

The Frog Prince

Once upon a time, a beautiful princess was playing with a golden ball. She accidentally dropped it into a pond. She started to cry. She heard a voice. A green frog was talking to her!

“I will retrieve the ball for you, but you must promise to allow me to live in the palace and you must give me a kiss.”

The princess promised and the frog dove into the pond. The princess did not want to take him home. As soon as he surfaced with the ball, she grabbed it and ran home.

That night, there was a knock on the door. It was the frog. The princess shut the door. The king asked, “What is wrong? Why did you slam the door?” The princess admitted to her father about her promise to the frog. The king said, “keep your promise.”

The frog ate from her plate and slept on her pillow. Eventually, the frog and the princess were friends. At last, the princess was willing to kiss the slimy, green frog. After she kissed him, the frog disappeared. Instead of a frog, there was a tall, handsome prince with beautiful green eyes.

“An evil fairy cast a magic spell on me. Your kiss has broken it,” said the prince.

The frog-prince married the princess and they lived happily ever after. The end

Vocabulary for The Frog Prince

a – does not exist in Latin	knock – pulsatio, pulsationis, f
about – de + abl	live (exist) – vivo, vivere, vixi, victum
accidentally – fortuito	live (in a location) – habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatum
admitted – confessa est	marry – in matrimonium + duco, ducere, duxi, ductum
after – postquam	me – me
allow – permitto, permittere, permisi, permissum + dat & infinitive	must – debeo, debere, debui, debitum
an – does not exist in Latin	not want – nolo, nolle, nolui
and – et OR -que	of – genitive
as soon as - simulatque	on – in + abl
ask – rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatum	once upon a time – olim
at last – denique	palace – aula, aulae, f
ball – pila, pilae, f	pillow – cervical, cervicalis, n
be – sum, esse, fui, futurum	plate – patina, patinae, f OR patella, patellae, f
beautiful – pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	play – ludo, ludere, lusi, lusum
break a curse /spell - delustro, delustrare, delustravi, delustratum	pond – piscina, piscinae, f
but – sed	prince – regulus, reguli, m
cast a magic spell – fascino, fascinare, fascinavi, fascinatam	princess – filia, filiae, f + regis
cry – lacrimo, lacrimare, lacrimavi, lacrimatum	promise (noun) – promissum, promissi, n
did (helping verb) – imperfect	promise (verb) – promitto, promittere, promisi, promissum
disappear – evanesco, evanescere, evanui	retrieve – recuperero, recuperare, recuperavi, recuperatum
dive – se + summergo, sommergere, summersi, summersum	run home – curro, currere, cucurri, cursum + domum
door – ianua, ianuae, f	said – inquit
drop – demitto, demittere, demisi, demissum	she – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)
eat – consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptum	shut – claudio, claudere, clausi, clausum
end – finis, finis, m	slam – claudio, claudere, clausi, clausum + vi
eventually – tandem	sleep – dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitum
ever after – in aeternam	slimy – limosus, limosa, limosum
evil – malus, mala, malum	start – incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptum
fairy – nympha, nymphae, f	surface – emergo, emergere, emersi, emersum
father – pater, patri, m	take – capio, capere, cepi, captum
for (indirect object) – dative	talk – dico, dicere, dixi, dictum
for you – tibi	tall – altus, alta, altum
friend – amicus, amici, m	that night – hac nocte (ablative of time when)
frog – rana, ranae, f	there was – erat
frog-prince – rana-regulus	they – is, ea, id (or 3 rd plural verb ending)
from – e, ex + abl	they were – erant
give – do, dare, dedi, datum	to (indirect object) – dative endings
golden – aureus, aurea, aureum	to (motion toward) – ad + acc
grab – rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum	to verb – infinitive
green – viridis, viride	very – superlative
had (helping verb) – pluperfect	voice – vox, vocis, f
had (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	was (helping verb) – imperfect
handsome – pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	was (be verb) - erat
happily – feliciter	was (helping verb) – imperfect
has/have (helping verb) - perfect	were (be verb) – erant
has/have (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	were (helping verb) – imperfect
he – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)	what is wrong – quid est tecum?
hear – audio, audire, audivi, auditum	why – cur
her (possessive) – suus, sua, suum	willing – volo, velle, volui
her (pronoun) – is, ea, id	with (accompaniment) – cum + abl
him – is, ea, id	with (instrument) – ablative ending
home – domum (domus uses the locative, not the accusative, and will not have a preposition)	with green eyes – oculis viridibus (ablative of description does not use “cum,” just the ablative endings)
in – in + abl	you – tu OR 2 nd person singular verb ending
instead of – in loco + genitive	your – tuus, tua, tuum
into – in + acc	
is (be verb) – est	
is (helping verb) – present tense	
it – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)	
it was – erat	
keep a promise – fides + servo, servare, servavi, servatum	
king – rex, regis, m	
kiss (noun) – osculum, osculi, n + dative	
kiss (verb) – osculum + do, dare, dedi, datum + dative	

Translate the story into good Latin. Take your time and identify what the word is doing.

1. Chop up the sentence. Look for clause clues: because, after, and, but, commas, who, which, that, when, while
2. Find the verb – what tense (use helping verbs as clues)

am, is, are, do, does	was, were, used to, kept on, did, -ed	has, have, -ed	will	had
present	imperfect	perfect	future	pluperfect

3. Find the subject – who verbed?
 - a. Singular or plural?
 - b. What is the verb ending?
4. Find the object – verbed what?
 - a. Singular or plural?
5. Check for other nouns.
 - a. Do they receive the direct object?
 - b. Are they part of a prepositional phrase?
 - i. Ablative or accusative
6. Adjectives
 - a. What word does it describe?
 - i. Number, gender, case
7. Are the adjectives comparative or superlative?
 - a. comparative – ior (m/f) & ius (n)
 - b. superlative – issimus & errimus

Noun/Adjective chart (Which declension? Which Adjective group? Is it an i stem?)

	Singular (1)	Plural (2+)
Nom (subject)		
Gen (of, possessive)		
Dat (to/for; indirect object)		
Acc (direct object)		
Abl (many prepositions)		

Verb chart (Which conjugation?)

	Singular (1)	Plural (2+)
1 st (I, we)		
2 nd (you, y'all)		
3 rd (he, she, it, they, nouns)		

Pronouns – replace nouns, usually to avoid repetition or to combine sentences

1st person (I, we)

	S		Pl	
Nom	ego	I	nos	we
Gen*	mei	of me	nostrum	of us
Dat	mihi	to/for me	nobis	to/for us
Acc	me	me	nos	us
Abl	me	me	nobis	us

* the possessive is an adjective (meus, mea, meum; noster, nostra, nostrum)

2nd person (you, y'all)

	S		Pl	
Nom	tu	you	vos	y'all
Gen*	tui	of you	vestrum	of y'all
Dat	tibi	to/for you	vobis	to/for y'all
Acc	te	you	vos	y'all
Abl	te	you	vobis	y'all

* the possessive is an adjective (tuus, tua, tuum; vester, vestra, vestrum)

3rd person (he, she, it, they)

	Singular					
	M		F		N	
N	is	he	ea	she	id	it
G*	eius	his/of him	eius	her/of her	eius	its/of it
D	ei	to/for him	ei	to/for her	ei	to/for it
Ac	eum	him	eam	her	id	it
Ab	eo	him	ea	her	eo	it

Plural					
M	F	N	M	F	N
ei	eae	ea	they		
eorum	earum	eorum	their/of them		
eis	eis	eis	to/for them		
eos	eas	ea	them		
eis	eis	eis	them		

* the possessive is formed by an adjective (suus, sua, suum)

Demonstrative pronouns match number, gender, & case.

this, these

	Singular			Plural				
	M	F	N	M	F	N		
this	Nom	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec	these
	Gen	huius	huius	huius	horum	harum	horum	
	Dat	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his	
	Acc	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec	
	Abl	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his	

that, those

	Singular			Plural				
	M	F	N	M	F	N		
that	Nom	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa	those
	Gen	illius	illius	illius	illorum	illarum	illorum	
	Dat	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis	
	Acc	illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa	
	Abl	illo	illa	illo	illis	illis	illis	

Relative pronouns (who, which, that) only match number & gender.

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
Abl	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

Imperatives (commands)

	Singular	Plural
Positive do	minus -re	minus -re add -te <u>3rd and 3rd io</u> minus -ere add -ite
Negative don't	noli + infinitive	nolite + infinitive

Noun cases

Endings that show a noun's job in the sentence

NOMinative	subject	does action
GENitive	possession	of, 's, s'
DATive	indirect object	receives Direct object to, for
ACCusative	direct object	receives action
ABLative	object of many prepositions	from, by, with
VOCative	call by name when speaking to	looks like NOM, except -us changes to -e -ius changes to -i

Prepositions

Used with a noun to indicate time, direction, location, or to introduce an object.

Accusative -am, -um, -em -as, -os, -es	Ablative -a, -o, -e -is, -is, -ibus
ad – to, at ante – before apud – among, at the house of circum – around contra – against extra – outside of in – into, onto inter – between	intra – within per – through post – after, behind prope – near sub – under, beneath super – over, above trans – across
	a, ab – from, away from cum – with de – down from, about e, ex – out of, from in – in, on pro – for, in front of sine – without sub – under, beneath super – over, above

Declining nouns

Declining follows much of the same pattern.

1. Drop 1st word
2. Find stem
3. Add endings

With the notable exception of 3rd neuter

1 st ABC			2 nd m Jingle Bells			2 nd n McDonalds		
	Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl
Nom	a	ae	Nom	us/r	i	Nom	um	a
Gen	ae	arum	Gen	i	orum	Gen	i	orum
Dat	ae	is	Dat	o	is	Dat	o	is
Acc	am	as	Acc	um	os	Acc	um	a
Abl	a	is	Abl	o	is	Abl	o	is

3 rd m/f Frere Jacques			3 rd n Anthem		
	Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl
Nom	?	es	Nom	?	a
Gen	is	um	Gen	is	um
Dat	i	ibus	Dat	i	ibus
Acc	em	es	Acc	?	a
Abl	e	ibus	Abl	e	ibus

Notice the “?” shows up on both the nominative and accusative singular.		
To decline the 3 rd neuter		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drop 1st word TWICE 2. Find stem 3. Add endings 		

4 th m/f Ode to Joy			4 th n Ode to Monkey			5 th Bonnie lies over the Ocean		
	Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl
Nom	us	us	Nom	u	ua	Nom	es	es
Gen	us	uum	Gen	us	uum	Gen	ei	erum
Dat	ui	ibus	Dat	u	ibus	Dat	ei	ebus
Acc	um	us	Acc	u	ua	Acc	em	es
Abl	u	ibus	Abl	u	ibus	Abl	e	ebus

Declining Adjectives

Style A (1st and 2nd declension)
(us/r, a, um)

1. Drop correct gender (match noun)

masculine	feminine	neuter
us/r	a	um

2. Find stem (minus –a from second word)

3. Add endings

Masculine
(Jingle Bells)

Feminine
(Alphabet)

Neuter
(McDonalds)

	Sg	Pl
N	us/r	i
G	i	orum
D	o	is
AC	um	os
AB	o	is

	Sg	Pl
N	a	ae
G	ae	arum
D	ae	is
AC	am	as
AB	a	is

	Sg	Pl
N	um	a
G	i	orum
D	o	is
AC	um	a
AB	o	is

Style B (3rd declension)

2 forms		1 form	3 forms		
is,	e	?, G. is	er,	is,	e
m/f	n	m/f/n	m	f	n

1. Drop correct Gender (match noun)

2. Find stem (minus –is or –e)

3. Add endings (*)

Masculine/Feminine
(Frere Jacques)

	Singular	Plural
N	?	es
G	is	ium*
G	i	ibus
AC	em	es
AB	i*	ibus

Neuter
(Anthem)

	Singular	Plural
N	?	ia*
G	is	ium*
G	i	ibus
AC	?	ia*
AB	i*	ibus

Conjugating verbs (creating the six forms of a verb tense)

Present (now) am, is, are, do, does, X	Imperfect (past, incomplete) was ing, were ing, used to, kept on, did, ed																																																								
<p>1. Drop first word 2. Find stem</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>are</td> <td>eo, ere</td> <td>o, ere</td> <td>io, ere</td> <td>ire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minus re</td> <td>minus re</td> <td>minus –ere add i</td> <td>minus –ere add i</td> <td>minus re</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ama</td> <td>vide</td> <td>agi</td> <td>capi</td> <td>sci</td> </tr> </table> <p>3. Add endings</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1st person</th> <td>o</td> <td>mus</td> </tr> <tr> <th>2nd person</th> <td>s</td> <td>tis</td> </tr> <tr> <th>3rd person</th> <td>t</td> <td>nt</td> </tr> </table> <p>4. Fix –int</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">o changes –int to –unt</td> <td style="width: 50%;">io changes –int to –iunt</td> </tr> </table>	are	eo, ere	o, ere	io, ere	ire	minus re	minus re	minus –ere add i	minus –ere add i	minus re	ama	vide	agi	capi	sci		Singular	Plural	1 st person	o	mus	2 nd person	s	tis	3 rd person	t	nt	o changes –int to –unt	io changes –int to –iunt	<p>1. Find stem</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>are</td> <td>eo, ere</td> <td>o, ere</td> <td>io, ere</td> <td>ire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minus re</td> <td>minus re</td> <td>minus –re</td> <td>minus –ere add ie</td> <td>minus –ire add –ie</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ama</td> <td>vide</td> <td>age</td> <td>capie</td> <td>scie</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. Add endings</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1st person</th> <td>bam</td> <td>bamus</td> </tr> <tr> <th>2nd person</th> <td>bas</td> <td>batis</td> </tr> <tr> <th>3rd person</th> <td>bat</td> <td>bant</td> </tr> </table>	are	eo, ere	o, ere	io, ere	ire	minus re	minus re	minus –re	minus –ere add ie	minus –ire add –ie	ama	vide	age	capie	scie		Singular	Plural	1 st person	bam	bamus	2 nd person	bas	batis	3 rd person	bat	bant
are	eo, ere	o, ere	io, ere	ire																																																					
minus re	minus re	minus –ere add i	minus –ere add i	minus re																																																					
ama	vide	agi	capi	sci																																																					
	Singular	Plural																																																							
1 st person	o	mus																																																							
2 nd person	s	tis																																																							
3 rd person	t	nt																																																							
o changes –int to –unt	io changes –int to –iunt																																																								
are	eo, ere	o, ere	io, ere	ire																																																					
minus re	minus re	minus –re	minus –ere add ie	minus –ire add –ie																																																					
ama	vide	age	capie	scie																																																					
	Singular	Plural																																																							
1 st person	bam	bamus																																																							
2 nd person	bas	batis																																																							
3 rd person	bat	bant																																																							

Future (hasn't happened yet) will	Perfect (past complete) ed, has, have	Pluperfect (past, past complete) had																																																																
<p>1. Find stem</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>are</td> <td>eo, ere</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minus re</td> <td>minus re</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ama</td> <td>vide</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. Add endings</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1st</th> <td>bo</td> <td>bimus</td> </tr> <tr> <th>2nd</th> <td>bis</td> <td>bitis</td> </tr> <tr> <th>3rd</th> <td>bit</td> <td>bunt</td> </tr> </table>	are	eo, ere	minus re	minus re	ama	vide		Singular	Plural	1 st	bo	bimus	2 nd	bis	bitis	3 rd	bit	bunt	<p>1. Find stem (3rd form)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="5">minus –i</td> </tr> <tr> <td>amav</td> <td>vid</td> <td>eg</td> <td>cep</td> <td>sciv</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. Add endings</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> <td rowspan="4" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x</td> </tr> <tr> <th>1st</th> <td>i</td> <td>imus</td> </tr> <tr> <th>2nd</th> <td>isti</td> <td>istis</td> </tr> <tr> <th>3rd</th> <td>it</td> <td>erunt</td> </tr> </table>	minus –i					amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv		Singular	Plural	Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x	1 st	i	imus	2 nd	isti	istis	3 rd	it	erunt	<p>1. Find stem (3rd form)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="5">minus –i</td> </tr> <tr> <td>amav</td> <td>vid</td> <td>eg</td> <td>cep</td> <td>sciv</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. Add endings</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> <td rowspan="4" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x</td> </tr> <tr> <th>1st</th> <td>eram</td> <td>eramus</td> </tr> <tr> <th>2nd</th> <td>eras</td> <td>eratis</td> </tr> <tr> <th>3rd</th> <td>erat</td> <td>erant</td> </tr> </table>	minus –i					amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv		Singular	Plural	Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x	1 st	eram	eramus	2 nd	eras	eratis	3 rd	erat	erant
are	eo, ere																																																																	
minus re	minus re																																																																	
ama	vide																																																																	
	Singular	Plural																																																																
1 st	bo	bimus																																																																
2 nd	bis	bitis																																																																
3 rd	bit	bunt																																																																
minus –i																																																																		
amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv																																																														
	Singular	Plural	Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x																																																															
1 st	i	imus																																																																
2 nd	isti	istis																																																																
3 rd	it	erunt																																																																
minus –i																																																																		
amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv																																																														
	Singular	Plural	Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x																																																															
1 st	eram	eramus																																																																
2 nd	eras	eratis																																																																
3 rd	erat	erant																																																																

Irregular verbs (volo, velle, volui & nolo, nolle, nolui)

volo, velle, volui (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	volo (I want)	volumus (we want)
2	vis (you want)	vultis (y'all want)
3	vult (he, she, it wants)	volunt (they want)

nolo, nolle, nolui (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	nolo (I don't want)	nolumus (we don't want)
2	non vis (you don't want)	non vultis (y'all don't want)
3	non vult (he, she, it doesn't want)	nolunt (they don't want)

volo, velle, volui (imperfect) vole +

	Singular	Plural
1	-bam	-bamus
2	-bas	-batis
3	-bat	-bant

volo, velle, volui (perfect) volu +

	Singular	Plural
1	-i	-imus
2	-isti	-istis
3	-it	-erunt

nolo, nolle, nolui (imperfect) nole +

	Singular	Plural
1	-bam	-bamus
2	-bas	-batis
3	-bat	-bant

nolo, nolle, nolui (perfect) nolu +

	Singular	Plural
1	-i	-imus
2	-isti	-istis
3	-it	-erunt