


## Exercise 16: Imperfect tense (3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations) with Nominative and Accusative forms of nouns and adjectives, singular and plural



**Hot tip!** Notice the difference between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations – e.g. 'reg -e-bam' (3<sup>rd</sup>) 'audi -e-bam' (4<sup>th</sup>).

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

**i) 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation (-ĕre) verbs**

a) I was ruling a big kingdom.  
*magnum regnum regebam.*

b) The angry slave girls were capturing the master.

.....

c) You (pl) were leaving the new house.

.....

d) The evil messenger was looking for the fatherland.

.....

**ii) 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation (-ire) verbs**

a) They were finding great danger.

.....

b) The friends were guarding the new gates for a long time.

.....

c) I was not hearing the happy women.

.....

d) We were always guarding the long streets.

.....



**Test your Wordpower!**

These three words are anagrams of Latin nouns. What are the Latin nouns and what do they mean?

- a) maar .....
- b) replimuuc .....
- c) atripa .....

## Exercise 17: Imperfect tense of esse with Nominative forms of nouns and adjectives, singular and plural



**Hot tip!** Remember the 2<sup>nd</sup> declension **neuter** nouns e.g. forum, donum, auxilium, consilium and their plural forms (nom and acc) – fora, dona, etc.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

a) Why were the freedmen happy?  
*cur liberti erant laeti?*

b) I was a good goddess.

.....

c) Many women were angry for a long time.

.....

d) The sailor's gifts were big.

.....

e) When was the woman's son angry?

.....

f) The new forum was not small.

.....

g) You (sing) were a happy boy.

.....

h) He was not a cruel master.

.....

i) There were many good women.

.....



### Quick Quiz!

First conjugation infinitives end in which **three** letters?

.....



### Spot the Mistake!

Which word is *wrong* in this Latin translation and *why*?

English: He was a good husband.

Latin: *erat maritus bonum.*

.....

.....

## Exercise 18: Imperfect tense of *posse* with present infinitives



**Hot tip!** Remember Latin word order: the infinitive normally goes before *posse*, e.g. *intrare poterant*: they were able to enter.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation infinitives

a) I was able to walk.

*ambulare poteram.*

b) You (sing) were able to call.

.....

c) She was able to shout.

.....

### ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation infinitives

a) We were able to be quiet.

.....

b) You (pl) were able to frighten the master.

.....

c) They were able to hold the money.

.....

### iii) 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation infinitives

a) He was able to drink wine.

.....

b) You (pl) were able to write a letter.

.....

c) I was able to send a messenger.

.....

### iv) 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation infinitives

a) We were able to guard the kingdom.

.....

b) You (sing) were able to find the weapons.

.....

c) They were able to hear the master.

.....



### Stopwatch Challenge!

Recite the imperfect tense of *posse* **FOUR** times in **FORTY** seconds.

## Exercise 19: Imperfect tense (mixed conjugations) with nouns in the Genitive case



**Hot tip!** Mind the apostrophes! The sailor's house (one sailor). The sailors' house (more than one sailor).

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) With 1<sup>st</sup> declension nouns

a) I was often defending the sailor's house.  
*villam nautae saepe defendebam.*

b) The friends of the slave girl were making a plan.  
.....

c) Why were they killing the sailors' sons?  
.....

d) You (pl) were entering the temples of the goddesses.  
.....

### ii) With 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns

a) You (sing) were not fearing the messenger's sword.  
.....

b) Why was the master's son working in the garden?  
.....

c) We were ruling the kingdoms of the gods for a long time.  
.....

d) The slave girls of the sailors were always drinking water.  
.....



### Stopwatch Challenge!

Recite all cases of **forum** FIVE times in SIXTY seconds.



### Test your Wordpower!

The following three words are anagrams of which Latin neuter nouns and what do they mean?

a) isumconil .....

b) morfu .....

c) mudon .....

# In the Perfect Tense : (Regular Verbs)

## Exercise 20: Perfect tense and the principal parts of the verb



**Hot tip!** The perfect tense is not always easy to construct, even when you know the verb conjugation. When you learn your verbs, make sure you learn the principal parts (e.g. porto, portare, portavi, portatus). The **Third** principal part will give you the perfect tense form.

Write in the 3<sup>rd</sup> principal part of the verbs given below and translate it. The first one is done for you.

### i) 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation (-are) verbs (NB – these are all regular)

a) saluto, salutare

*salutavi – I greeted*

c) rogo, rogare

.....

b) navigo, navigare

.....

d) supero, superare

.....

### ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation (-ēre) verbs (NB – these are all regular)

a) taceo, tacere

.....

c) habeo, habere

.....

b) teneo, tenere

.....

d) terreo, terrere

.....

### iii) 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation (-ĕre) verbs (NB these are mainly IRREGULAR)

a) conspicio, conspĭcere

.....

c) relinquo, relinquere

.....

b) vinco, vincere

.....

d) peto, petere

.....

### iv) 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation (-ire) verbs (NB these have only two different forms)

a) audio, audire

.....

c) advenio, advenire

.....

b) dormio, dormire

.....

d) invenio, invenire

.....



### Stopwatch Challenge!

Recite the perfect tense of **portare** FIVE times in THIRTY seconds.

## Exercise 21: Perfect tense – just verbs (all conjugations)



**Hot tip!** 'I have carried' and 'I carried' are both translated into the perfect tense.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation (-are) verbs

a) I asked.

*rogavi*

b) You (sing) sailed.

.....

c) We have worked.

.....

d) He has prepared.

.....

### ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation (-ēre) verbs

a) I held.

.....

b) You (pl) have held.

.....

c) We have been afraid.

.....

d) They have had.

.....

### iii) 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation (-ēre) verbs

a) I ran away.

.....

b) You (sing) have drunk.

.....

c) He defended.

.....

d) They drank.

.....

### iv) 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation (-ire) verbs

a) I have come.

.....

b) She has slept.

.....

c) You (pl) found.

.....

d) We have guarded.

.....

### Spot the Mistake!

Which word is *wrong* in this Latin translation and *why*?

English: I have frightened the men.

Latin: *viros terruisti.*

.....  
.....

## Exercise 22: Perfect tense (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugations), all persons



**Hot tip!** Latin verbs have **stems** and **endings**. Perfect tense **endings** are always the same, but perfect **stems** are different in each conjugation.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation (-are) verbs

- a) I have carried weapons. *arma portavi.*
- b) You (sing) did not carry. ....
- c) He hurried to the temple. ....
- d) We entered the house. ....
- e) You (pl) worked well. ....
- f) The boys killed the men. ....

### ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation (-ēre) verbs

- a) I suddenly had much money. ....
- b) You (sing) have not been silent. ....
- c) The slave girl frightened the slave. ....
- d) We were suddenly afraid. ....
- e) The freedmen held the swords. ....
- f) When did you (pl) fear the master? .....



### Test your Wordpower!

Which Latin **verbs** give us these English words and what do the Latin words mean?

- a) constitution .....
- b) mission .....
- c) scribe .....

## Exercise 23: Perfect tense (3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conjugations), all persons



**Hot tip!** When learning vocabulary, make sure to learn all the principal parts of the verbs. That way, you will know the **perfect stem** for each verb.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation (-ĕre) verbs

a) The friend drank water.  
*amicus aquam bibit.*

b) You (sing) did not fall.

.....

c) You (pl) caught sight of the daughter at last.

.....

d) We left behind the small shop.

.....

e) They did not hand over the weapons.

.....

f) I conquered the kingdom.

.....

### ii) 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation (-ire) verbs

a) I heard the angry husband.

.....

b) Finally, they arrived.

.....

c) The freedmen guarded the good master.

.....

d) Why did you (sing) sleep?

.....

e) You (pl) found the cruel woods.

.....

f) The man often did not arrive.

.....



### Quick Quiz!

What are the **four** Principal Parts of the verb?

.....



## Exercise 24: More practice on 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation perfects



**Hot tip!** There are **THREE** forms of the perfect tense in English (with the verb to carry): I carried, I **have** carried, I **did** [not] carry.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) Perfect stems ending in 'x' – *conspexi, dixi, duxi, rexi, traxi*

a) Suddenly, the girl caught sight of the husband.  
*puella maritum subito conspexit.*

b) He did not speak.  
.....

c) The sailors led the friend into the house.  
.....

d) We dragged the boys into the garden.  
.....

### ii) Perfect stems ending in 'u' and 'v' – *petivi, constitui*

a) They have decided.  
.....

b) When did you (pl) look for the shop?  
.....

### iii) Perfect stems same as present – *bibi, defendi, fugi*

a) I have drunk the wine.  
.....

b) You (sing) have defended the wall.  
.....

c) Why did we run away?  
.....



### Quick Quiz!

Translate 'portavi' in **two** different ways.

1) .....

2) .....



### Test your Wordpower!

Which Latin **nouns** give us these English words and what do the Latin nouns mean?

a) mural.....

b) horticulture.....

c) dominate.....

## Exercise 25: More practice on 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation irregular perfects

**cecidi, cepi, cucurri, feci, misi, posui, reliqui, scripsi, tradidi, vici**



**Hot tip!** Use a mnemonic to remember the irregulars – e.g. I captured some KP (cepi) nuts.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

- a) The girl ran at once.

*puella statim cucurrit.*

- b) The friend made a long sword.

.....

- c) Why did you (sing) write a letter?

.....

- d) I left behind the daughters.

.....

- e) We did not place presents in the house.

.....

- f) Julius Caesar suddenly conquered the fatherland.

.....

- g) You (pl) made (came up with) an evil plan.

.....

- h) The men sent help to the boys.

.....

- i) When did they hand over the money to the woman?

.....



### Quick Quiz!

If a noun is in the **Ablative** case, how is it normally translated?

.....



### Stopwatch Challenge!

Recite the perfect tense of **currere** – to run – FIVE times in THIRTY seconds.



### Test your Wordpower!

Which Latin nouns give us these English words and what do the Latin nouns mean?

a) feminine .....

b) nautical.....

c) patriotism .....

## Exercise 26: Perfect tense (all conjugations) with nouns and adjectives



**Hot tip!** Some 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation (-ĕre) verbs have irregular perfect **stems** (e.g. 'cep-i' from 'capĕre' and 'cucurr-i' from 'currĕre'), so always double-check.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation (-are) verbs

a) The messengers suddenly announced a great danger.  
*nuntii magnum periculum subito nuntiaverunt.*

b) When did we hear the happy boys and girls?  
.....

c) The sailors entered the large forum immediately.  
.....

### ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation (-ĕre) verbs

a) The cruel master suddenly frightened the women.  
.....

b) Did you (pl) hold the large sword?  
.....

### iii) 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation (-ĕre) verbs

a) I did not catch sight of the good girl.  
.....

b) The master at once came up with an evil plan.  
.....

### iv) 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation (-ire) verbs

a) We did not hear the angry women.  
.....

b) When did the happy friends arrive?  
.....



### Stopwatch Challenge!

Recite the perfect tense of **capĕre** THREE times in THIRTY seconds.

## Exercise 27: Perfect tense (mixed conjugations) with prepositions + Accusative



**Hot tip!** Prepositions followed by the Accusative normally express movement towards something  
e.g. ad – to, in – into.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) Prepositions followed by the Accusative: *ad, contra, in*

a) I hurried to the forum.  
*ad forum festinavi.*

b) She arrived at the temple.  
.....

c) They walked into the house.  
.....

d) We defended the forum against the sailors.  
.....

### ii) Just prepositions

a) To the kingdom.  
.....

b) Against the walls.  
.....

c) Into the forum.  
.....

d) To the fatherland.  
.....



### Spot the Mistake!

Which word is *wrong* in this Latin translation and *why*?

English: We walked to the garden  
Latin: *ad horto ambulavimus.*  
.....  
.....



### Test your Wordpower!

Write down **three** Latin verbs beginning with 'D'.

1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

## Exercise 28: Perfect tense (mixed conjugations) with prepositions + Ablative



**Hot tip!** Prepositions followed by the Ablative often express movement away from something, or location in a place, e.g. *ex* – out of, *ab* – away from, 'in' – in.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

### i) Prepositions followed by the Ablative: *ab, e, ex, in, cum*

a) She ran out of the forum.  
*e foro cucurrit.*

b) They have lived in a big house.  
.....

c) The boys walked with the girls.  
.....

d) We sent the messenger away from the fatherland.  
.....

### ii) Just prepositions

a) With the slave girls.  
.....

c) In the house.  
.....

b) From the forum.  
.....

d) In the shops.  
.....



### Spot the Mistake!

Which word is *wrong* in this Latin translation and *why*?

English: The slaves walked into the house.

Latin: *servi in villa ambulaverunt.*  
.....



### Test your Wordpower!

Which Latin preposition can you find in the following English words and what does it mean?

a) contrary.....

b) contradictory.....

c) controversial.....

## Exercise 29: Perfect tense (mixed conjugations) with nouns in all cases (including prepositions)



**Hot tip!** Always double-check the person of the verb – I, you, etc. – and make sure you have the right ending.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

- a) The man's sons walked to the gate.  
*filiī viri ad portam ambulaverunt.*
- b) I prepared dinner for the friends.  
.....
- c) Why did you (sing) suddenly frighten the small boy?  
.....
- d) You (pl) had a large shop in the street.  
.....
- e) We ran out of the woods immediately.  
.....
- f) The cruel master dragged the slave into the house.  
.....
- g) When did the women's friends arrive?  
.....
- h) You (sing) led the freedmen away from the forum.  
.....



### Stopwatch Challenge!

Recite the perfect tense of **ducere** – to lead – SIX times in SIXTY seconds.



### Quick Quiz!

- a) When is the **Vocative** case used?  
.....
- b) In which declension is the **Vocative** form different from the **Nominative** form?  
.....

# Expressions of Time

For these exercises, you will also need to know Latin numbers up to 10.

## Exercise 30: Expressions of time with the present tense (all conjugations)



**Hot tip!** Use the Accusative case to express duration of time, e.g. *quattuor horas* – for four hours.

Write the Latin for the following phrases.  
The first one is done for you.

- a) We work for four hours.

*quattuor horas laboramus.*

- b) The boys sleep for many hours.

.....

- c) I write for three hours.

.....

- d) The sailors are sailing for five years.

.....

- e) You (pl) can guard the walls for many years.

.....

## Exercise 31: Expressions of time with the imperfect tense (all conjugations)



**Hot tip!** *unus* and *duo* decline like *bonus*.  
Other numbers keep the same form in the Nominative and Accusative cases



### Stopwatch Challenge!

Say the numbers up to 10 **THREE** times in **THIRTY** seconds.

- a) I was walking for two hours.

*duas horas ambulabam.*

- b) You (sing) were sailing for one hour.

.....

- c) The man was silent for many years.

.....

- d) We were frightened for many hours.

.....

- e) You (sing) were running for two hours.

.....

## Mix It up: Exam-style Questions

Write the Latin for the sentences below.

### Exercise 32

a) The slave girls were able to work in the shop. [4]

.....

b) I was preparing dinner for the mistress. [3]

.....

c) We catch sight of the cruel freedmen. [3]

.....

### Exercise 33

a) When did the girls run away? [3]

.....

b) He was always asking for money. [3]

.....

c) The queen's husband is sending a letter. [4]

.....

### Exercise 34

a) We are hurrying to the temple of the goddess. [3]

.....

b) Why did the small girls shout? [4]

.....

c) You (sing) are not able to sleep. [3]

.....

### Exercise 35

a) I was working for a long time in the house. [3]

.....

b) The sailor's anger was great. [4]

.....

c) We are sending a gift to the master. [3]

.....



# Mark It!

Try your hand at marking some sample answers.

Check your answers in the answer key.

## Exercise 36

Your Mark

- a) We were able to drink the water. [3]

*aqua bibere poteramus.*

[.....]

- b) The freedmen ran away from the forum. [3]

*liberti e forum fugiunt.*

[.....]

- c) Why does the messenger shout in the shop? [4]

*cur nuntius in tabernam clamat?*

[.....]

## Exercise 37

- a) They were working for many hours. [3]

*multi horas laborabant.*

[.....]

- b) Why did you (sing) run into the house? [3]

*cur in villa cucurristi?*

[.....]

- c) The sailor is able to sail well. [3]

*nauta posse bene navigat.*

[.....]

## Exercise 38

- a) The girls are living in the wood. [3]

*puellae in silvam habitat.*

[.....]

- b) The angry master was silent at once. [4]

*dominus iratus statim tacet.*

[.....]

- c) She was writing a letter to the mistress. [3]

*epistulam domina scribebat.*

[.....]

# Latin Numbers up to Ten

one	<i>Nominative singular feminine</i>	<i>Nominative singular masculine</i>
	<b>una</b>	<b>unus</b>
two	<i>Accusative singular feminine</i>	<i>Accusative plural masculine</i>
	<b>unam</b>	<b>unum</b>
	<i>Nominative plural feminine</i>	<i>Nominative plural masculine</i>
	<b>duae</b>	<b>duo</b>
	<i>Accusative plural feminine</i>	<i>Accusative plural masculine</i>
	<b>duas</b>	<b>duos</b>

*NB Three to ten stay the same in the Nominative and Accusative cases.*

three	<b>tres</b>
four	<b>quattuor</b>
five	<b>quinque</b>
six	<b>sex</b>
seven	<b>septem</b>
eight	<b>octo</b>
nine	<b>novem</b>
ten	<b>decem</b>