

Cinderella

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl. Her name was Cinderella. Cinderella had a cruel step-mother and two ugly step-sisters. Cinderella had to do many chores. She wore rags and slept by the hearth.

One day, there was a royal ball. Cinderella wanted to go and dance with the prince. Her step-sisters laughed because Cinderella wore rags. Her step-mother did not allow her to go. Cinderella wept. Then a bright light appeared. It was her fairy godmother! Her fairy godmother cast a spell and suddenly Cinderella was wearing a beautiful dress and glass slippers. Her fairy godmother warned her, “Come home before midnight!”

Cinderella went to the ball. The prince saw her and fell in love. They danced for hours. The clock struck and Cinderella ran home. She dropped her glass slipper. At home, she waited for her step-mother and step-sisters.

The prince found the glass slipper and vowed to find his love. The wicked step-mother wanted the prince to marry one of her daughters. She locked Cinderella in an attic tower. She told her daughters to try the shoe, but their feet were too big. “Cut off your toes!” she commanded. The prince understood the truth: he hadn’t found his love.

Cinderella escaped from the tower and ran down the stairs. She tried the slipper. The slipper fit! The prince married Cinderella. A dragon ate the step-mother.

Cinderella and her prince lived happily ever after. The End

Vocabulary for Cinderella

a – does not exist in Latin	laugh – derideo, deridere, derisi, derisum
allow – permitto, permittere, permisi, permissum + <i>dative + infinitive</i>	light – lux, lucis, f
an – does not exist in Latin	live (exist) – vivo, vivere, vixi, victum
and – et OR –que	lock – concludo, concludere, conclusi, conclusum
appear – appareo, apparere, apparui, apparitum	love (noun) – amor, amoris, m
at home – domum	many – multi, multae, multa
attic – cenaculum, cenaculi, n	marry – in matrimonium + duco, ducere, duxi, ductum
ball – chorea, choreae, f	midnight – media nox, mediae noctis, f
be – sum, esse, fui, futurum	not – non
beautiful – pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	of – <i>genitive</i>
because – quod	once upon a time – olim
before – ante + acc	one day – aliquando
big – magnus, magna, magnum	one of – unus, una, unum + <i>genitive</i>
bright – clarus, clara, clarum	prince – regulus, reguli, m
by – iuxta + acc	rag – pannus, panni, m
cast a spell – fascino, fascinare, fascinavi, fascinatum	royal – regius, regia, regium
chore – labor, laboris,	run – curro, currere, cucurri, cursum
clock – horologium, horologii, n	run home – curro, currere, cucurri, cursum + domum
come home – revenio, revenire, reveni, reventum + domum	see – video, videre, vidi, visum
command – iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum	she – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)
cruel – crudelis, crudele	shoe – calceus, calcei, m
cut off – praecido, praecidere, praecidi, praecisum	sleep – dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitum
dance – salto, saltare, saltavi, saltatum	slipper – crepida, crepidae, f
did (helping verb) – <i>imperfect</i>	stairs – scalae, scalarum, f. pl
do – facio, facere, feci, factum	step-mother – noverca, novercae, f
down – de + abl	step-sister – filia, filiae, f + novercae
dragon – draco, draconis, m	strike – percutio, percutire, percussi, percussum
dress – palla, pallae, f	suddenly – subito
eat – consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptum	tell – dico, dicere, dixi, dictum
end – finis, finis, m	their – suus, sua, suum
escape – effugio, effugere, effugi, effugitum	then – tum OR deinde
ever after – in aeternum	there was – erat
fairy godmother – commater magica, commatris magicae, f	they – is, ea, id (or 3 rd plural verb ending)
fall in love – adamo, adamare, adamavi, adamatum	to (indirect object) – <i>dative endings</i>
find – invenio, invenire, inveni, inventum	to (motion towards) – ad + acc
fit – accommodo, accommodare, accommodavi, accommodatum	to + verb – <i>infinitive</i>
foot – pes, pedis, m	toe – digitus, digiti, m
for (indirect object) – <i>dative</i>	too – nimis
for hours – horas (<i>accusative of duration</i>)	tower – turris, turris, f (<i>i stem</i>)
from – e, ex + abl	try – tempto, temptare, temptavi, temptatum
glass – vitreus, vitrea, vitreum	two – duo, duae, duo
go – eo, ire, ii, itum	ugly – turpis, turpe
had (helping verb) – <i>pluperfect</i>	understand the truth – rem + intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectum
had (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	very – <i>superlative</i>
happily – feliciter	vow – iuro, iurare, iuravi, iuravtum
has/have (helping verb) – <i>perfect</i>	wait for – exspecto, exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatum
has/have (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	want – volo, velle, volui
have (possessive) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	warn – moneo, monere, monui, monitum
have to (must) – debeo, debere, debui, debitum + <i>infinitive</i>	was (be verb) – erat
he – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)	was (helping verb) – <i>imperfect</i>
hearth – focus, foci, m	wear – gero, gerere, gessi, gessum
her (possession) – suus, sua, suum	weep – lacrimo, lacrimare, lacrimavi, lacrimatum
her (pronoun) – is, ea, id	went (go) – eo, ire, ii, itum
her name was – ei nomen erat	were (be verb) – erant
his – suus, sua, suum	were (helping verb) – <i>imperfect</i>
in – in + abl	wicked – malus, mala, malum
is (be verb) – est	with (accompaniment) – cum + abl
is (helping verb) – <i>present tense</i>	your (plural) – vester, vestra, vestrum
it – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)	
it was – erat	

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

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

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

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	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>o changes –int to –unt</td> <td>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> </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> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x</p> </div>	minus –i					amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv		Singular	Plural	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> </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> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x</p> </div>	minus –i					amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv		Singular	Plural	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																																																														
1 st	i	imus																																																														
2 nd	isti	istis																																																														
3 rd	it	erunt																																																														
minus –i																																																																
amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv																																																												
	Singular	Plural																																																														
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