAE SUNT? **PERSONAL PRONOUNS** are the most basic pronouns, simply designating some person, from the speaker’s point of view: 1st person = the speaker, **ego/nōs**, *I/me/myself, we/us/ourselves*; 2nd = person spoken to, **tū/vōs**, *you/yourself*; 3rd = person spoken about, **is/ea/id**, *he/his/him, she/her, it/its, they/their/them*. Forms of the 1st/2nd person pronouns are irregular, but similar to one another; for forms of **is/ea/id** (also used as a demonstrative), see above under Demonstratives.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS occur in a sentence’s predicate and “reflect,” i.e., are the same person/thing as, the subject; since they must refer to the subject, they cannot BE the subject and so lack a nominative. Other than lacking a nominative, the 1st and 2nd person reflexives are identical to personal pronouns (**Mē videt** *she sees me*. **Mē in speculō videō** *I see myself in the mirror*). The 3rd person reflexive, however, is unique and has only the four forms seen in the chart below, for both singular and plural.

Demonstrative Pronoun hic, haec, hoc – <i>this, these, the latter</i>				Demonstrative Pronoun ille, illa, illud – <i>that, those, the former, the famous</i>			Demonstrative Pronoun īdem, eadem, idem – <i>the same</i>		
Sg.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	<u>hic</u>	<u>haec</u>	<u>hoc</u>	<u>ille</u>	illa	<u>illud</u>	<u>īdem</u>	eadem	idem
G.	<u>huius</u>	<u>huius</u>	<u>huius</u>	<u>illius</u>	<u>illius</u>	<u>illius</u>	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
D.	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>illī</u>	<u>illī</u>	<u>illī</u>	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
A.	<u>hunc</u>	<u>hanc</u>	<u>hoc</u>	illum	illam	<u>illud</u>	<u>eundem</u>	<u>eandem</u>	idem
Ab.	<u>hōc</u>	<u>hāc</u>	<u>hōc</u>	illō	illā	illō	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Pl.									
N.	hī	hae	<u>haec</u>	illī	illae	illa	eīdem, īdem	eaedem	eadem
G.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum	<u>eōrundem</u>	<u>eārundem</u>	<u>eōrundem</u>
D.	hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem
A.	hōs	hās	<u>haec</u>	illōs	illās	illa	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
Ab.	hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

Demonstrative and 3 rd Personal Pronoun is, ea, id – <i>this, that, he, she, it</i>				1 st and 2 nd Personal Pronouns ego – <i>I</i> ; nōs – <i>we</i> tū – <i>you</i> (sg.); vōs – <i>you</i> (pl.)		Reflexive Pronoun suī – <i>himself, herself, itself</i>	Intensive Pronoun ipse, ipsa, ipsum – <i>myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>		
Sg.	M.	F.	N.				M.	F.	N.
N.	is	ea	id	ego	tū	---	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
G.	eius	eius	eius	meī	tuī	suī	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus
D.	eī	eī	eī	mihi	tibi	sibi	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
A.	eum	eam	id	mē	Tē	sē	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Ab.	eō	eā	eō	mē	Tē	sē	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō
Pl.									
N.	eī, īī	eae	ea	nōs	vōs	---	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
G.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum	nostrum, nostrī	vestrum, vestrī	suī	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
D.	eīs	eīs	eīs	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
A.	eōs	eās	ea	nōs	vōs	sē	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Ab.	eīs	eīs	eīs	nōbīs	vōbīs	sē	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

Iste, ista, istud, *that (near you), that of yours, such*, follows the declension of **ille**: *nom. iste, ista, istud; gen. istius, istius, istius; dat. istī, istī, istī*, etc. The 1st and 2nd personal pronouns also function as reflexives (except in the nominative case).

Syntax/Usage

CASE USES: The same as for nouns, with the following exceptions: The nominative personal pronoun was used as a subject only for emphasis, otherwise the subject is expressed in the verb ending: **Latīnam amō** *I love Latin!* but **Ego eis pecūniam dabō; quid tū dabis?** *I will give them money; what will YOU give (them)?* Genitives of **ego/nōs/tū/vōs** were NOT used for possession, for which the adjectives **meus, -a, -um; tuus, -a, -um; noster, -tra, -trum; vester, -tra, -trum** were employed instead (English is comparable: *my book*, not *the book of me*); the genitives were used for other constructions such as objective genitives (a common use of the forms **nostrī/estrī**) and partitive genitive (for which the forms **nostrum/estrī** were employed). Genitives of **is/ea/id**, however, were commonly used for possession: **eius** *his/her/its*, **eōrum/eārum** *their*. The 3rd person reflexive, in translation, must reflect the number and gender of the subject: **Puella sē in speculō vidit** *The girl saw HERself in the mirror*. **Puer sē in speculō vidit** *The boy saw HIMself in the mirror*. **Puella et puer sē in speculō vidērunt** *The boy and girl saw THEMSELVES in the mirror*.

PRONOUN WORD ORDER: Same as nouns, except **cum** was often suffixed: **mēcum, nōbiscum, tēcum, vōbiscum, quōcum, quibuscum, sēcum**.

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES (W17,19)

QUAE SUNT? The RELATIVE PRONOUN (**quī, quae, quod, who/whom/which/that**) introduces a subordinate clause and refers back to and describes someone/something in the main clause called its “antecedent.” The relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in number and gender, since they are the same person(s)/thing(s), but its case is determined by its use in its own clause. E.g., **Lingua quam amāmus est Latīna** *The language which/that we love is Latin*; here **quam** is feminine singular to agree with its antecedent **lingua**, and accusative as the direct object of its clause.

The INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN (**quis, quid, who? whom? whose? what?**) introduces either a main or a subordinate clause and asks for the identity of a person or thing: **Quem amās? Whom do you love? Quid legis? What are you reading?**

The INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE (**quī [man]? quid [thing]?**) similarly introduces a clause and asks for more SPECIFIC information about something: **Quam fēminam amās? Which woman do you love? Quem librum legis? What book are you reading?** Identical in form to the relative pronoun, but the relative PROVIDES information, whereas the interrogative ASKS for information. Compare: Interrogative pronoun, **Quid legis? What are you reading?** Interrogative adjective, **Quem librum legis? What book are you reading?** Relative pronoun, **Ecce, hic est liber quem legō** *Look, this is the book that I am reading*.

Relative Pronoun*				Interrogative Pronoun		Interrogative Adjective* quī, quae, quod – what? which? what kind of?			
quī, quae, quod – who, which, that				quis? quid? – who? what?					
Sg.	M.	F.	N.	M. & F.		N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	quī	quae	quod	quīs		quid	quī	quae	quod
G.	cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius		cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius
D.	cui	cui	cui	cui		cui	cui	cui	cui
A.	quem	quam	quod	quem		quid	quem	quam	quod
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quō		quō	quō	quā	quō
Pl.				M.	F.				
N.	quī	quae	quae	quī	quae	quae	quī	quae	quae
G.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum	quōrum	quārum	quōrum	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus
A.	quōs	quās	quōs	quōs	quās	quōs	quōs	quās	quōs
Ab.	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus

*Notice that the relative pronoun and interrogative adjective have identical forms.

IV. ADJECTIVES (*Adiectīva*) (W2–4,16,26–27)

QUID EST? An adjective (**adiectīvum** *set next to, added*) “adds” information about, or “modifies,” a noun or pronoun; e.g., **magna porta** *the large gate*, **rēx potēns** *the powerful king*; **Amīcus tuus est bonus** *Your friend is good*.

DECLENSION/AGREEMENT: Adjectives have either 1st/2nd or 3rd declension endings, e.g., **magnus, magna, magnum** and **ācer, ācris, ācre**; a small group of 1st/2nd declension adjectives have the irregular genitive ending **-tus** and dative ending **-ī** in all genders; 3rd declension adjectives are classified according to the number of different nominative endings used to differentiate gender, i.e., adjectives “of three endings” (**-er** adjectives like **ācer** m., **ācris** f., **ācre** n.), “of two endings” (**-is** forms like **fortis** m./f., **forte** n.), or “of one ending” (with nominatives in **-x/-ns** like **fēlix/potēns** m./f./n.). The demonstratives **hic, iste, ille, is**, and **īdem**, can function as adjectives; their unique forms are presented below in the “Pronoun” section. Like nouns, adjectives have number, gender, and case, and an adjective must “agree” with the noun it modifies in all three respects (though not necessarily in the spelling of its endings; e.g., **fēmina bona** *the good woman*; **carmen novum** *the new poem*).

Syntax/Usage

BASIC USES: There are four common adjective uses: (a) “attributive,” a simple modifier, usually following the modified noun, **virī fortēs** *the brave men*; (b) “predicate nominative,” following a form of **sum** or another linking verb, **Virī sunt fortēs** *The men are brave*. (c) “substantive,” adjective used in place of a noun, **Fortūna fortēs adiuvat** *Fortune helps the brave (men)*. (d) “objective complement,” describing the effect of the verb’s action on its direct object, **Virtūs fecit virōs fortēs** *Virtue made the men brave* (cf. “he painted the house red,” quite different from “he painted the red house”). A few adjectives with unique forms and functions (demonstrative, intensive, and interrogative) are discussed below in the section on Pronouns. **Quam** following a comparative means *than* and takes the same case for both words being compared: **Cōnsilia tua sunt clārīora quam lūx** (**cōnsilia/lūx** both nominative) *Your plans are clearer than light*. When the first element to be compared was nominative or accusative, **quam** was often omitted and the second element followed in the ablative (see “ablative of comparison” under Noun case uses above): **Cōnsilia tua sunt clārīora lūce**. **Quam** before a superlative indicates the highest possible degree of the quality: **vir quam iūcundissimus** *a man as pleasant as possible/the pleasantest possible man*.

ADJECTIVE WORD ORDER: An attributive adjective usually follows the noun it modifies, except the following, which often precede: (a) those indicating size or number; (b) demonstratives, such as **hic** and **ille**; (c) for emphasis or other special effects.

First and Second Declension Adjectives

	Adjectives in <i>-us, -a, -um</i> magnus, magna, magnum			Adjectives in <i>-er, -era, -erum</i> liber, libera, liberum			Adjectives in <i>-er, -ra, -rum</i> pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum		
Sg.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	magn us	magn a	magn um	liber	liber a	liber um	pulcher	pulchr a	pulchr um
G.	magn ī	magn ae	magn ī	liber ī	liber ae	liber ī	pulchr ī	pulchr ae	pulchr ī
D.	magn ō	magn ae	magn ō	liber ō	liber ae	liber ō	pulchr ō	pulchr ae	pulchr ō
A.	magn um	magn am	magn um	liber um	liber am	liber um	pulchr um	pulchr am	pulchr um
Ab.	magn ō	magn ā	magn ō	liber ō	liber ā	liber ō	pulchr ō	pulchr ā	pulchr ō
Pl.									
N.	magn ī	magn ae	magn a	liber ī	liber ae	liber a	pulchr ī	pulchr ae	pulchr a
G.	magn ōrum	magn ārum	magn ōrum	liber ōrum	liber ārum	liber ōrum	pulchr ōrum	pulchr ārum	pulchr ōrum
D.	magn īs	magn īs	magn īs	liber īs	liber īs	liber īs	pulchr īs	pulchr īs	pulchr īs
A.	magn ōs	magn ās	magn a	liber ōs	liber ās	liber a	pulchr ōs	pulchr ās	pulchr a
Ab.	magn īs	magn īs	magn īs	liber īs	liber īs	liber īs	pulchr īs	pulchr īs	pulchr īs

Third Declension Adjectives

One Ending potēns			Two Endings fortis, forte		Three Endings ācer, ācris, ācre			Comparatives fortior, fortius	
Sg.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	
N.	potēns	potēns	fortis	forte	ācer	ācris	ācre	fortior	fortius
G.	potentis		fortis			ācris		fortiōris	
D.	potenti		forti			ācrī		fortiōrī	
A.	potentem	potēns	fortem	forte	ācerem	ācre	fortiōrem	fortius	
Ab.	potenti		forti			ācrī		fortiōre	
Pl.									
N.	potentēs	potentia	fortēs	fortia	ācrēs	ācria	fortiōrēs	fortiōra	
G.	potentium		fortium			ācrium	fortiōrum		
D.	potentibus		fortibus			ācribus	fortiōribus		
A.	potentēs	potentia	fortēs	fortia	ācrēs	ācria	fortiōrēs	fortiōra	
Ab.	potentibus		fortibus			ācribus	fortiōribus		

COMPARISON (W26–27): Latin adjectives have comparative and superlative degree, as in English (*wiser, wisest*). The comparative, used to compare a person or thing with ONE other, is a 3rd declension adjective usually formed by adding **-ior** (m./f.), **-ius** (n.), **-iōris** to the base of the basic, positive degree form, with the following possible translations: **cārus, -a, -um** → **cārior, cārius** *dearer/more dear* (in comparison with another), *rather dear* (in comparison to what is usual), *too dear* (in comparison to what is desirable). The superlative, which compares someone or something with TWO or more others, is a 1st/2nd declension adjective usually formed by adding **-issimus, -a, -um** to the positive degree base: **cārissimus, -a, -um** *most dear/dearest* (in comparison with others), *very dear* (in comparison with what is either usual or desirable). The six **-ilis** adjectives **facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, gracilis, and humilis**, form superlatives by adding **-limus** to the base; all **-er** adjectives form superlatives by adding **-rimus** to the masculine **-er** positive degree form; and a few other adjectives have irregular comparative and/or superlative forms, as seen in the following chart:

Adjectives

Positive

Regular

longus, **-a, -um** (long)
fortis, **-e** (brave)
fēlix, *gen.* fēlicis (happy)
sapientis, *gen.* sapientis (wise)
facilis, **-e** (easy)
liber, **-era, -erum** (free)
pulcher, **-chra, -chrom** (pretty)
ācer, ācris, ācre (keen)

Irregular

bonus, **-a, -um** (good)
magnus, **-a, -um** (large)
malus, **-a, -um** (bad)
multus, **-a, -um** (much)
parvus, **-a, -um** (small)
(prae, prō)
superus, **-a, -um** (that above)

Comparative

longior, **-ius** (longer)
fortior, **-ius** (braver)
fēlicior, **-ius** (happier)
sapientior, **-ius** (wiser)
facilior, **-ius** (easier)
liberior, **-ius** (more free)
pulchrior, **-ius** (prettier)
ācrior, **-ius** (more keen)

melior, **-ius** (better)
maior, **-ius** (larger)
peior, **-ius** (worse)
---, plūs (more)
minor, minus (smaller)
prior, prius (former)
superior, **-ius** (higher)

Superlative

longissimus, **-a, -um** (longest)
fortissimus, **-a, -um** (bravest)
fēlicissimus, **-a, -um** (happiest)
sapientissimus, **-a, -um** (wisest)
facillimus, **-a, -um** (easiest)
liberrimus, **-a, -um** (most free)
pulcherrimus, **-a, -um** (prettiest)
ācerrimus, **-a, -um** (most keen)

optimus, **-a, -um** (best)
maximus, **-a, -um** (largest)
pessimus, **-a, -um** (worst)
plūrimus, **-a, -um** (most)
minimus, **-a, -um** (smallest)
primus, **-a, -um** (first)
summus, **-a, -um** (highest, furthest)
suprēmus, **-a, -um** (highest, last)

V. ADVERBS (*Adverbia*) (W32)

QUID EST? An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, and is typically positioned before that word (**ad + verbum**). Many have their own peculiar forms (e.g., **cūr, etiam, ita, tam**); others are formed from 1st/2nd declension adjectives by adding **-ē** to the base (**longē** far; **liberē** freely; **pulchrē** beautifully) or from 3rd declension adjectives by adding **-iter** to the base, or **-er** if the base ends in **-nt-** (**fortiter** bravely; **celeriter** quickly; **acriter** fiercely; **fēliciter** happily; **potenter** powerfully; **sapienter** wisely). Like adjectives, many adverbs can be compared; the comparative adverb is usually identical to the neuter of the comparative adjective and the superlative adds **-ē** to the adjective's superlative base: **longius** farther, rather/too far, **longissimē** farthest, very far; **liberius** more/rather/too freely, **liberrimē** most/very freely; **pulchrius, pulcherrimē**; **fortius, fortissimē**; **celerius, celerrimē**; **acrius, acerrimē**; **fēlicius, fēlicissimē**; **sapientius, sapientissimē**. Following are some common adverbs that have irregular comparisons, with the irregular forms in bold:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bene (well)	melius (better)	optimē (best)
magnopere (greatly)	magis (more)	maximē (most, especially)
male (badly)	peius (worse)	pessimē (worst)
multum (much)	plūs (more)	plūrimum (most, very much)
parum (little, not very much)	minus (less)	minimē (least)
(prae, prō)	prius (before, earlier)	prīmum (in the first place); prīmō (first, at first)
diū (a long time)	diūtius (longer)	diūtissimē (very long)

VI. PREPOSITIONS (*Praepositionēs*) (W2)

QUID EST? A preposition (**praepositio** placing before) is usually "positioned before" a noun or pronoun (its "object"), forming with that object a "prepositional phrase" that modifies either a noun (**agricola in agrō est vir bonus** the farmer in the field is a good man—in **agrō** is adjectival, answering the question "which farmer?"), or a verb (**agricola in agrō labōrat** the farmer is working in the field—in **agrō** is adverbial and answers the question "where?"), or some other word in the sentence. Most prepositions govern objects in either the ablative case or the accusative; a few can take both cases but with different shades of meaning.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ABLATIVE: Among the commonest introduced by Wheelock are **ā/ab** (away) from, by (the form **ā** was used only before words beginning with a consonant, **ab** was used before a word beginning with either a vowel or a consonant); **cum** with; **dē** (down) from, about, concerning; **ē/ex** (out) of, from, on account of, (after cardinal numerals) of (**ē** before consonants, **ex** before consonants or vowels); **in** in, on; **prae** in front of, before; **prō** in front of, before, on behalf of, for the sake of, in return for, instead of, for, as; **sine** without; **sub** (with verbs of rest) (up) under, close to.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ACCUSATIVE: **ad** (up) to, toward, ad, near (to); **ante** before; **apud** among, in the presence of, at the house of; **contrā** against; **ergā** toward; **in** into, onto, toward, against; **inter** between, among; **per** through, (with reflexives) by; **post** after, behind; **praeter** besides, except, beyond, past; **propter** on account of, because of; **sub** (with verbs of motion) (up) under, close to, down to; **trāns** across; **ultrā** on the other side of, beyond.

MISCELLANEA: Some prepositions are postpositive (**pecūniae causā** for the sake of money); **cum** is commonly suffixed to personal, reflexive, and relative pronouns (**mēcum, sēcum, quibuscum**). In prepositional phrases containing adjectives, the adjective may precede the preposition (**magnā cum laude** with great praise). Some prepositions also function as adverbs (**ante, ultrā**). Many function, often with some change in spelling, as prefixes (**ā-/ab-, ad-/ac-/af-/al-ante-, circum-, com-[=cum]/col-/con-/cor-, etc.**).

VII. CONJUNCTIONS (*Coniunctionēs*)

QUID EST? A conjunction (**coniunctio** joining together) connects two or more elements, such as two nouns (**filia aut filius** the daughter or the son) or two phrases (**cum fēminis sed sine viris** with the women but without the men) or two clauses (**puer ambulat et amicus currit** the boy is walking and his friend is running); "coordinating" conjunctions connect equivalent elements (**audiunt et discunt** they are listening and learning), while "subordinating" conjunctions introduce a subordinate (dependent) clause and connect it with a main (independent) clause (**quod audiunt, discunt** because they are listening, they are learning).

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS: Among the commonest are **et/atque/ac** and; **et . . . et** both . . . and; **aut** or, **aut . . . aut** either . . . or; **autem** however or moreover; **nec/neque** and not, nor, **nec/neque . . . nec/neque** neither . . . nor; **-que** and (**-que** suffixed to a word usually = **et** before that word or phrase: **puella puerque** = **puella et puer**); **sed/at** but; **-ve** or (**-ve** suffixed to a word = **aut/vel** before that word/phrase); **sive** or **seu** or (originally or if); **sive/seu . . . sive/seu** either . . . or; **tamen** nevertheless, yet; **vel** or (an optional alternative), **vel . . . vel** either . . . or.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS: Very common are **cum** when, since, although; **dum** while, as long as; **dummodo** provided (that); **enim** for; **etsi** even if, although; **igitur** therefore; **nam** for; **nē** (in order/so) that . . . not, in order not to; **nisi** if . . . not, unless; **quod** because; **quoniam** since; **sī** if; **ut** (+ subjunctive) (so/in order) that, (so as, in order) to, (+ indicative) (just) as, when; **utrum . . . an** whether . . . or.

VIII. INTERJECTIONS (*Interiectionēs*)

QUID EST? An interjection (**interiectio** throwing into) is an exclamatory word "thrown/interjected into," and loosely connected with, a sentence and expressing some, generally strong emotion. Wheelock formally introduces three: **heu** alas! **Ō** o(h)! and **vae** alas, woe (to + acc. or dat.)! Some others are: **ecce** behold, look! **euge** well done, great! **Hercle** by Hercules, by god! **Iove** by Jove! **hui** whee, wow! **prō pudor** for shame!

WHEELOCK'S LATIN IS BETTER THAN EVER! *Wheelock's Latin*, 6th Edition, Revised: a comprehensive introductory course, based on ancient authors, with self-tutorial exercises and key, extensive vocabularies and supplementary readings, numerous illustrations and maps, online audio and Teacher's Guide, in paperback and hardcover. Also available: *Workbook for Wheelock's Latin* and the intermediate textbook *Wheelock's Latin Reader*. HarperCollins Publishers, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022; www.harpercollins.com and www.wheelockslatin.com.



Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.

1000 Brown St., Wauconda, IL 60084

(847) 526-4344 • Fax: (847) 526-2867

www.BOLCHAZY.com

ISBN 978-0-86516-666-0



9 780865 166660

Participle Chart

	Verb (1 st 3 principle parts)	Perfect Passive Participle (=4 th principle part)	Present, Active, Participle (follows 3 rd decl. endings)	Future, Active, Participle	Future, Passive, Participle (a "Gerund", a verbal noun)
1 st Conjugation	Amō, amāre, amāvī, ...	... amātus, -a, -um (uses "participial stem"—this is the fourth principal part of these verbs)	Amāns, amāntis (uses present stem + ns, ntis)	Amātūrus, -a, -um (uses "participial stem"—a "future version" of the 4 th princ. part—turus, tura, turum)	Amandus, -a, -um (uses present stem +ndus, nda, ndum)
2 nd Conjugation	Monēō, monēre, monuī ...	... monitus, -a, -um	Monēns, monēntis	Monitūrus, -a, -um	Monendus, -a, -um
3 rd Conjugation	Dūcō, dūcere, duxī ...	... ductus, -a, -um	Dūcēns, ducēntis	Ductūrus, -a, -um	Dūcendus, -a, -um
3 rd -io Conjugation	Capiō, capere, cepī ...	... captus, -a, -um	Capiēns, capiēntis	Captūrus, -a, -um	Capiendus, -a, -um
4 th Conjugation	Audiō, audire, audīvī ...	... audītus, -a, -um	Audiēns, audientis	Auditūrus, -a, -um	Audiendus, -a, -um
Translation (Amō)		"having been loved" "loved"	"loving"	"going to love" "to be about to love" "about to love"	"to be loved" "(about) to be loved"

Participle: a verbal *adjective* (can function substantively="amans"—
"the one loving")

Gerund: a verbal *noun*

Pres. Act. Ptple. (follows 3 rd declension)			
M/F (sing.)	Neut. (sing.)	M/F (plural)	Neut. (plural)
Amāns	Amāns	Amāntēs	Amāntia
Amāntis	Amāntis	Amāntium	Amāntium
Amāntī	Amāntī	Amāntibus	Amāntibus
Amāntem	Amāns	Amāntēs	Amāntia
Amāntū, Amānte	Amāntū, Amānte	Amāntibus	Amāntibus