

**Latin 7: Ch. 1-14 Review**

March 23-27

*Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day*

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, March 23	1. Decline a 1 <sup>st</sup> declension noun and adjective pair. 2. Conjugate <i>sum</i> & <i>possum</i> in the present tense. 3. Depict the meaning of a sentence.	2-4
Tuesday, March 24	1. Decline a 2 <sup>nd</sup> declension noun. 2. Conjugate <i>sum</i> & <i>possum</i> in the imperfect tense. 3. Answer comprehension questions.	4-6
Wednesday, March 25	1. Decline a 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension noun. 2. Conjugate <i>sum</i> & <i>possum</i> in the future tense. 3. Correct a Latin translation of an English sentence.	6-8
Thursday, March 26	1. Match nouns with their respective adjectives. 2. Complete a verb synopsis.	8-9
Friday, March 27	1. Complete a review quiz: A) Complete a verb synopsis. B) Verify a Latin translation of an English sentence.	11

### **Additional Notes:**

Salvēte discipulī dicipulaeque!

We hope that you all are doing well and are finding time to be explorative and creative during this time away.

We will take this week to review nouns, adjectives, and verbs before we move into new material. You will be completing review work from Monday through Thursday and taking a quiz on Friday. If you have notes from this year or your textbook, you are welcome to use those materials on the homework, but not on the quiz. You can use previous days' assignments to help you with the current day's, e.g. use the work for Monday to help you with Tuesday's. If you are struggling to recall vocabulary and do not have access to your textbook or flashcards, use Perseus, an online dictionary. But please seek permission from your parents first to use it, and then you may go to:

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/resolveform?type=exact&lookup=salve&lang=la>. Once at the webpage, simply type the word in the search box to the right.

Attached to the packet is Appendix C from the textbook, which contains all of the grammar forms. Please make use of them when in *dire need of help* or if *checking* answers, just as in mathematics.

Parents, please, please do not hesitate to reach out via email as questions arise! We look forward to hearing from and seeing you all again. *Valete et manūs lavāte!* (Be well and wash your hands!) ☺

Yours,

Mr. Kile, Mr. Hunt, and Miss Villanueva

**Academic Honesty**

I certify that I completed this assignment  
independently in accordance with the GHNO  
Academy Honor Code.

*Student signature:*

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I certify that my student completed this  
assignment independently in accordance with  
the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

*Parent signature:*

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**Monday, March 23<sup>rd</sup>**

Grammar Review: 1<sup>st</sup> Declension Nouns and Adjectives, *Sum & Possum* in the present tense, Sentence Translation

I. Nouns and Adjectives: 1<sup>st</sup> Declension

1<sup>st</sup> Declension nouns and adjectives are declined using the stem of the noun and the 1<sup>st</sup> declension endings, i.e. -a, -ae, -ae, -am, -ā, -ae, -ārum, -īs, -ās, -īs. Remember adjectives must match the nouns they modify in *gender, number, and case!* ☺

e.g. *luna, lunae, f.* – moon, *candidus, candida, candidum* – bright, radiant

	<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>nominative</b>	<i>luna candida</i>	<i>lunae candidae</i>
<b>genitive</b>	<i>lunae candidae</i>	<i>lunārum candidārum</i>
<b>dative</b>	<i>lunae candidae</i>	<i>lunīs candidīs</i>
<b>accusative</b>	<i>lunam candidam</i>	<i>lunās candidās</i>
<b>ablative</b>	<i>lunā candidā</i>	<i>lunīs candidīs</i>
<b>vocative</b>	<i>luna candida</i>	<i>lunae candidae</i>

1. Decline the following noun-adjective pair.

*nebula, nebulae, f.* – cloud

*ater, atra, atrum* – black, dark, gloomy

	singular	plural
<b>nominative</b>	_____	_____
<b>genitive</b>	_____	_____
<b>dative</b>	_____	_____
<b>accusative</b>	_____	_____
<b>ablative</b>	_____	_____
<b>vocative</b>	_____	_____

## II. *Sum & Possum*

*Sum* and *possum* are irregular verbs, meaning their forms do not follow set patterns which the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> conjugations use. Below are the forms for *sum* and *possum* in the present tense.

### *Sum, esse, fui, futurus* – to be

	singular	plural
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	sum (I am)	sumus (we are)
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	es (you are)	estis (y'all are)
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	est (s/he/it is)	sunt (they are)

### *Possum, posse, potui*, – to be able to

	singular	plural
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	possum (I am able to)	possumus (we are able to)
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	potes (you are able to)	potestis (y'all are able to)
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	potest (s/he/it is able to)	possunt (they are able to)

2. Provide the Latin equivalent for the English renderings of *to be* or *to be able to*.  
e.g. We are able to – possumus

- A. I am - \_\_\_\_\_
- B. We are - \_\_\_\_\_
- C. He/she/it is able to - \_\_\_\_\_
- D. You are able to - \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Y'all are - \_\_\_\_\_



III. Sentence Translation

3. Read the sentence below and then draw its meaning in the given box. Unfamiliar vocabulary has been glossed.

Familiae lunam candidam, nebulās multās, et \*stellās, quae sunt in \*caelō, vident.

\*stellae, stellae, f. – star

\*caelum, caeli, n. – sky

**Tuesday, March 24<sup>th</sup>**

Grammar Review: 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension Nouns & Adjectives, Imperfect Tense of *Sum* & *Possum*, Sentence Translation

I. 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension Nouns & Adjectives

2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns and adjectives are declined using the stem of the noun and the declension endings, i.e. –us, –ī, –ō, –um, –ō, –ī, –ōrum, –īs, –ōs, –īs.

**\*NB (Notā benē):** 2<sup>nd</sup> declension *neuter* nouns use almost the same endings as 2<sup>nd</sup> declension *masculine* nouns, except for the nominative, accusative, and vocative, endings! The nom., acc., and voc. singular end in –um, while the plural nom., acc., and voc. end in –a.

e.g. *globus, globī, m.* – round body, sphere; *albus, alba, album* – white

	singular	plural
<b>nominative</b>	globus albus	globī albī
<b>genitive</b>	globī albī	globōrum albōrum
<b>dative</b>	globō albō	globīs albīs
<b>accusative</b>	globum album	globās albōs
<b>ablative</b>	globō albō	globīs albīs
<b>vocative</b>	globe albe	globī albī

1. Decline the following noun-adjective pair.  
*vīcīnus, vīcīnī, m.* – neighbor      *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum* – nice, kind, beautiful

	singular	plural
<b>nominative</b>	_____	_____
<b>genitive</b>	_____	_____
<b>dative</b>	_____	_____
<b>accusative</b>	_____	_____
<b>ablative</b>	_____	_____
<b>vocative</b>	_____	_____

## II. *Sum & Possum*

*Sum* and *possum* are irregular verbs, meaning their forms do not follow set patterns which the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> conjugations use. Below are the forms for *sum* and *possum* in the imperfect tense.

*Sum, esse, fuī, futurus* – to be

	singular	plural
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	eram (I was)	eramus
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	eras (you were)	eratis
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	erat	erant

*Possum, posse, potuī, – to be able to*

	singular	plural
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	poteram (I was able to)	poteramus
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	poteras (you were able to)	poteratis
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	poterat	poterant

2. Provide the Latin equivalent for the English renderings of *to be* or *to be able to*.  
e.g. We are able to – possumus

F. we were able to- \_\_\_\_\_

G. they were - \_\_\_\_\_

H. they were able to - \_\_\_\_\_

I. I was - \_\_\_\_\_

J. they were able to- \_\_\_\_\_

III. Sentence Translation

3. Read the Latin sentence and then answer the following comprehension questions in English.

\*Populī multī, quī in templō magnō erant, \*orābant.

*populus, populī, m.* – people

*magnus, magna, magnum* – large, great

*orō, orāre, orāvī, orātum* – to plead, beg; to pray

A. Where are the *populī multī*? \_\_\_\_\_

B. What were the *populī multī* doing? \_\_\_\_\_

C. What is the singular form of *orābant*? \_\_\_\_\_

**Wednesday, March 25<sup>th</sup>**

Grammar Review: 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension Nouns and Adjectives, Verb Synopsis, Sentence Translation

I. 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension Nouns & Adjectives

3<sup>rd</sup> Declension Adjectives use endings different from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns. Masculine and feminine 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns have the endings: (given nominative), -is, -ī, -em, -e, (same as the nominative), -ēs, -ium, -ibus, -ēs, -ibus, -ēs. 3<sup>rd</sup> declension *neuter* nouns use almost all of the same endings as the masc. and fem., except for the nom., acc., and voc. Those three cases have the same *singular form* and the same *plural form*.

**\*NB:** Masc., fem., and neut. 3<sup>rd</sup> declension *-i* stem nouns in the genitive plural end in -ium, while the *neut.* 3<sup>rd</sup> declension *-i* stem ablative singular is -ī.

**\*\*3<sup>rd</sup> declension *adjectives* decline like 3<sup>rd</sup> declension *-i* stem nouns. Check the attached appendix for examples.**

e.g. *tradox, traducis, m.* – vine-branch, *nexilis, nexile* – tied, bound together

	singular	plural
<b>nominative</b>	tradox nexilis	traducēs nexilēs
<b>genitive</b>	traducis nexilis	traducum nexilium
<b>dative</b>	traducī nexilī	traducibus nexilibus
<b>accusative</b>	traducem nexilem	traducēs nexilēs
<b>ablative</b>	traduce nexilī	traducibus nexilibus
<b>vocative</b>	tradox nexilis	traducēs nexilēs

1. Decline the following noun-adjective pair.

*avis, avis, f.* – bird

*pipiens, pipientis* – chirping, peeping

	singular	plural
<b>nominative</b>	_____	_____
<b>genitive</b>	_____	_____
<b>dative</b>	_____	_____
<b>accusative</b>	_____	_____
<b>ablative</b>	_____	_____
<b>vocative</b>	_____	_____

## II. *Sum & Possum*

*Sum* and *possum* are irregular verbs, meaning their forms do not follow set patterns which the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> conjugations use. Below are the forms for *sum* and *possum* in the future tense.

*Sum, esse, fuī, futurus* – to be

	singular	plural
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	erō (I will be)	erimus
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	eris	eritis
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	erit	erunt

*Possum, posse, potuī, – to be able to*

	singular	plural
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	potero (I will able to)	poterimus
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	poteris	poteritis
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	poterit	poterunt

2. Provide the Latin equivalent for the English renderings of *to be* or *to be able to*.

e.g. We are able to – possumus

A. y'all will be- \_\_\_\_\_

B. y'all will be able to - \_\_\_\_\_

C. I will be - \_\_\_\_\_

D. they will be - \_\_\_\_\_

E. it will be able to- \_\_\_\_\_

III. Sentence Translation

3. Read the English sentence and then its Latin translation. Does the Latin translation use all of the proper forms, (e.g. do the nouns use the proper number, do the verbs use the proper person and voice?). If yes, then simply write 'est verum' (it is true). If not, write 'est falsum' and explain why it is incorrect. Then provide the proper translation. Once completed, you can *check* your answer on p. 12.

Augustine will watch games in the coliseum with his friend often.

Augustine – *Augustinus, Augustinī, m.*

coliseum – *coliseum, -ī, n.*

to watch – *spectāre*

often – *saepe*

game - *ludus, ludī, m.*

Augustinus ludum in coliseō cum amicō eius saepe spectābitur.

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**Thursday, March 26<sup>th</sup>**

Grammar Review: Noun and Adjective Pairs, Verb Synopsis

I. Noun and Adjective Pairs

Match the following nouns with their respective adjectives. Remember: adjectives must match the nouns they modify in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_! ☺ Noun and adjective pairs will not always have the same endings!

1. Noun & Adjective Pairs

Draw a line connecting a noun to its proper adjective. What may help is parsing (providing the gender, number, case for nouns and adjectives) each noun and adjective. (Remember, different cases can have the same form, e.g. *villae* - f., gen./dat. sg. or nom./voc. pl.!) If a noun has the same gender, number, and case of an adjective, then you more than likely have found its pair! Unfamiliar vocabulary is glossed below in alphabetical order.

villīs

deletārum

veste

geminī

locum

mīrābilem

urbium

parvīs

anguis

purpureā

Nouns*anguis, anguis, m.*, - snake, serpent, dragon*locus, loci, m.* – place, spot*villa, villae, f.* – village, farm, country house*vestis, vestis, f.* – clothing, attireAdjectives*delētus, delēta, delētum* – destroyed*geminus, gemina, geminum* – twin-born, twin; paired*mīrābilis, mīrābile* – marvelous*parvus, parva, parvum* – small*purpureus, purpurea, purpureum* – purple

## II. Verb Synopsis

A verb synopsis allows one to focus on one verb in a given person and number in its different voices and moods, in the hopes of leading to a quicker recognition of verb forms.

Here is an example of one done for you:

2<sup>nd</sup> person singular of *dō, dare, dēdī, datum*

Indicative

	Active	Passive
<b>Present</b>	dās	dāris
<b>Imperfect</b>	dābas	dābāris
<b>Future</b>	dābis	dāberis

Imperative

	Singular	Plural
<b>Present</b>	da!	dāte!

2. Complete the following synopsis with the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural of *impleō implēre, implēvī, implētum* – to fill

Indicative

	Active	Passive
<b>Present</b>	_____	_____
<b>Imperfect</b>	_____	_____
<b>Future</b>	_____	_____

3. Then provide the singular and plural imperatives of *implēre*.

Imperative

	Singular	Plural
<b>Present</b>	_____	_____

**Friday, March 27<sup>th</sup>**

Salvēte, studentēs! Today you will be taking a review quiz. You may use 5 minutes to prepare for the quiz, but please do not use any notes or previous homework to complete this assessment. If you use 5 minutes to study, then 15 minutes remain to take the quiz, otherwise, if you do not use 5 minutes to study, you will have a total of 20 minutes to complete this quiz. You can time yourself by using the timer on the microwave or your watch! Optimum tibi cupiō!

**Review Quiz: March 23<sup>rd</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>**

1. Fill out the verb synopsis with the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural of *expectō*, *expectāre*, *expectāvī*, *expectātum* – to wait, to be waiting for.

	<u>Indicative</u>	
	Active	Passive
Present	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	_____

Then provide the singular and plural imperatives of *expectāre*.

	<u>Imperative</u>	
	Singular	Plural
Present	_____	_____

2. Read the English sentence and then its translation. Does the translation use all of the proper forms? If yes, write ‘est verum.’ If not, write ‘est falsum’ and explain why it is incorrect. Then provide the proper translation.

English

Pyramus and Thisbe were separated by a wall.

Latin Translation

Pyramus et Thisbē ā murō sepārābat.

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Answer to #3 on Wednesday, March 25<sup>th</sup> on p. 8

III. Sentence Translation

3. Read the English sentence and then its Latin translation. Does the Latin translation use all of the proper forms, (e.g. do the nouns use the proper number, do the verbs use the proper person and voice?). If yes, then simply right 'est verum' (it is true). If not, write, 'est falsum' and explain why it is incorrect. Then give the proper translation.

Augustine will watch games in the coliseum with his friend often.

Augustine – *Augustinus*, *Augustinī*, *m*.

to watch – *spectāre*

game - *ludus*, *ludī*, *m*.

coliseum – *coliseum*, *-ī*, *n*.

often – *saepe*

Augustinus ludum in coliseō cum amicō eius saepe spectābitur.

The Latin rendering of the English sentence is almost correct. The two things that need to be fixed are the number of *ludum* and the voice of *spectābitur*. In the original English sentence, it says "games," which needs to be in the accusative plural, but *ludum* is in the accusative singular. The English sentence also uses the future active voice: "Augustine will watch," rather than the passive voice, "Augustine will be watched." Therefore the main verb *spectābitur* must be in the active voice. The correct translation of the English sentence is as follows:

Augustinus ludōs in coliseō cum amicō eius saepe spectābit.



First Declension		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	lupa	lupae
Genitive	lupae	lupārum
Dative	lupae	lupīs
Accusative	lupam	lupās
Ablative	lupā	lupīs
Vocative	lupa	lupae

Second Declension: <i>amīcus</i>		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	amīcus	amīcī
Genitive	amīcī	amīcōrum
Dative	amīcō	amīcīs
Accusative	amīcum	amīcōs
Ablative	amīcō	amīcīs
Vocative	amīce	amīcī

Second Declension: <i>puer</i>		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	puer	puerī
Genitive	puerī	puerōrum
Dative	puerō	puerīs
Accusative	puerum	puerōs
Ablative	puerō	puerīs
Vocative	puer	puerī

Second Declension: <i>ager</i>		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ager	agrī
Genitive	agrī	agrōrum
Dative	agrō	agrīs
Accusative	agrum	agrōs
Ablative	agrō	agrīs
Vocative	ager	agrī

Second Declension: <i>vir</i>		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	vir	virī
Genitive	virī	virōrum
Dative	virō	virīs
Accusative	virum	virōs
Ablative	virō	virīs
Vocative	vir	virī

Second Declension: <i>bellum</i>		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	bellum	bella
Genitive	bellī	bellōrum
Dative	bellō	bellīs
Accusative	bellum	bella
Ablative	bellō	bellīs
Vocative	bellum	bella

Third Declension: Masculine and Feminine Nouns		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	passer	passerēs
Genitive	passeris	passerum
Dative	passerī	passeribus
Accusative	passerem	passerēs
Ablative	passere	passeribus
Vocative	passer	passerēs



## Third Declension: Neuter Nouns

	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	tempus	tempora
<b>Genitive</b>	temporis	temporum
<b>Dative</b>	temporī	temporibus
<b>Accusative</b>	tempus	tempora
<b>Ablative</b>	tempore	temporibus
<b>Vocative</b>	tempus	tempora

## Third Declension: *i*-stem Nouns

### Same Number of Syllables (Masculine and Feminine)

	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	cīvis	cīvēs
<b>Genitive</b>	cīvis	cīvium
<b>Dative</b>	cīvī	cīvibus
<b>Accusative</b>	civem	cīvēs
<b>Ablative</b>	cīve	cīvibus
<b>Vocative</b>	cīvis	cīvēs

## Third Declension: *i*-stem Nouns

### Different Number of Syllables (Masculine and Feminine)

	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	urbs	urbēs
<b>Genitive</b>	urbis	urbium
<b>Dative</b>	urbī	urbibus
<b>Accusative</b>	urbem	urbēs
<b>Ablative</b>	urbe	urbibus
<b>Vocative</b>	urbs	urbēs

# DECLENSIONS OF ADJECTIVES

## Adjectives of the First and Second Declension: *iustus*

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	iustus	iusta	iustum	iustī	iustae	iusta
Genitive	iustī	iustae	iustī	iustōrum	iustārum	iustōrum
Dative	iustō	iustae	iustō	iustīs	iustīs	iustīs
Accusative	iustum	iustam	iustum	iustōs	iustās	iusta
Ablative	iustō	iustā	iustō	iustīs	iustīs	iustīs
Vocative	iuste	iusta	iustum	iustī	iustae	iusta

## Adjectives of the First and Second Declension: *pulcher*

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
Genitive	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
Dative	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
Accusative	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
Ablative	pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
Vocative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra



### Adjectives of the First and Second Declension: *miser*

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	miser	miserā	miserum	miserī	miserāe	miserā
<b>Genitive</b>	miserī	miserāe	miserī	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
<b>Dative</b>	miserō	miserāe	miserō	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
<b>Accusative</b>	miserum	miseram	miserum	miserōs	miserās	miserā
<b>Ablative</b>	miserō	miserā	miserō	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
<b>Vocative</b>	miser	miserā	miserum	miserī	miserāe	miserā

### Adjectives of the Third Declension: Three Nominative Endings

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
<b>Genitive</b>	ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
<b>Dative</b>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
<b>Accusative</b>	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
<b>Ablative</b>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
<b>Vocative</b>	ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria

### Adjectives of the Third Declension: Two Nominative Endings

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine / Feminine	Neuter	Masculine / Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia
<b>Genitive</b>	fortis	fortis	fortium	fortium
<b>Dative</b>	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus
<b>Accusative</b>	fortem	forte	fortēs	fortia
<b>Ablative</b>	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus
<b>Vocative</b>	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia

### Adjectives of the Third Declension: One Nominative Ending

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	fēlix	fēlix	fēlix	fēlicēs	fēlicēs	fēlicia
<b>Genitive</b>	fēlicis	fēlicis	fēlicis	fēlicium	fēlicium	fēlicium
<b>Dative</b>	fēlicī	fēlicī	fēlicī	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	fēlicibus
<b>Accusative</b>	fēlicem	fēlicem	fēlix	fēlicēs	fēlicēs	fēlicia
<b>Ablative</b>	fēlicī	fēlicī	fēlicī	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	fēlicibus
<b>Vocative</b>	fēlix	fēlix	fēlix	fēlicēs	fēlicēs	fēlicia

# DECLENSIONS OF PRONOUNS

## Personal Pronouns: First and Second Person

	First singular	Second singular	First plural	Second plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ego	tū	nōs	vōs
<b>Genitive</b>	meī	tuī	nostrī/nostrum	vestrī/vestrum
<b>Dative</b>	mihi	tibi	nōbīs	vōbīs
<b>Accusative</b>	mē	tē	nōs	vōs
<b>Ablative</b>	mē	tē	nōbīs	vōbīs

## Personal Pronoun: Third Person; Demonstrative Pronoun/Adjective: *is, ea, id*

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	is	ea	id	eī (iī)	eae	ea
<b>Genitive</b>	ēius	ēius	ēius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<b>Dative</b>	eī	eī	eī	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)
<b>Accusative</b>	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<b>Ablative</b>	eō	eā	eō	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)

## Possessive Adjectives

<b>First Person Singular</b>	meus, mea, meum
<b>Second Person Singular</b>	tuus, tua, tuum
<b>Third Person Singular</b>	suus, sua, suum / ēius
<b>First Person Plural</b>	noster, nostra, nostrum
<b>Second Person Plural</b>	vester, vestra, vestrum
<b>Third Person Plural</b>	suus, sua, suum / eōrum, eārum, eōrum

## Relative Pronoun and Interrogative Adjective: *quī, quae, quod*

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<b>Genitive</b>	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<b>Dative</b>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<b>Accusative</b>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<b>Ablative</b>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus



**Interrogative Pronoun: *quis, quid?*****Singular****Plural**

	Masculine / Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	quis	quid	quī	quae	quae
<b>Genitive</b>	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<b>Dative</b>	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<b>Accusative</b>	quem	quid	quōs	quās	quae
<b>Ablative</b>	quō	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

**Interrogative Adjective: *quī, quae, quod?*****Singular****Plural**

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<b>Genitive</b>	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<b>Dative</b>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<b>Accusative</b>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<b>Ablative</b>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

**Demonstrative Pronoun/Adjective: *hic, haec, hoc*****Singular****Plural**

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
<b>Genitive</b>	hūius	hūius	hūius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<b>Dative</b>	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
<b>Accusative</b>	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
<b>Ablative</b>	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

**Demonstrative Pronoun/Adjective: *ille, illa, illud*****Singular****Plural**

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
<b>Genitive</b>	illīus	illīus	illīus	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<b>Dative</b>	illī	illī	illī	illīs	illis	illis
<b>Accusative</b>	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
<b>Ablative</b>	illō	illā	illō	illīs	illis	illis

Present Active					
	First conjugation	Second conjugation	Third conjugation	Fourth conjugation	Third conjugation -iō
First person singular	parō	teneō	petō	audiō	capiō
Second person singular	parās	tenēs	petis	audīs	capis
Third person singular	parat	tenet	petit	audit	capit
First person plural	parāmus	tenēmus	petimus	audīmus	capimus
Second person plural	parātis	tenētis	petitis	audītis	capitis
Third person plural	parant	tenent	petunt	audiunt	capiunt

Present Passive					
	First conjugation	Second conjugation	Third conjugation	Fourth conjugation	Third conjugation -iō
First person singular	paror	teneor	petor	audior	capior
Second person singular	parāris	tenēris	peteris	audīris	caperis
Third person singular	parātur	tenētur	petitur	audītur	capitur
First person plural	parāmur	tenēmur	petimur	audīmur	capimur
Second person plural	parāmini	tenēmini	petimini	audīmini	capimini
Third person plural	parantur	tenentur	petuntur	audiuntur	capiuntur

Imperfect Active					
	First conjugation	Second conjugation	Third conjugation	Fourth conjugation	Third conjugation -iō
First person singular	parābam	tenēbam	petēbam	audiēbam	capiēbam
Second person singular	parābās	tenēbās	petēbās	audiēbās	capiēbās
Third person singular	parābat	tenēbat	petēbat	audiēbat	capiēbat
First person plural	parābāmus	tenēbāmus	petēbāmus	audiēbāmus	capiēbāmus
Second person plural	parābātis	tenēbātis	petēbātis	audiēbātis	capiēbātis
Third person plural	parābant	tenēbant	petēbant	audiēbant	capiēbant



### Future Active

	First conjugation	Second conjugation	Third conjugation	Fourth conjugation	Third conjugation -iō
First person singular	parābō	tenēbō	petam	audiam	capiam
Second person singular	parābis	tenēbis	petēs	audiēs	capiēs
Third person singular	parābit	tenēbit	petet	audiet	capiet
First person plural	parābimus	tenēbimus	petēmus	audiēmus	capiēmus
Second person plural	parābitis	tenēbitis	petētis	audiētis	capiētis
Third person plural	parābunt	tenēbunt	petent	audient	capiant

### Future Passive

	First conjugation	Second conjugation	Third conjugation	Fourth conjugation	Third conjugation -iō
First person singular	parābor	tenēbor	petar	audiar	capiar
Second person singular	parāberis	tenēberis	petēris	audiēris	capiēris
Third person singular	parābitur	tenēbitur	petētur	audiētur	capiētur
First person plural	parābimur	tenēbimur	petēmur	audiēmur	capiēmur
Second person plural	parābiminī	tenēbiminī	petēminī	audiēminī	capiēminī
Third person plural	parābuntur	tenēbuntur	petentur	audientur	capiantur

### Perfect Active

First person singular	parāvī
Second person singular	parāvistī
Third person singular	parāvit
First person plural	parāvimus
Second person plural	parāvistis
Third person plural	parāvērunt

### Perfect Passive

First person singular	parātus, parāta, (parātum) sum
Second person singular	parātus, parāta, (parātum) es
Third person singular	parātus, parāta, parātum est
First person plural	parātī, parātae, (parāta) sumus
Second person plural	parātī, parātae, (parāta) estis
Third person plural	parātī, parātae, parāta sunt

### Pluperfect Active

First person singular	parāveram
Second person singular	parāverās
Third person singular	parāverat
First person plural	parāverāmus
Second person plural	parāverātis
Third person plural	parāverant

### Pluperfect Passive

First person singular	parātus, parāta, (parātum) eram
Second person singular	parātus, parāta, (parātum) erās
Third person singular	parātus, parāta, parātum erat
First person plural	parātī, parātae, (parāta) erāmus
Second person plural	parātī, parātae, (parāta) erātis
Third person plural	parātī, parātae, parāta erant

### Future Perfect Active

First person singular	parāverō
Second person singular	parāveris
Third person singular	parāverit
First person plural	parāverimus
Second person plural	parāveritis
Third person plural	parāverint

### Future Perfect Passive

First person singular	parātus, parāta, (parātum) erō
Second person singular	parātus, parāta, (parātum) eris
Third person singular	parātus, parāta, parātum erit
First person plural	parātī, parātae, (parāta) erimus
Second person plural	parātī, parātae, (parāta) eritis
Third person plural	parātī, parātae, parāta erunt

### Present Imperative

	First conjugation	Second conjugation	Third conjugation	Fourth conjugation	Third conjugation -iō
Second person singular positive	parā	tenē	pete	audi	cape
Second person plural positive	parāte	tenēte	petite	audīte	capite
Second person singular negative	nōlī parāre	nōlī tenēre	nōlī petere	nōlī audīre	nōlī capere
Second person plural negative	nōlīte parāre	nōlīte tenēre	nōlīte petere	nōlīte audīre	nōlīte capere