

## Rapunzel

Once upon a time, there was a poor farmer. His wife was pregnant and she craved rapunzel. She ate all the rapunzel that the farmer had grown and then she stole rapunzel from the witch next door. Angry, the witch threatened to kill the woman unless she gave her child to the witch.

When the baby was born, the witch named her “Rapuncula” and locked her in a tall tower. Rapuncula had very long hair and a beautiful singing voice. She was very lonely.

One day, while Rapunzel was sitting in her window and singing, a prince heard her beautiful voice. He watched as the witch came to the tower. The witch called, “Rapunzel, Rapunzel, let down your hair!” The prince watched as long, golden hair fell from the tower window and the witch climbed to the top.

After the witch left, the prince called, “Rapunzel, Rapunzel, let down your hair!” and the long, golden tresses fell from the window. The prince climbed the hair. Rapunzel and the prince fell in love.

The witch saw the prince leave. Angry, she cut off Rapunzel’s hair and set a trap. When the prince returned, he found not his love, but the evil witch. He fell from the tower and was blinded by thorns.

Bereft, the prince wandered, looking for his lost love. One day, he heard Rapunzel singing. Overjoyed, the prince kissed her and Rapunzel’s happy tears restored the prince’s sight. They lived happily ever after. The end.

## Vocabulary for Rapunzel

a – does not exist in Latin	lost – perditus, perdita, perditum
after – postquam	love (noun) – amor, amoris, m
all – omnis, omne	name(verb) – appello, appellare, appellavi, appellatum
an – does not exist in Latin	next door – vicinus, vicina, vicinum
and – et OR -que	not – non
angry – iratus, irata, iratum	of – genitive
as – dum + present active participle	once upon a time – olim
be – sum, esse, fui, futurum	one day – aliquando
beautiful – pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	overjoyed – laetitia + exsultans, gen. exsultantis
bereft – orbus, orba, orbum	poor – pauper, gen. pauperis
born (was) – nata est	pregnant – gravidus, gravida, gravidum
but – sed	prince – regulus, reguli, m
by (ablative of means) – ablative without preposition	Rapunzel – rapuncula, rapunculae, f
call (shout) – voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum	rapunzel – rapunculus, rapunculi, m
child – infans, infantis, m/f	restore – restituo, restituere, restitui, restitutum
climb – ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascensum	return – revenio, revenire, reveni, reventum
come – venio, venire, veni, ventum	see – video, videre, vidi, visum
crave – desidero, desiderare, desideravi, desideratum	set a trap – aucupata est
cut off – praecido, praecidere, praecidi, praecisum	she – is, ea, id (or 3 <sup>rd</sup> singular verb ending)
did (helping verb) – imperfect	sight – visus, visus, m
eat – consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumpsum	sing – canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatum
ever after – in aeternum	singing – present active participle of canto, cantare
evil – malus, mala, malum	sit – sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessum
fall – cado, cadere, cecidi, casum	steal – intercipio, intercipere, intercepi, interceptum
fall in love – adamo, adamare, adamavi, adamatum	tall – altus, alta, altum
farmer – agricola, agricolae, m	tear – lacrima, lacrimae, f
find – invenio, invenire, inveni, inventum	that – qui, quae, quod
for (indirect object) – dative	then – tum OR deinde
from – a, ab + abl	there was – erat
give – do, dare, dedi, datum	they – is, ea, id (or 3 <sup>rd</sup> plural verb ending)
golden – aureus, aurea, aureum	thorn – spina, spinae, f
grow – aro, arare, aravi, aratum	threaten – denuntio, denuntiare, denuntiavi, denuntiatum
had (helping verb) – pluperfect	to (indirect object) – dative endings
had (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	to (motion towards) – ad + acc
hair – crinis, crineris, m	to + verb – infinitive
happily – feliciter	top – culmen, culminis, n
happy – laetus, laeta, laetum	tower – turris, turris, f (i stem, irregular)
has/have (helping verb) - perfect	tress – crinis, crineris, m
has/have (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	unless – nisi
he – is, ea, id (or 3 <sup>rd</sup> singular verb ending)	very – superlative
hear – audio, audire, audivi, auditum	voice – vox, vocis, f
her (possession) – suus, sua, suum	wander – erro, errare, erravi, erratum
her (pronoun) – is, ea, id	was (be verb) – erat
his – suus, sua, suum	was (helping verb) – imperfect tense
in – in + abl	was blinded – caecatus est
is (be verb) – est	watch – specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatum
is (helping verb) – present tense	were (be verb) – erant
it – is, ea, id (or 3 <sup>rd</sup> singular verb ending)	were (helping verb) – imperfect
kill – interficio, interficere, interfeci, interfectum	when – ubi
kiss – dative + osculum + do, dare, dedi, datum	who (relative pronoun) – qui, quae, quod
leave – discedo, discedere, discessi, discessum	while – dum + present active participle
let down – demitto, demittere, demisi, demissum	wife – uxor, uxoris, f
live (exist) – vivo, vivere, vixi, victum	window – fenestra, fenestrae, f
lock – concludo, concludere, conclusi, conclusum	witch – venifica, venificae, f
lonely – solus, sola, solum	woman – femina, feminae, f
long – longus, longa, longum	your – tuus, tua, tuum
looking for – present active participle of quaero, quaerere	

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 <sup>st</sup> (I, we)		
2 <sup>nd</sup> (you, y'all)		
3 <sup>rd</sup> (he, she, it, they, nouns)		

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

**1<sup>st</sup> person (I, we)**

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

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

**2<sup>nd</sup> person (you, y'all)**

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

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

**3<sup>rd</sup> person (he, she, it, they)**

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

Plural					
M	F	N	M	F	N
<b>ei</b>	<b>eae</b>	<b>ea</b>	they		
<b>eorum</b>	<b>earum</b>	<b>eorum</b>	their/of them		
<b>eis</b>	<b>eis</b>	<b>eis</b>	to/for them		
<b>eos</b>	<b>eas</b>	<b>ea</b>	them		
<b>eis</b>	<b>eis</b>	<b>eis</b>	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>3<sup>rd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> word
2. Find stem
3. Add endings

With the notable exception of 3<sup>rd</sup> neuter

1 <sup>st</sup> ABC			2 <sup>nd</sup> m Jingle Bells			2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 <sup>rd</sup> m/f Frere Jacques		
	Sg	Pl
Nom	?	es
Gen	is	um
Dat	i	ibus
Acc	em	es
Abl	e	ibus

3 <sup>rd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> neuter

1. Drop 1<sup>st</sup> word  
TWICE
2. Find stem
3. Add endings

4 <sup>th</sup> m/f Ode to Joy		
	Sg	Pl
Nom	us	us
Gen	us	uum
Dat	ui	ibus
Acc	um	us
Abl	u	ibus

4 <sup>th</sup> n Ode to Monkey		
	Sg	Pl
Nom	u	ua
Gen	us	uum
Dat	u	ibus
Acc	u	ua
Abl	u	ibus

5 <sup>th</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (3<sup>rd</sup> 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 (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