

Latin Alive! Book 1

**VERBS:**

- Tense: Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect
- Voice: Active
- Mood: Indicative; Infinitive; Imperative
- Person: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Number: Singular, Plural

**CONJUGATION PATTERNS:**

1<sup>st</sup> -ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum

2<sup>nd</sup> -eō, -ēre, -uī, -itum

3<sup>rd</sup> -ō, -ere, ---, ---

4<sup>th</sup> -iō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum

Present System Verb Stem: 2<sup>nd</sup> principal part minus -re (e.g. amāre => amā-)

**PRESENT TRANSLATION:** “—s” OR “is/are ---ing”  
(e.g. nāvigās “you sail” OR “you are sailing”)

**Present Tense Formation: Present Stem + endings (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugations)**

	S		P	
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ō*	“I”	-mus	“we”
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-s	“you”	-tis	“you all”
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-t	“he/she/it”	-nt	“they”

\* With -ō, the ‘a’ in first conjugation verbs is “swallowed up” (e.g. amaō => amō)  
the same is true of the 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation ‘e’ (e.g. ageō => agō)

**3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation Present Tense Formation: Present Stem - ‘e’ + endings**  
(e.g. dīcere => dīc + endings)

	S		P	
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ō*	“I”	-imus	“we”
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-is	“you”	-itis	“you all”
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-it	“he/she/it”	-unt	“they”

**4<sup>th</sup> conjugation and 3<sup>rd</sup> -iō Present Tense Formation: 1<sup>st</sup> principle part – ‘ō’ + 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation endings (see above)**

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nōmen tibi: \_\_\_\_\_  
hic diēs est: \_\_\_\_\_

IMPERFECT TRANSLATION: “---ed” OR “was ----ing” OR “used to ----”  
(e.g. pugnābat “he fought” “he was fighting” “he used to fight”)

Imperfect Tense Formation: Present stem + -ba- + endings (**all conjugations**)

	S		P	
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>-bam</b>	“I”	<b>-bāmus</b>	“we”
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>-bās</b>	“you”	<b>-bātis</b>	“you all”
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>-bat</b>	“he/she/it”	<b>-bant</b>	“they”

**4<sup>th</sup> conjugation and 3<sup>rd</sup> -iō** Imperfect Tense Formation: 1<sup>st</sup> pp. minus ‘ō’ add ‘ē’ + endings.  
(see above)

FUTURE TRANSLATION: “will ---” OR “will be ---ing”  
(e.g. cantābimus “we will sing” “we will be singing”)

Future Tense Formation: Present stem + -bō / -bi- / -bu- + endings (**1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugations**)

	S		P	
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>-bō</b>	“I”	<b>-bimus</b>	“we”
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>-bis</b>	“you”	<b>-bitis</b>	“you all”
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>-bit</b>	“he/she/it”	<b>-bunt</b>	“they”

**3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation** Future Tense Formation: Present stem + endings (1<sup>st</sup> singular is -am)

	S		P	
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>-am</b>	“I”	<b>-ēmus</b>	“we”
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>-ēs</b>	“you”	<b>-ētis</b>	“you all”
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>-et</b>	“he/she/it”	<b>-ent</b>	“they”

**4<sup>th</sup> conjugation and 3<sup>rd</sup> -iō** Future Tense Formation: 1<sup>st</sup> pp. minus ‘ō’ + 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation endings.  
(see above)

PERFECT TRANSLATION: “---ed” OR “have ---ed”  
(e.g. cantāvistī “you sang” “you have sung”)

Perfect System Verb Stem: 3<sup>rd</sup> principal part minus -ī (e.g. amāvī => amāv-)

Perfect Tense Formation: Perfect stem + Perfect endings (**all conjugations**)

	S		P	
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>-ī</b>	“I”	<b>-imus</b>	“we”
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>-istī</b>	“you”	<b>-istis</b>	“you all”
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>-it</b>	“he/she/it”	<b>-erunt</b>	“they”

PLUPERFECT TRANSLATION: “had ---ed”  
(e.g. cantāverātis “you all had sung”)

Pluperfect Tense Formation: Perfect stem + Imperfect of *sum*

	S		P	
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>-eram</b>	“I”	<b>-erāmus</b>	“we”
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>-erās</b>	“you”	<b>-erātis</b>	“you all”
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>-erat</b>	“he/she/it”	<b>-erant</b>	“they”

FUTURE PERFECT TRANSLATION: “will have ---ed”  
(e.g. cantāveritis “you all will have sung”)

Future Perfect Tense Formation: Perfect stem + Future of *sum*

	S		P	
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>-erō</b>	“I”	<b>-erimus</b>	“we”
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>-eris</b>	“you”	<b>-eritis</b>	“you all”
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>-erit</b>	“he/she/it”	<b>-erint</b>	“they” (3 <sup>rd</sup> plural is different)

IMPERATIVES: Imperatives express commands

- Singular Imperatives are the 2<sup>nd</sup> principal part minus the –re (e.g. amāre => amā)
- Plural Imperatives are the singular plus –te (e.g. amā => amāte)
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation plural imperatives end in –ite (e.g. cape => capite)

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES

- Singular: *nōlī* + infinitive (e.g. *nōlī venīre* “don’t come”)
- Plural: *nōlīte* + infinitive (e.g. *nōlīte venīre* “don’t come”)

IRREGULAR VERBS

**Forms of Sum** (principal parts: *sum, esse, fuī, futūrum*)

Present Tense:

<b>sum</b>	“I am”	<b>sumus</b>	“we are”
<b>es</b>	“you are”	<b>estis</b>	“you all are”
<b>est</b>	“he/she/it is”	<b>sunt</b>	“they are”

Imperfect Tense:

<b>eram</b>	“I was”	<b>erāmus</b>	“we were”
<b>erās</b>	“you were”	<b>erātis</b>	“you all were”
<b>erat</b>	“he/she/it was”	<b>erant</b>	“they were”

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Future Tense:

<b>erō</b>	“I will be”	<b>erimus</b>	“we will be”
<b>eris</b>	“you will be”	<b>eritis</b>	“you all will be”
<b>erit</b>	“he/she/it will be”	<b>erunt</b>	“they will be”

Perfect Tense (formed regularly)

<b>fuī</b>	“I was” “have been”	<b>fuimus</b>	“we were” “have been”
<b>fuistī</b>	“you were” “have been”	<b>fuistis</b>	“you all were” “have been”
<b>fuit</b>	“he/she/ it was” “has been”	<b>fuērunt</b>	“they were” “have been”

**Forms of *eō*, *ferō*, *possum*, *volō*, *nōlō***

<i>eō</i>	Present <i>eō imus</i> <i>īs itis</i> <i>it eunt</i>	Imperfect <i>ī + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	Future <i>ī + bō, bis, bit, etc.</i>
<i>ferō</i>	Present <i>ferō ferimus</i> <i>fers fertis</i> <i>fert ferunt</i>	Imperfect <i>ferē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	Future (normal 3 <sup>rd</sup> conjugation) <i>feram, ferēs, feret, etc.</i>
<i>volō</i>	Present <i>volō volumus</i> <i>vīs vultis</i> <i>vult volunt</i>	Imperfect <i>volē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	Future (normal 3 <sup>rd</sup> conjugation) <i>volam, volēs, volet, etc.</i>
<i>nōlō</i>	Present <i>nōlō nōlimus</i> <i>nōn vīs nōn vultis</i> <i>nōn vult nōlunt</i>	Imperfect <i>nōlē + bam, bās, bat, etc.</i>	Future (normal 3 <sup>rd</sup> conj.) <i>nōlam, nōlēs, nōlet, etc.</i>

*possum* in the Present System = *pot* + forms of *sum*; *pot* becomes *pos* before an ‘s’

e.g. *pot + sum => possum*  
*pot + es => potes*

**NOUNS and ADJECTIVES:**

- Gender: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
- Number: Singular, Plural
- Case: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative, Vocative

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hic diēs est: \_\_\_\_\_

1<sup>st</sup> declension endings.

	S	P
Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-ārum
Dat.	-ae	-īs
Acc.	-am	-ās
Abl.	-ā	-īs
Voc.	-a	-ae

2<sup>nd</sup> declension *masculine* endings.

	S	P
Nom.	-us/-ius/-r	-ī
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-ōs
Abl.	-ō	-īs
Voc.	-e/-ī/-r	-ī

2<sup>nd</sup> declension *neuter* endings.

	S	P
Nom.	-um	-a
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-a
Abl.	-ō	-īs
Voc.	-um	-a

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension ADJECTIVES have all three sets of endings (masc. 2<sup>nd</sup> decl., fem. 1<sup>st</sup> decl., neut. 2<sup>nd</sup> decl.). Their gender depends on the gender of the noun they modify. (e.g. flamma magna, templum magnum, deus magnus)

3<sup>rd</sup> declension *masculine* and *feminine* endings.

	S	P
Nom.	(memorize)	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-e	-ibus
Voc.	(see nom.)	-ēs

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3<sup>rd</sup> declension *neuter* endings.

	S	P
Nom. (memorize)		-a
Gen. -is		-um
Dat. -ī		-ibus
Acc. (see nom.)		-a
Abl. -e		-ibus
Voc. (see nom.)		-a

3<sup>rd</sup> declension **i-stem nouns**

*masculine and feminine* endings.

	S	P
Nom. (memorize)		-ēs
Gen. -is		-ium
Dat. -ī		-ibus
Acc. -em		-ēs/ <b>īs</b>
Abl. -e		-ibus
Voc. (see nom.)		-ēs

**i-stem adjectives**

*masculine and feminine* endings

	S	P
Nom. (memorize)		-ēs
Gen. -is		-ium
Dat. -ī		-ibus
Acc. -em		-ēs/ <b>īs</b>
Abl. -ī		-ibus
Voc. (see nom.)		-ēs

3<sup>rd</sup> declension **i-stem neuter nouns and adjectives.**

	S	P
Nom. (memorize)		-ia
Gen. -is		-ium
Dat. -ī		-ibus
Acc. (see nom.)		-ia
Abl. -ī		-ibus
Voc. (see nom.)		-ia

### **i-stem** Rules

\* All 3<sup>rd</sup> declension **adjectives** are i-stem.

\* 3<sup>rd</sup> declension **nouns** are i-stem under the following conditions:

- 1) Parasyllabic M/F nouns ending in -is/-es in the nom. sing.  
(i.e. nom./gen. sing. forms have the same number of syllables)  
e.g. *cīvis, cīvis, c.*
- 2) M/F nouns ending in 's' or 'x' and having a stem ending in two consonants.  
e.g. *urbs, urbis, f.*
- 3) N nouns ending in -al, -ar, or -e in the nominative singular.  
e.g. *animal, animālis, n.*

3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives can be 1-ending, 2-ending, or 3-ending.

- This means that their nominative singular:
  - may have one form for all three genders
  - may have two forms: one for the M/F and one for the N
  - may have three forms: one for the M, one for the F, and one for the N
- They still have two basic sets of endings
  - M/F
  - N

4<sup>th</sup> declension endings.

	M(F)		N	
	S	P	S	P
Nom.	-us	-ūs	-ū	-ua
Gen.	-ūs	-uum	-ūs	-uum
Dat.	-uī	-ibus	-ū	-ibus
Acc.	-um	-ūs	-ū	-ua
Abl	-ū	-ibus	-ū	-ibus
Voc.	-us	-ūs	-ū	-ua

5<sup>th</sup> declension endings

	F(M)	
	S	P
Nom.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-ēī/-eī	-ērum
Dat.	-ēī/-eī	-ēbus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-ē	-ēbus
Voc.	-ēs	-ēs

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1 <sup>st</sup> Singular	1 <sup>st</sup> Plural	2 <sup>nd</sup> Singular	2 <sup>nd</sup> Plural
ego	nōs	tū	vōs
meī	nostrī/nostrum	tuī	vestrī/vestrum
mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs
mē	nōs	tē	vōs
mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs

*is, ea, id* (“he, she, it; they, them” OR “this/that”)

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
<i>ēius</i>	=>	=>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
<i>eī</i>	=>	=>	<i>eīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
<i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>eīs</i>	=>	=>

Reflexive Pronouns:

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person = same as person pronoun, except NO NOMINATIVE

3<sup>rd</sup> person (singular and plural and all genders)

---  
*suī*  
*sibi*  
*sē*  
*sē*

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

*is, ea, id* (see forms above)

*hic, haec, hoc* (“this, these”) [sing to the tune of “this old man”]

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>hūius</i>	=>	=>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>
<i>huic</i>	=>	=>	<i>hīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hīs</i>	=>	=>

*ille, illa, illud* (“that, those”)

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>illius</i>	=>	=>	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>
<i>illī</i>	=>	=>	<i>illīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>illīs</i>	=>	=>



*iste, ista, istud* (“that, those”)

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>iste</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istae</i>	<i>ista</i>
<i>istūus</i>	=>	=>	<i>istōrum</i>	<i>istārum</i>	<i>istōrum</i>
<i>istī</i>	=>	=>	<i>istīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>istum</i>	<i>istam</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>istōs</i>	<i>istās</i>	<i>ista</i>
<i>istō</i>	<i>istā</i>	<i>istō</i>	<i>istīs</i>	=>	=>

### INTENSIVE PRONOUN

*ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (“himself, herself, itself; themselves”)

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>ipsūus</i>	=>	=>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
<i>ipsī</i>	=>	=>	<i>ipsīs</i>	=>	=>
<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	=>	=>

### RELATIVE PRONOUN (“who, which, that” “whose” “whom”)

M	F	N	M	F	N
<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>cūius</i>	<i>cūius</i>	<i>cūius</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN (“who? what?” “whose?” “whom?”)

M/F	N	(plural same as the relative pronoun)
<i>quis</i>	<i>quid</i>	
<i>cūius</i>	<i>cūius</i>	
<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	
<i>quem</i>	<i>quid</i>	
<i>quō</i>	<i>quō</i>	

## ADJECTIVES

### UNUS NAUTA Adjectives

- A group of 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> declension adjectives with the genitive singular in -īus and dative singular in -ī

Ūnus	Neuter
Nūllus	Alter
Ūllus	Uter
Sōlus	Tōtus
	Alius

### POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

#### Personal and Reflexive:

*meus, mea, meum* ‘my’ ‘my own’      *noster, nostra, nostrum* ‘our’ ‘our own’  
*tuus, tua, tuum* ‘your’ ‘your own’      *vester, vestra, vestrum* ‘your’ ‘your own’

#### Personal, NOT reflexive (also technically not adjectives, but the genitives of the pronoun)

*ēius, ēius, ēius* ‘his’ ‘her’ ‘its’      *eōrum, eārum, eōrum* ‘their’ ‘theirs’

#### Reflexive

*suus, sua, suum* (all genders and numbers)  
‘his own’ ‘her own’ ‘its own’; ‘their own’

### NUMERALS

#### Cardinals:

*ūnus, duo, trēs, quattuor, quīnque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem*  
*undecim, duodecim, trēdecim, quattuordecim, quīndecim*  
*sēdecim, septendecim, duodēvīgintī, undēvīgintī, vīgintī*  
*vīgintī ūnus, vīgintī duo, vīgintī trēs, vīgintī quattuor, vīgintī quīnque*

#### Declension of *ūnus, ūna, ūnum* (singular only)

<i>ūnus</i>	<i>ūna</i>	<i>ūnum</i>
<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>
<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnī</i>
<i>ūnum</i>	<i>ūnam</i>	<i>ūnum</i>
<i>ūnō</i>	<i>ūnā</i>	<i>ūnō</i>

Declension of *duo, duae duo* (plural only)

<i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>duōrum</i>	<i>duārum</i>	<i>duōrum</i>
<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>
<i>duōs</i>	<i>duās</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>

Declension of *trēs, tria* (plural only)

M/F	N
<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
<i>trium</i>	<i>trium</i>
<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>
<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>

Ordinals:

*prīmus, secundus, tertius, quārtus, quīntus, sextus*  
*septimus, octāvus, nōnus, decimus, ūndecims, duodecimus*

ADVERBS (regular formation of the positive degree)

Formed from 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> declension adjectives: stem + *-ē* (e.g. *longus* => *longē*)

Formed from 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives: stem + *-iter* (e.g. *fortis* => *fortiter*)

Formed from 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions with a stem in ‘-nt-’: stem + *-er* (e.g. *sapiēns* => *sapienter*)

Basic Latin Word Order:

- S IO DO V(S) (e.g. *rēgīna filiae pūpam dat.* “The queen gives [her] daughter a doll.”)
- Genitives usually follow the noun they go with (e.g. *filia rēgīnae* “daughter of the queen”)
- Adjectives usually follow the noun they go with, unless they denote size or amount

DEFINITIONS

*Ablative* – expresses object of the preposition (see uses of the ablative below)

*Accusative* – expresses direct object or object of the preposition

*Case* – an ending that tells you the function of a noun in the sentence

*Conjugate* – to list a verb with all its endings

*Complementary Infinitives* – Infinitives used to complete the meaning of a main verb.

*Conjugation* – a group of verbs with the same pattern of endings, particularly the same 2<sup>nd</sup> principal part.

*Dative* – expresses indirect object or is translated “to” or “for”

*Dative Verbs* – verbs that take a dative “direct object” instead of the accusative  
*Declension* – a group of nouns with the same pattern of endings and an identical genitive singular ending.  
*Decline* – to list a noun with all its endings  
*Gender* – category in which a noun falls that tells how adjectives are affected  
*Genitive* – expresses possession or is translated by “of” or “’s”  
*Nominative* – expresses the subject or the predicate in a Latin sentence  
*Number* – answers the question “how many?”  
*Parsing* – listing the properties of a verb (Tense, Voice, Mood, Person, Number) or noun (Gender, Number, Case) in order.  
*Person* – refers to the involvement of the speaker: 1<sup>st</sup> includes the speaker; 2<sup>nd</sup> the listener; 3<sup>rd</sup> another person  
*Tense* – answers the question “when?”  
*Vocative* – expresses direct address

#### Uses of the Genitive:

- Appositional – renames something already mentioned (e.g. *oppidum Rōmae* “the town of Rome”)
- Material – shows what something is made of (e.g. *casa terrae* “a house of earth”)
- Origin – shows where someone or something originally came from (e.g. *Mārcus Rōmae* “Marcus of Rome”)
- Partitive – shows a part of a whole – the whole being expressed by the genitive (e.g. *pars mīlitum* “part of the soldiers”); *mīlia* and some neuter pronouns function a little differently and do not express part of the whole, but the entire amount (e.g. *quīnque mīlia mīlitum* “five thousand soldiers”; *aliquid pecūniae* “some money”; *nihil aquae* “no water”)
- Possession – shows ownership or relationship (e.g. *casa Mārcī* “Marcus’s house”)

#### Uses of the Accusative:

- Accusative of Duration of Time – shows how long it took for something to happen (e.g. *quīnque hōrās* “for five hours”); can appear with numbers
- Accusative of Place-to-Which – shows the place where something is going to or into; uses a preposition with the accusative case (e.g. *ad casam* “to the house”; *apud lēgātōs* “before the officers”; *in oppidum* “into the town”)

#### Uses of the Ablative:

- Ablative of Place-from-Which – shows the place where something is going from or out of; uses a preposition with the ablative case (e.g. *ē casā* “out of the house”; *ab amīcō* “from my friend”)

- Ablative of Time When – shows ‘exact’ time when something happened (e.g. *quintā hōrā* “at the fifth hour”); can appear with the *ordinal* number and usually is singular
- Ablative of Time Within Which – shows ‘general’ time when something happened (e.g. *quīnque hōrīs* “within five hours”); can appear with *cardinal* numbers and is usually plural
- Accompaniment (tells physical presence with someone or something) – uses the preposition *cum*
- Manner (tells how something was done) – uses the preposition *cum*, but may omit it if there is an adjective
- Means/Instrument (tells what thing was used to accomplish a task) – NEVER uses a preposition in Latin
- Partitive – shows a part of a whole – the whole being expressed by *ex/ē* or *dē* and the ablative, the part with the cardinal numbers, sometimes *multī* and *paucī* (e.g. *quīnque ē mīlitibus* “five of the soldiers”); *mīlia* functions this way (e.g. *quīnque mīlia ē mīlitibus* “five thousand of the soldiers”)
- Place From Which (tells where something is moving from) – uses a preposition such as *ā/ab* or *ē/ex*
- Place Where (tells where something is) – uses a preposition such as *in*
- Separation (tells that something is separate from or being separated from another thing) – often with verbs such as *līberō*, *prohibeō*, and *careō*

#### Place Constructions:

- Accusative of Place-to-Which – shows the place where something is going to or into; uses a preposition with the accusative case (e.g. *ad casam* “to the house”; *apud lēgātōs* “before the officers”; *in oppidum* “into the town”)
- Ablative of Place-from-Which – shows the place where something is going from or out of; uses a preposition with the ablative case (e.g. *ē casā* “out of the house”; *ab amīcō* “from my friend”)
- EXCEPTIONS: names of cities, towns, and small islands omit the preposition (e.g. *Rōmā* “from Rome” and *Rōmam* “to Rome”)

#### Time Constructions:

- Ablative of Time When – shows ‘exact’ time when something happened (e.g. *quintā hōrā* “at the fifth hour”); can appear with the *ordinal* number and usually is singular
- Ablative of Time Within Which – shows ‘general’ time when something happened (e.g. *quīnque hōrīs* “within five hours”); can appear with *cardinal* numbers and is usually plural
- Accusative of Duration of Time – shows how long it took for something to happen (e.g. *quīnque hōrās* “for five hours”); can appear with numbers