

CLC 5e Unit 3 Help Sheet -- Stages 1-30

Active Voice

Present Tense

| | SG | PL |
|-----------|---|--|
| 1st pers. | -ō / -m <i>I ____, I am ____ing, I do ____</i> | -mus <i>we ____, we are ____ing, we do ____</i> |
| 2nd pers. | -s <i>you ____, you are ____ing, you do ____</i> | -tis <i>y'all ____, y'all are ____ing, y'all do ____</i> |
| 3rd pers. | -t <i>HSI ____, HSI is ____ing, HSI does ____</i> | -nt <i>they ____, they are ____ing, they do ____</i> |

Imperfect Tense

| | SG | PL |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1st pers. | -bam <i>I ____ed, I was ____ing</i> | -bāmus <i>we ____ed, we were ____ing</i> |
| 2nd pers. | -bās <i>you ____ed, you were ____ing</i> | -bātis <i>y'all ____ed, y'all were ____ing</i> |
| 3rd pers. | -bat <i>HSI ____ed, HSI was ____ing</i> | -bant <i>they ____ed, they were ____ing</i> |

Perfect Tense (usually after -v-, -s-, -u-, or -x-)

| | SG | PL |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1st pers. | -ī <i>I ____ed, I have ____ed, I did ____</i> | -imus <i>we ____ed, we have ____ed, we did ____</i> |
| 2nd pers. | -istī <i>you ____ed, you have ____ed, you did ____</i> | -istis <i>y'all ____ed y'all have ____ed, y'all did ____</i> |
| 3rd pers. | -it <i>HSI ____ed, HSI has ____ed, HSI did ____</i> | -ērunt <i>they ____ed, they have ____ed, they did ____</i> |

Pluperfect Tense (usually after -v-, -s-, -u-, or -x-)

| | SG | PL |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1st pers. | -eram <i>I had ____ed</i> | -erāmus <i>we had ____ed</i> |
| 2nd pers. | -erās <i>you had ____ed</i> | -erātis <i>y'all had ____ed</i> |
| 3rd pers. | -erat <i>HSI had ____ed</i> | -erant <i>they had ____ed</i> |

Passive Voice

Present Tense

| | SG | PL |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1st pers. | -r <i>I am ____ed, I am being ____ed</i> | -mur <i>we are ____ed, we are being ____ed</i> |
| 2nd pers. | -ris <i>you are ____ed, you are being ____ed</i> | -minī <i>y'all are ____ed, y'all are being ____ed</i> |
| 3rd pers. | -tur <i>HSI is ____ed, HSI is being ____ed</i> | -ntur <i>they are ____ed, they are being ____ed</i> |

Imperfect Tense

| | SG | PL |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1st pers. | -bar <i>I was ____ed, I was being ____ed</i> | -bāmur <i>we were ____ed, we were being ____ed</i> |
| 2nd pers. | -bāris <i>you were ____ed, you were being ____ed</i> | -bāminī <i>y'all were ____ed, y'all were being ____ed</i> |
| 3rd pers. | -bātur <i>HSI was ____ed, HSI was being ____ed</i> | -bantur <i>they were ____ed, they were being ____ed</i> |

Perfect Tense (4th principal part)

| | SG | PL |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1st pers. | -us/-a sum <i>I was ____ed, I have been ____ed</i> | -ī/-ae sumus <i>we were ____ed, we have been ____ed</i> |
| 2nd pers. | -us/-a es <i>you were ____ed, you have been ____ed</i> | -ī/-ae estis <i>y'all were ____ed, y'all have been ____ed</i> |
| 3rd pers. | -us/-a/-um est <i>HSI was ____ed, HSI has been ____ed</i> | -ī/-ae/-a sunt <i>they were ____ed, they have been ____ed</i> |

Pluperfect Tense (4th principal part)

| | SG | PL |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1st pers. | -us/-a eram <i>I had been ____ed</i> | -ī/-ae erāmus <i>we had been ____ed</i> |
| 2nd pers. | -us/-a erās <i>you had been ____ed</i> | -ī/-ae erātis <i>y'all had been ____ed</i> |
| 3rd pers. | -us/-a/-um erat <i>HSI had been ____ed</i> | -ī/-ae/-a erant <i>they had been ____ed</i> |

Subjunctive Verbs

| Type of Subj. Clause | Indicator Word(s) Prior to the Start of the Clause Itself | Latin Word that Starts the Actual Subjunctive Clause | subjunctive translation if imperfect subjunctive (<u>re</u>) | subjunctive translation if pluperfect subjunctive (<u>isse</u>) |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| cum clause | (none) | <u>cum</u> ("when") | was/were ___ing | had ___ed |
| indirect question | (none) | a question word in the sentence somewhere other than at the beginning (<u>quō</u> , <u>quis</u> , <u>quid</u> , <u>ubi</u> , <u>cūr</u> , <u>quōmodō</u> , <u>num</u> , <u>quā</u>) | ___ed; was/were ___ing | had ___ed |
| purpose clause | (none) | <u>ut</u> ("to, in order to") | to ___ | <i>[not used with this tense]</i> |
| indirect command | main verb early in the sentence means 'ask', 'order', 'beg', 'warn', etc.; | <u>ut</u> ("to") | to ___ | <i>[not used with this tense]</i> |
| result clause | a 'signal word' meaning "so" or "such" (<u>tam</u> , <u>tantus/a/um</u> , <u>adeo</u> , <u>tot</u>) | <u>ut</u> ("that") [these are the 'yo momma' clauses] | ___ed | <i>[not used with this tense]</i> |

Participles

- -ns / -nt- **Present Active** "___ing" (uses 3rd declension endings)
- -t- / -s- **Perfect Passive** "___ed" or "having been ___ed" [this is the 4th prin. pt. of a verb]
- -t- / -s- **Perfect Active** "having ___ed" [has its own entry in the dictionary with this definition]
- -ūr- **Future Active** "about to ___" [-ūr- is added within the 4th principal part of a verb]
- -nd- **Future Passive** "must ___" (with DAT subject) or "must be ___ed" (with NOM subj.) (aka Gerundive)

Imperatives (commands)

- singular: drop -re from 2nd prin. pt.
- plural: add -te to singular form
- examples: portā! ("carry!") portāte! ("carry!") manē! ("remain!") manēte! ("remain!")

Other Accusatives and Ablatives

- Ablative of Means (pg. 128) "___ed by the ___"; invent the preposition "with" or "by"
- Ablative of Time (pg. 130) tells when; invent the preposition "at" or "in" or "on"
- Accusative of Time (pg. 130) tells how long; invent the preposition "for"

Impersonal Verbs (pg. 132)

- end with -t, translate using "it" (placet = "it is pleasing", dēcet = "it is proper", oportet = "it is right")

Irregular Verbs (see pages 282-284)

- sum, possum, adsum, absum, volō, nolō, malō, ferō, eō

Asking Questions

- nōnne = "yes; surely" num = "no; surely not" -ne = "yes" or "no"

CLC 5e Unit 3 Help Sheet -- Noun and Adjective Endings

note: To figure out what declension a noun belongs to, just look at the two forms listed in the dictionary, and match it to one of the shaded patterns below.

| | 1st Decl. usually F | 2nd Decl. Masculine | 2nd Decl. Neuter | 3rd Decl. Masc./Fem. | 3rd Decl. Neuter | 4th Decl. M/F | 5th Decl. M/F |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Singular | | | | | | | |
| NOM | -a | -us/-er | -um | ??? | ??? | -us | -ēs |
| GEN | -ae | -ī | -ī | -is | -is | -ūs | -ēī |
| DAT | -ae | -ō | -ō | -ī | -ī | -uī | -ēī |
| ACC | -am | -um | -um | -em | (NOM) | -um | -em |
| ABL | -ā | -ō | -ō | -e | -e | -ū | -ē |
| Plural | | | | | | | |
| NOM | -ae | -ī | -a | -ēs | -a | -ūs | -ēs |
| GEN | -ārum | -ōrum | -ōrum | -um | -um | -uum | -ērum |
| DAT | -īs | -īs | -īs | -ibus | -ibus | -ibus | -ēbus |
| ACC | -ās | -ōs | -a | -ēs | -a | -ūs | -ēs |
| ABL | -īs | -īs | -īs | -ibus | -ibus | -ibus | -ēbus |

CASE USAGES

NOM = 1. subject of a sentence (Latin is fun.)

2. predicate nominative (Latin is a language.)

3. predicate adjective (Latin is fun.)

GEN = 1. possession (translate using "of", or apostrophes if you dare)

2. description (translate using "of")

DAT = 1. indirect object; translate using "to" or "for" (I gave a headache to Mr. Long.)

2. object of special verbs (+DAT in dictionary)

3. reference; translate using "to" or "for" (Prestige is of concern to me.)

ACC = 1. direct object (I like Latin.)

2. object of a preposition (+ACC in dictionary)

3. time expressions (tells how long; translate using "for")

ABL = 1. object of a preposition (+ABL in dictionary)

2. time expressions (tells when/within in; translate using "in" or "on" or "within" or "at")

3. means (tells by what means something is done, usually an object; no Latin preposition used)

VOC = 1. direct address, calling someone by name or position ("Hey, teacher, leave us kids alone.")

2. singular: same as nominative plural: same as nominative

3. exceptions: -us words and names change to -e (Brutus --> Brute) and -ius words and names change to -ī (Lucius --> Lucī)

• comparison of adjectives

positive: regular form in dictionary

comparative: -ior or -iōr-, translate using "more ____" or "____er"

superlative: -issim- or -errim-; translate using "very ____" or "____est"

• comparison of adverbs

positive: ends in -ē or -iter; translate "____ly"

comparative: ends in -ius; translate "more ____ly"

superlative: ends in -issimē or -errimē; translate "very ____ly"
