

## Hansel and Gretel

Once upon a time there was a poor woodcutter. He had two children. Their names were Hansel and Gretel. The woodcutter's wife had died and he married a cruel woman who hated Hansel and Gretel. There was not enough food for the family.

One day, the stepmother sent Hansel and Gretel into the forest. Hansel dropped bread crumbs because he did not want to get lost in the forest. Unfortunately, birds ate the crumbs and the children were lost, scared, and hungry.

They found a gingerbread cottage covered by candy. They started to eat the house when they heard a voice. "Come, children, the best candies are inside." Foolishly, they trusted the woman.

Once they had entered the house, the woman turned into a witch. Witches like to eat children, especially little boys. The witch locked Hansel in a cage and forced Gretel to clean the cottage. For days, the witch kept feeding Hansel, because she wanted him to be nice and fat when she ate him.

Finally, the witch ordered Gretel to heat up the oven, but Gretel tricked the witch. When the witch leaned in to check the heat, Gretel pushed her into the oven. Gretel released Hansel from the cage and they escaped from the witch's cottage. They returned home and lived on the riches that they had stolen from the witch's hoard. The woodcutter sent away the evil stepmother. The end.

**a** – does not exist in Latin  
**an** – does not exist in Latin  
**and** – et OR -que  
**are** (*be verb*) – sunt  
**be** – sum, esse, fui, futurum  
**be lost** – perditus, perdita, perditum  
**because** – quod  
**best** – optimus, optima, optimum  
**bird** – avis, avis, f  
**bread** – panis, panis, m  
**but** – sed  
**by** (*location*) – a, ab + abl  
**by** (*instrument*) – ablative *u/o* preposition  
**cage** – cavea, caveae, f  
**candy** – cuppedia, cuppediae, f  
**check** – inspicio, inspicere, inspexi, inspectum  
**children** – liberi, liberorum, m. (*plural only*)  
**clean** – purgo, purgare, purgavi, purgatum  
**come** – venio, venire, veni, ventum  
**cottage** – casa, casae, f  
**covered** – tectus, tecta, tectum  
**cruel** – crudelis, crudele  
**crumb** – mica, micae, f  
**did** (*helping verb*) – *imperfect*  
**die** – pereo, perire, perii, peritum  
**do not want** – nolo, nolle, nolui  
**drop** – demitto, demittere, demisi, demissum  
**eat** – consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumpsum  
**end** – finis, finis, m  
**enough** – satis + *genitive*  
**enter** – intro, intrare, intravi, intratum  
**escape** – effugio, effugere, effugi, effigitum  
**especially** – praesertim  
**evil** – malus, mala, malum  
**family** – familia, familiae, f  
**fat** – pinguis, pingue  
**feed** – pasco, pascere, pevi, pastum  
**finally** – denique  
**find** – invenio, invenire, inveni, inventum  
**food** – cibus, cibi, m  
**foolishly** – stulte  
**for** (*indirect object*) – *dative*  
**for days** – in dies  
**force** – perpendo, perpendere, perpuli, perpulsum  
**forest** – silva, silvae, f  
**from** – e, ex + abl  
**get lost** – fieri perditum  
**gingerbread** – crustulum, crustuli, n + zingerberis  
**Gretel** – Gretel, Gretelis, m  
**had** (*helping verb*) – *pluperfect*  
**had** (*not helping verb*) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum  
**Hansel** – Hansel, Hanselis, m  
**has/have** (*helping verb*) – *perfect*  
**has/have** (*not helping verb*) – habeo, habere, habui, habitum  
**hate** – oderat  
**he** – is, ea, id OR *verb endings*  
**hear** – audio, audire, audivi, auditum  
**heat** (*noun*) – calor, caloris, m  
**heat up** (*verb*) – calefacio, calefacere, calefeci, calefactum  
**her** (*possession*) – suus, sua, suum  
**her** (*pronoun*) – is, ea, id  
**him** – is, ea, id  
**hoard** – acervus, acervi, m  
**home** – domum

## Vocabulary

**house** – casa, casae, f  
**hungry** – famelicus, famelica, famelicum  
**in** – in + abl  
**inside** – intra + acc  
**into** – in + acc  
**is** (*be verb*) – est  
**is** (*helping verb*) – *present tense*  
**it** – is, ea, id OR *verb endings*  
**kept** (*helping verb*) – *imperfect*  
**lean in** – incumbo, incumbere, incubui, incubitus  
**like** – libet + *dative+ infinitive*  
**little boy** – puerulus, pueruli, m  
**live on** (*exist*) – vivo, vivere, vixi, victum + *ablative*  
**lock** – concludo, concludere, conclusi, conclusum  
**marry** – in matrimonium + duco, ducere, duxi, ductum  
**nice** – dulcis, dulce  
**not** – non  
**of** – *genitive*  
**once** – aliquando  
**once upon a time** – olim  
**one day** – aliquando  
**order** – iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum  
**oven** – furnus, furni, m  
**poor** – pauper, gen. pauperis  
**push** – trudo, trudere, trusi, trusum  
**release** – solvo,olvere, solvi, solutum  
**return** – revenio, revenire, reveni, reventum  
**riches** – divitiae, divitiarum, f (*plural only*)  
**scared** – territus, territa, territum  
**send** – mitto, mittere, misi, missum  
**send away** – ablego, ablegare, ablegavi, ablegatum  
**she** – is, ea, id OR *verb endings*  
**start** – incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptum  
**steal** – intercipio, intercipere, intercepi, interceptum  
**stepmother** – noverca, novercae, f  
**the** – does not exist in Latin  
**their** – suus, sua, suum  
**their names were** – nomina eis erant  
**there was** – erat  
**they** – is, ea, id OR *verb endings*  
**to** (*indirect object*) – *dative endings*  
**to** (*motion towards*) – ad + acc  
**to + verb** – *infinitive*  
**trick** – fallo, fallere, fefelli, falsum  
**trust** – credo, credere, credidi, creditum + *dative*  
**turn** – se commuto, commutare, commutavi, commutatum  
**two** – duo, duae, duo (*plural only*)  
**unfortunately** – infeliciter  
**very** – *superlative*  
**voice** – vox, vocis, f  
**want** – volo, velle, volui  
**was** (*be verb*) – erat  
**was** (*helping verb*) – *imperfect tense*  
**were** (*be verb*) – erant  
**were** (*being verb*) – erant  
**were** (*helping verb*) – *imperfect tense*  
**when** – ubi  
**who** (*relative pronoun*) – qui, quae, quod  
**wife** – uxor, uxoris, f  
**witch** – venefica, veneficae, f  
**woman** – femina, feminae, f  
**woodcutter** – lignator, lignatoris, m

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			3 <sup>rd</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> m/f Ode to Joy			4 <sup>th</sup> n Ode to Monkey			5 <sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> neuter

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

# 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				
1. Drop first word 2. Find stem					1. Find stem				
are	eo, ere	o, ere	io, ere	ire	are	eo, ere	o, ere	io, ere	ire
minus re	minus re	minus -ere add i	minus -ere add i	minus re	minus re	minus re	minus -ere -re	minus -ere add ie	minus -ire add -ie
ama	vide	agi	capi	sci	ama	vide	age	capie	scie
3. Add endings					2. Add endings				
	Singular	Plural				Singular	Plural		
1 <sup>st</sup> person	o	mus			1 <sup>st</sup> person	bam	bamus		
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	s	tis			2 <sup>nd</sup> person	bas	batis		
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	t	nt			3 <sup>rd</sup> person	bat	bant		
4. Fix -int									
o changes -int to -unt		io changes -int to -iunt							

Future (hasn't happened yet) will		Perfect (past complete) ed, has, have					Pluperfect (past, past complete) had				
1. Find stem		1. Find stem (3 <sup>rd</sup> form)					1. Find stem (3 <sup>rd</sup> form)				
are	eo, ere	minus -i					minus -i				
minus re	minus re	amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv	amav	vid	eg	cep	sciv
ama	vide	2. Add endings					2. Add endings				
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural	Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x		
1 <sup>st</sup>	bo	bimus	1 <sup>st</sup>	i	imus	1 <sup>st</sup>	eram	eramus	Clue letters: e, id, s, ss, u, v, x		
2 <sup>nd</sup>	bis	bitis	2 <sup>nd</sup>	isti	istis	2 <sup>nd</sup>	eras	eratis			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	bit	bunt	3 <sup>rd</sup>	it	erunt	3 <sup>rd</sup>	erat	erant			



## 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 +		volo, velle, volui (perfect) volu +		nolo, nolle, nolui (imperfect) nole +		nolo, nolle, nolui (perfect) nolu+		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1	-bam	-bamus	1	-i	-imus	1	-i	-imus
2	-bas	-batis	2	-isti	-istis	2	-isti	-istis
3	-bat	-bant	3	-it	-erunt	3	-it	-erunt