

Jack and the Beanstalk

Once upon a time, there was a foolish boy. He lived with his mother in a tiny cottage. They were very poor. The mother said to Jack, “take this cow to the market and sell her.” As Jack walked through the forest, he met a man with a hat full of beans. He sold the cow for the beans. Jack’s mother was angry and threw the beans out of the window.

The next day, there was a beanstalk that reached the clouds. Jack climbed the green beanstalk. In the clouds, he saw a huge castle. Jack went up to the castle; he could hardly reach the door handle. He knocked on the enormous door; no one answered. He entered anyway. Suddenly, a giant appeared. The giant was taller than a tree. Jack hid behind a chair. The giant opened a box. In the box was a goose that laid golden eggs. Jack waited until the giant fell asleep, then he crept out and stole the goose. The goose honked and the giant woke up. He chased Jack, but Jack was very fast. Jack hurried down the beanstalk and chopped it down. The giant fell from the beanstalk and died. Jack took the goose to his mother. They were very rich, because the goose laid golden eggs. They lived happily ever after.

The end.

Jack and the Beanstalk

a – does not exist in Latin	hurry – contendo, contendere, contendi, contentum
an – does not exist in Latin	in – in + abl
and – et OR -que	is (<i>be verb</i>) – est
angry – iratus, irata, iratum	is (<i>helping verb</i>) – present tense
answer – respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsum + <i>dative</i>	it – is, ea, id (<i>or 3rd singular verb ending</i>)
anyway – qualibet	Jack – Iohannes
appear – appareo, apparere, apparui, apparitum	knock – pulso, pulsare, pulsavi, pulsatum
as – dum + <i>present active participle</i>	lay (eggs) – pario, parere, peperit, partum
be – sum, esse, fui, futurum	live (exist) – vivo, vivere, vixi, victum
bean – faba, fabae, f	live (in a location) – habito, habitare, habitavi, habitum
beanstalk – caulis, caulis, m + fabarum (<i>caulis is an “i stem” and has an irregular ablative: cauli</i>)	market – macellum, macelli, n
because – quod	meet a man – in hominem + incido, incidere, incidi, incasum
behind – post + acc	mother – mater, matris, f
box – arca, arcae, f	next day – prostridie
boy – puer, pueri, m	no one – nemo
but – sed	of – <i>genitive</i>
castle – castellum, castelli, n	once upon a time – olim
chair – sella, sellae, f	open – aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum
chase – agito, agitare, agitavi, agitatum	out – e, ex + abl
chop down – caedo, caedere, cecidi, caesum	out of – e, ex, + abl
climb – ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascensum	reach – contingo, contingere, contigi, contactum
cloud – nubes, nubis, f	rich – dives, gen. divitis
cottage – casa, casae, f	said – inquit
could (can) – possum, posse, potui + <i>infinitive</i>	see – video, videre, vidi, visum
cow – vacca, vaccae, f	sell – vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum
creep – serpo, serpere, serpsi, serptum	sell for – vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum + <i>ablative (ablative of price does not use a preposition)</i>
did (<i>helping verb</i>) – <i>imperfect</i>	she – is, ea, id (<i>or 3rd singular verb ending</i>)
die – pereo, perire, perii, peritum	steal – intercipio, intercipere, intercepi, interceptum
door – ianua, ianae, f	suddenly – subito
door handle – manubrium, manubrii, n	take – capio, capere, cepi, captum
down – de + abl	taller – altus, alta, altum (<i>make comparative</i>)
end – finis, finis, m	than – quam
enormous – immensus, immense, immensum	that (<i>relative pronoun</i>) – qui, quae, quod
enter – intro, intrare, intravi, intratum	then – tum OR deinde
ever after – in aeternum	there was – erat
fall (down) – decido, decidere, decidi	they – is, ea, id (<i>or 3rd plural verb ending</i>)
fall asleep – dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitum	they were – erant
fast – celer, celeris, celere	this – ille, illa, illum
foolish – stultus, stulta, stultum	through – per + acc
for (<i>indirect object</i>) – <i>dative</i>	throw – iaceo, iacere, ieci, iectum
forest – silva, silvae, f	tiny – pusillus, pusilla, pusillum
from – e, ex + abl	to (<i>indirect object</i>) – <i>dative endings</i>
giant – gigas, gigantis, m	to (<i>motion towards</i>) – ad + acc
go up to – adeo, adire, adii, aditum	to + <i>verb</i> – <i>infinitive</i>
golden – aureus, aurea, aureum	tree – arbor, arboris, f
goose – anser, anseris, m	until – donec
green – viridis, viride	very – <i>superlative</i>
had (<i>helping verb</i>) – <i>pluperfect</i>	very poor – pauperculus, pauperula, pauperculum
had (<i>not helping verb</i>) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	wait – exspecto, exspectare, exspectavi, exspectatum
happily – feliciter	wake up – excito, excitare, excitavi, excitatum
hardly – vix	walk – ambulo, ambulare, ambulavi, ambulatum
has/have (<i>helping verb</i>) – <i>perfect</i>	was (<i>be verb</i>) – erat
has/have (<i>not helping verb</i>) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	was (<i>helping verb</i>) – <i>imperfect</i>
he – is, ea, id (<i>or 3rd singular verb ending</i>)	were (<i>be verb</i>) – erant
her (<i>possession</i>) – suus, sua, suum	were (<i>helping verb</i>) – <i>imperfect</i>
her (<i>pronoun</i>) – is, ea, id	window – fenestra, fenestrae, f
hide – se + abscondo, abscondere, abscondi, absconditum	with (<i>accompaniment</i>) – cum + abl
his – suus, sua, suum	with (<i>instrument</i>) – <i>ablative, no preposition</i>
honk – bucino, bucinare, bucinavi, bucinatum	
huge – ingens, gen. ingentis	

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 3 rd and 3 rd 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.

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)

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																																																								
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Future (hasn't happened yet) will	Perfect (past complete) ed, has, have	Pluperfect (past, past complete) had																																																																
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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)

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)

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 (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)

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)

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