

Snow White

Once upon a time, there was an evil queen. The queen wanted to be the most beautiful woman in the kingdom. She asked her magic mirror, “mirror, mirror, on the wall, who is the fairest of them all?” The queen was angry because Snow White was prettier than she was.

The queen ordered the huntsman to kill Snow White. The huntsman did not want to murder the lovely girl and so he allowed her to run away. She ran into the forest and found a tiny cottage.

The cottage was very dirty. Snow White cleaned the cottage then fell asleep. Seven dwarves found her sleeping in their cottage. They offered to protect Snow White from the evil queen.

The clever queen discovered the huntsman’s lie. She changed herself into an ugly old woman. She offered an apple to the unsuspecting Snow White. After Snow White bit the apple, she fell to the ground as though she were dead.

The dwarves placed Snow White in a glass coffin. A handsome prince found Snow White and fell in love with her. He kissed her and broke the curse. Snow White woke up and fell in love with the prince. The prince married Snow White and they lived happily ever after. The evil queen danced in hot shoes until she died.

The End.

Vocabulary for Snow White

a – does not exist in Latin	into – in + acc
after – postquam	is (be verb) – est
all – omnia, omnium, n pl	is (helping verb) – present tense
allow – permitto, permittere, permisi, permissum + dative + infinitive	it – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)
an – does not exist in Latin	kill – interficio, interficere, interfeci, interfectum
and – et OR -que	kingdom – regnum, regni, n
and so – itaque	kiss (verb) – osculum + dative + do, dare, dedi, datum
angry – iratus, irata, iratum	lie (noun) – mendacium, mendacii, n
apple – pomum, pomi, n	lovely – amabilis, amabile
as though – velut	magic – magicus, magica, magicum
ask – rogo, rogare, rogavi, rogatum	marry – in matrimonium + duco, ducere, duxi, ductum
be – sum, esse, fui, futurum	mirror – speculum, speculi, n
beautiful – bellus, bella, bellum OR pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	most – superlative
because – quod	murder – occido, occidere, occidi, occisum
bite – mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsus	of – genitive
break a curse /spell - delustro, delustrare, delustravi, delustratum	offer – offero, offerere, obtuli, oblatum (offerebat)
calceus, calcei, m	old woman – anicula, aniculae, f
change – muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatum	on – in + abl
clean – purgo, purgare, purgavi, purgatum	once upon a time – olim
clever – callidus, callida, callidum	order – iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum
coffin – arca, arcae, f	place – pono, ponere, posui, positum
cottage – casa, casae, f	prettier – comparative of pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
dance – salto, saltare, saltavi, saltatum	prince – regulus, reguli, m
dead – mortuus, mortua, mortuum	protect – protego, protegere, protexi, protectum
did (helping verb) – imperfect	queen – regina, reginae, f
die – pereo, perire, perii, peritum	run – curro, currere, cucurri, cursum
dirty – sordidus, sordida, sordidum	run away – fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum
discover – cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitum	seven – septem (does not decline)
do not want – nolo, nolle, nolui	she – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)
dwarf – homunculus, homunculi, m	sleeping – present active participle
end – finis, finis, m	Snow White – Nivea, Niveae, f
ever after – in aeternum	than – quam
evil – malus, mala, malum	the – does not exist in Latin
fair – formosus, formosa, formosum	their – suus, sua, suum
fall asleep – dormio, dormire, dormivi, dormitum	them – is, ea, id
fall down – decido, decidere, decidi, -	then – tum OR deinde
fall in love with – adamo, adamare, adamavi, adamatum	there was – erat
find – invenio, invenire, inveni, inventum	they – is, ea, id (or 3 rd plural verb ending)
for (indirect object) – dative	they were – erant
forest – silva, silvae, f	tiny – pusillus, pusilla, pusillum
from – a, ab + abl	to (indirect object) – dative endings
girl – puella, puellae, f	to (motion towards) – ad + acc
glass – vitreus, vitrea, vitrum	to + verb – infinitive
ground – terra, terrae, f	ugly – turpis, turpe
had (helping verb) – pluperfect	unsuspecting – imprudens, gen. imprudentis
had (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	until – donec
handsome – pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	very – superlative
happily – feliciter	wake up – excito, excitare, excitavi, excitatum
has/have (helping verb) - perfect	wall (building) – murus, muri, m
has/have (not helping verb) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum	want – volo, volle, volui
he – is, ea, id (or 3 rd singular verb ending)	was (be verb) – erat
her (possession) – suus, sua, suum	was (helping verb) – imperfect
her (pronoun) – is, ea, id	was (helping verb) – imperfect
herself – se	were (be verb) – erat
hot – ardens, gen. ardentis	were (helping verb) – imperfect
hunter – captor, captoris, m	who (question word) – quis
in – in + abl	with (accompaniment) – cum + abl
	with (instrument) – ablative, no preposition

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

2 nd m Jingle Bells		
	Sg	Pl
Nom	us/r	i
Gen	i	orum
Dat	o	is
Acc	um	os
Abl	o	is

2 nd n McDonalds		
	Sg	Pl
Nom	um	a
Gen	i	orum
Dat	o	is
Acc	um	a
Abl	o	is

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

3 rd 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

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

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

5 th 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	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