Beauty and the Beast

Once upon a time, there was a wealthy merchant. He had three daughters. Two daughters were ugly and stupid; one daughter was beautiful and kind. Her name was "Beauty." One day, the merchant lost all his money. He and his family had to live in a cottage.

One day, the merchant went to town. He wanted to bring a rose to Beauty. He stopped at a huge castle wall and plucked a red rose. Suddenly a Beast seized him and threw him into prison, because the merchant had stolen a rose. The Beast said, "Send your daughter to my palace."

Beauty went to the castle and stayed with the Beast. He was very kind and generous; they were friends.

Beauty was very sad because she missed her family. The Beast said, "You have one week. Visit your family and come back." He gave her a magic mirror. The mirror was able to show his castle.

Beauty went home. Her sisters were jealous because of her riches. They wanted to ruin Beauty's happiness. They persuaded Beauty to stay longer.

Finally, Beauty glanced at the mirror. She saw the Beast. He was dying! He was heartbroken. She hurried to the castle. She kissed the beast and told him, "I love you." The Beast changed into a handsome prince.

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

And they lived happily ever after. The end.

Vocabulary for Beauty and the Beast

a – *does not exist in Latin*
able – possum, posse, potui
an – *does not exist in Latin*
and – et OR –que
at – ad + acc
be – sum, esse, fui, futurum
Beast – Bestia, Bestiae, f
beautiful – pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
Beauty – Pulchritudo, Pulchritudinis, n
because – quod
because of – propter + acc
break a curse /spell - delustro, delustrare, delustravi, delustratum
bring – fero, ferre, tuli, latum
cast a magic spell – fascino, fascinare, fascinavi, fascinatum
castle – castellum, castelli, n
change – muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatum
come back – revenio, revenire, reveni, reventum
cottage – casa, casae, f
daughter – filia, filiae, f
did (*helping verb*) – imperfect
die – pereo, perire, perii, peritum
end – finis, finis, m
ever after – in aeternum
evil – malus, mala, malum
fairy – nympha, nymphae, f
family – familia, familiae, f
finally – tandem OR denique
for (*indirect object*) – dative
friend – amicus, amici, m
generous – liberalis, liberale
give – do, dare, dedi, datum
glance at – aspicio, aspicere, aspexi, aspectum
go home – revenio, revenire, reveni, reventum + domum
had (*helping verb*) – pluperfect
had (*not helping verb*) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum
handsome – pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
happily – feliciter
happiness – felicitas, felicitatis, f
has/have (*helping verb*) - perfect
has/have (*not helping verb*) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum
have to (*must*) – debeo, debere, debui, debitum + *infinitive*
he – is, ea, id (*or 3rd singular verb ending*)
heartbroken – adflictus, adflicta, adflictum
her (*possessive*) – suus, sua, suum
her (*pronoun*) – is, ea, id
her name was – nomen ei erat
him – is, ea, id
his – suus, sua, suum
huge – ingens, ingentis
hurry – festino, festinare, festinavi, festinatum
in – in + abl
into – in + acc
is (*be verb*) – est
is (*helping verb*) – present tense
it – is, ea, id (*or 3rd singular verb ending*)
jealous – invidosus, invidosa, invidosum
kind – benignus, benigna, benignum
kiss (*verb*) – osculum + *dative* + do, dare, dedi, datum
live (*exist*) – vivo, vivere, vixi, victum
live (*in a location*) – habito, habitare, habitavi, habitatum
longer – longus, longa, longum (*comparative*)

lose – amitto, amittere, amisi, amissum
love (*verb*) – amo, amare, amavi, amatum
magic – magicus, magica, magicum
merchant – mercator, mercatoris, m
mirror – speculum, speculi, n
miss – desidero, desiderare, desideravi, desideratum
money – pecunia, pecuniae, f
name – nomen, nominis, n
of – *genitive*
once upon a time – olim
one – unus, una, unum
one day – aliquando
palace – aula, aulae, f
persuade – persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasum + dat
pluck – carpo, carpere, carpsi, carptum
prince – regulus, reguli, m
red – ruber, rubra, rubrum
riches – divitiae, divitiarum, f. pl.
rose – rosa, rosae, f
ruin – perdo, perdere, perdidi, perditum
sad – tristis, triste
said – inquit
see – video, videre, vidi, visum
seize – rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum
send – mitto, mittere, misi, missum
she – is, ea, id (*or 3rd singular verb ending*)
show – ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentum
sister – soror, sororis, f
stay – maneo, manere, mansi, mansum
steal – intercipio, intercipere, intercepi, interceptum
stop – consisto, consistere, constiti, constitum
stupid – stultus, stulta, stultum
suddenly – subito
tell – dico, dicere, dixi, dictum
there was – erat
they – is, ea, id (*or 3rd plural verb ending*)
they were – erant
three – tres, tria
throw in prison – in carcarem + conicio, conicere, conieci, coniectum
to (*indirect object*) – dative endings
to (*motion towards*) – ad + acc
to + *verb* – infinitive
two – duo, duae, duo
ugly – turpis, turpe
very – *superlative*
visit – visito, visitare, visitavi, visitatum
wall – vallum, valli, n
want – volo, velle, volui
was (*be verb*) – erat
was (*helping verb*) – imperfect
wealthy – dives, gen. divitis
week – septem + dies, diei, m
went (*go*) – eo, ire, ii, itum
were (*be verb*) – erant
were (*helping verb*) – imperfect
with (*accompaniment*) – cum + abl
you (*object*) – te
your – tuus, tua, tuum

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+)
1st (I, we)		
2nd (you, y'all)		
3rd (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

this		Singualr			Plural			these
		M	F	N	M	F	N	
	Nom	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec	
	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

that		Singualr			Plural			those
		M	F	N	M	F	N	
	Nom	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa	
	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

1ˢᵗ
ABC

	Sg	Pl
Nom	a	ae
Gen	ae	arum
Dat	ae	is
Acc	am	as
Abl	a	is

2ⁿᵈ m
Jingle Bells

	Sg	Pl
Nom	us/r	i
Gen	i	orum
Dat	o	is
Acc	um	os
Abl	o	is

2ⁿᵈ n
McDonalds

	Sg	Pl
Nom	um	a
Gen	i	orum
Dat	o	is
Acc	um	a
Abl	o	is

3ʳᵈ m/f
Frere Jacques

	Sg	Pl
Nom	?	es
Gen	is	um
Dat	i	ibus
Acc	em	es
Abl	e	ibus

3ʳᵈ n
Anthem

	Sg	Pl
Nom	?	a
Gen	is	um
Dat	i	ibus
Acc	?	a
Abl	e	ibus

Notice the "?" shows up on both the nominative and
accusative singular.

To decline the 3ʳᵈ neuter

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

4ᵗʰ m/f
Ode to Joy

	Sg	Pl
Nom	us	us
Gen	us	uum
Dat	ui	ibus
Acc	um	us
Abl	u	ibus

4ᵗʰ n
Ode to Monkey

	Sg	Pl
Nom	u	ua
Gen	us	uum
Dat	u	ibus
Acc	u	ua
Abl	u	ibus

5ᵗʰ
Bonnie lies over the Ocean

	Sg	Pl
Nom	es	es
Gen	ei	erum
Dat	ei	ebus
Acc	em	es
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)

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

Feminine (Alphabet)

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

Neuter (McDonalds)

	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

1. Drop first word
2. Find stem

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

3. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st person	o	mus
2nd person	s	tis
3rd person	t	nt

4. Fix –int

o changes –int to –unt	io changes –int to –iunt

Imperfect (past, incomplete) was ing, were ing, used to, kept on, did, ed

1. Find stem

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

2. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st person	bam	bamus
2nd person	bas	batis
3rd person	bat	bant

Future (hasn't happened yet) will

1. Find stem

are	eo, ere
minus re	minus re
ama	vide

2. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st	bo	bimus
2nd	bis	bitis
3rd	bit	bunt

Perfect (past complete) ed, has, have

1. Find stem (3rd form)

minus –i				
amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv

2. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st	i	imus
2nd	isti	istis
3rd	it	erunt

Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x

Pluperfect (past, past complete) had

1. Find stem (3rd form)

minus –i				
amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv

2. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st	eram	eramus
2nd	eras	eratis
3rd	erat	erant

Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x

Irregular verbs (sum, esse, fui, futurum & possum, posse, potui)

sum, esse, fui, futurum (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	sum (I am)	sumus (we are)
2	es (you are)	estis (y'all are)
3	est (he, she, it is) (is, there is)	sunt (they are) (are, there are)

possum, posse, potui (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	possum (I am able)	possumus (we are able)
2	potes (you are able)	potestis (y'all are able)
3	potest (he, she, it is able)	possunt (they are able)

sum, esse, fui, futurum (imperfect)

	Singular	Plural
1	eram (I was)	eramus (we were)
2	eras (you were)	eratis (y'all were)
3	erat (he, she, it was) (was, there was)	erant (they were) (were, there were)

possum, posse, potui (imperfect)

	Singular	Plural
1	poteram (I was able)	poteramus (we were able)
2	poteras (you were able)	poteratis (y'all were able)
3	poterat (he, she, it was able)	poterant (they were able)

sum, esse, fui, futurum (future)

	Singular	Plural
1	ero (I will be)	erimus (we will be)
2	eris (you will be)	eritis (y'all will be)
3	erit (he, she, it will be) (will be, there will be)	erunt (they will be) (will be, there will be)

possum, posse, potui (future)

	Singular	Plural
1	potero (I will be able)	poterimus (we will be able)
2	poteris (you will be able)	poteritis (y'all will be able)
3	poterit (he, she, it will be able)	poterunt (they will be able)

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

volo, velle, volui (present)			nolo, nolle, nolui (present)		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1	volo (I want)	volumus (we want)	1	nolo (I don't want)	nolumus (we don't want)
2	vis (you want)	vultis (y'all want)	2	non vis (you don't want)	non vultis (y'all don't want)
3	vult (he, she, it wants)	volunt (they 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

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

8. Chop up the sentence. Look for clause clues: because, after, and, but, commas, who, which, that, when, while
9. 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

10. Find the subject – who verbed?
    a. Singular or plural?
    b. What is the verb ending?
11. Find the object – verbed what?
    a. Singular or plural?
12. Check for other nouns.

a. Do they receive the direct object?
b. Are they part of a prepositional phrase?
    i. Ablative or accusative
13. Adjectives
    a. What word does it describe?
        i. Number, gender, case
14. 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+)
1st (I, we)		
2nd (you, y'all)		
3rd (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

this		Singualr				Plural			these
		M	F	N		M	F	N	
	Nom	hic	haec	hoc		hi	hae	haec	
	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

that		Singualr				Plural			those
		M	F	N		M	F	N	
	Nom	ille	illa	illud		illi	illae	illa	
	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 3rd and 3rd io 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.

    4. Drop 1st word

    5. Find stem

    6. Add endings

With the notable exception of 3rd neuter

1st
ABC

	Sg	Pl
Nom	a	ae
Gen	ae	arum
Dat	ae	is
Acc	am	as
Abl	a	is

2nd m
Jingle Bells

	Sg	Pl
Nom	us/r	i
Gen	i	orum
Dat	o	is
Acc	um	os
Abl	o	is

2nd n
McDonalds

	Sg	Pl
Nom	um	a
Gen	i	orum
Dat	o	is
Acc	um	a
Abl	o	is

3rd m/f
Frere Jacques

	Sg	Pl
Nom	?	es
Gen	is	um
Dat	i	ibus
Acc	em	es
Abl	e	ibus

3rd n
Anthem

	Sg	Pl
Nom	?	a
Gen	is	um
Dat	i	ibus
Acc	?	a
Abl	e	ibus

Notice the "?" shows up on both the nominative and accusative singular.

To decline the 3rd neuter

    4. Drop 1st word TWICE

    5. Find stem

    6. Add endings

4th m/f
Ode to Joy

	Sg	Pl
Nom	us	us
Gen	us	uum
Dat	ui	ibus
Acc	um	us
Abl	u	ibus

4th n
Ode to Monkey

	Sg	Pl
Nom	u	ua
Gen	us	uum
Dat	u	ibus
Acc	u	ua
Abl	u	ibus

5th
Bonnie lies over the Ocean

	Sg	Pl
Nom	es	es
Gen	ei	erum
Dat	ei	ebus
Acc	em	es
Abl	e	ebus

Declining Adjectives

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

4. Drop correct gender (match noun)

masculine	feminine	neuter
us/r	a	um

5. Find stem (minus –a from second word)
6. Add endings

Masculine (Jingle Bells)

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

Feminine (Alphabet)

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

Neuter (McDonalds)

	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

4. Drop correct Gender (match noun)
5. Find stem (minus –is or –e)
6. 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

5. Drop first word

6. Find stem

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

7. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st person	o	mus
2nd person	s	tis
3rd person	t	nt

8. Fix –int

o changes –int to –unt	io changes –int to –iunt

Imperfect (past, incomplete) was ing, were ing, used to, kept on, did, ed

3. Find stem

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

4. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st person	bam	bamus
2nd person	bas	batis
3rd person	bat	bant

Future (hasn't happened yet) will

3. Find stem

are	eo, ere
minus re	minus re
ama	vide

4. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st	bo	bimus
2nd	bis	bitis
3rd	bit	bunt

Perfect (past complete) ed, has, have

3. Find stem (3rd form)

minus –i				
amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv

4. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st	i	imus
2nd	isti	istis
3rd	it	erunt

Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x

Pluperfect (past, past complete) had

3. Find stem (3rd form)

minus –i				
amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv

4. Add endings

	Singular	Plural
1st	eram	eramus
2nd	eras	eratis
3rd	erat	erant

Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x

Irregular verbs (sum, esse, fui, futurum & possum, posse, potui)

sum, esse, fui, futurum (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	sum (I am)	sumus (we are)
2	es (you are)	estis (y'all are)
3	est (he, she, it is) (is, there is)	sunt (they are) (are, there are)

possum, posse, potui (present)

	Singular	Plural
1	possum (I am able)	possumus (we are able)
2	potes (you are able)	potestis (y'all are able)
3	potest (he, she, it is able)	possunt (they are able)

sum, esse, fui, futurum (imperfect)

	Singular	Plural
1	eram (I was)	eramus (we were)
2	eras (you were)	eratis (y'all were)
3	erat (he, she, it was) (was, there was)	erant (they were) (were, there were)

possum, posse, potui (imperfect)

	Singular	Plural
1	poteram (I was able)	poteramus (we were able)
2	poteras (you were able)	poteratis (y'all were able)
3	poterat (he, she, it was able)	poterant (they were able)

sum, esse, fui, futurum (future)

	Singular	Plural
1	ero (I will be)	erimus (we will be)
2	eris (you will be)	eritis (y'all will be)
3	erit (he, she, it will be) (will be, there will be)	erunt (they will be) (will be, there will be)

possum, posse, potui (future)

	Singular	Plural
1	potero (I will be able)	poterimus (we will be able)
2	poteris (you will be able)	poteritis (y'all will be able)
3	poterit (he, she, it will be able)	poterunt (they will be able)

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