Magistra Chapman's Latin Catechism
Shorter version

Developed in consultation with Caesar Grammaticus for the use of students at Cedar Tree Christian Classical School, and their parents. This material is designed for regular oral recitation. The teacher or proctor will read the italicized cue words, questions, or commands, and the students should recite the grammar forms without help. Occasionally items are noted in italics for the proctor's benefit, without needing to be stated. For an extra challenge, single out students by name to recite. This is called "sella calida" (hot seat). It is not necessary to recite every bit of information every time – for example, you may pick just one verb tense for each conjugation and have students demonstrate just that, to save time. Younger students and some older students will have difficulty at first; you may prompt them with some of the words in the answer until they are more comfortable with the answers.

What is a noun?
A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

What are the four attributes of Latin nouns?
Declension, gender, number, and case.

List the cases of Latin nouns and their functions.
Nominative is for subject nouns.
Genitive shows possession.
Dative is for indirect objects.
Accusative is for direct objects and some objects of the preposition.
Ablative is for objects of the preposition and everything else under the sun, on God's green earth.

Which is the "of" case?
Genitive

Which is the "to/for" case?
Dative

Which is the "by/with/from" case?
Ablative

How do we tell what declension a noun is?
We look at the genitive singular!

How do we find the stem of a noun?
We look at the genitive singular!

Case endings … a, ae
a, ae, ae, am, a, ae, arum, is, as, is *(1st)*

us, i, o, um, o, i, orum, is, os, is *(2nd masc.)*
um, i, o, um, o, a, orum, is, a, is *(2nd neut.)*
--, is, i, em, e, es, um, ibus, es, ibus *(3rd masc. and fem.)*
--, is, i, --, e, a, um, ibus, a, ibus *(3rd neut.)*
us, us, ui, um, u, us, uum, ibus, us, ibus *(4th)*
es, ei, ei, em, e, es, erum, ebus, es, ebus *(5th)*

Decline mensa(1st declension)
mensa, mensae, mensae, mensam, mensa, mensae, mensarum, mensis, mensas, mensis

servus (2nd declension masculine)
servus, servi, servo, servum, servo, servi, servorum, servis, servos, servis

donum(2nd declension neuter)
donum, doni, dono, donum, dono, dona, donorum, donis, dona, donis

lex (3rd declension regular)
lex, legis, legi, legem, lege, leges, legum, legibus, leges, legibus

pars (3rd declension I-stem)
pars, partis, parti, partem, parte, partes, <u>partium,</u> partibus, partes, partibus

flumen (3rd declension neuter)
flumen, fluminis, flumini, flumen, flumine, flumina, fluminum, fluminibus, flumina, fluminibus

portus (4th declension)
portus, portus, portui, portum, portu, portus, portuum, portibus, portus, portibus

res (5th declension)
res, rei, rei, rem, re, res, rerum, rebus, res, rebus
  (n.b. do not be surprised if they adopt a Scooby Doo accent for this one!)

What is an adjective?
An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun.

An adjective agrees with the noun it modifies in…?
gender, number and case.

Declension of bonus (to the tune of Mexican hat dance)
bonus, bona, bonum
boni, bonae, boni
bono, bonae, bono
bonum, bonam, bonum
bono, bona, bono

boni, bonae, bona
bonorum, bonarum, bonorum
bonis, bonis, bonis
bonos, bonas, bona
bonis, bonis, bonis

Decline the 3rd declension adjective gravis in masculine/feminine form.
Gravis, gravis, gravi, gravem, gravi, graves, gravium, gravibus, graves,
gravibus.

neuter form:
Grave, gravis, gravi, grave, gravi, gravia, gravium, gravibus, gravia,
gravibus.

What is a pronoun?
A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

1st person forms for personal pronouns:
Ego, mei, mihi, me, me,
nos, nostri/nostrum, nobis, nos, nobis.

2nd person forms for personal pronouns:
Tu, tui, tibi, te, te,
vos, vestri/vestrum, vobis, vos, vobis.

3rd person pronouns: (each one has m., f., and n. forms)

is, ea, id	ei, eae, ea
ejus, ejus, ejus	eorum, earum, eorum
ei, ei, ei	eis, eis, eis
eum, eam, id	eos, eas, ea
eo, ea, eo	eis, eis, eis

3rd person reflexive pronouns.
--, sui, sibi, se, se *(there is no nominative)*

What is a verb?
A verb is a word that shows action or state of being.

What are the six attibutes of verbs?
Conjugation, person, number, tense, mood, and voice.

Explain person.
First person – person speaking. Singular I, plural we
Second person – person spoken to. Singular you, plural you all.
Third person – person spoken about. Singular he/she/it, plural they.

Explain tense.

present tense – action happens right now
imperfect tense – ongoing action in the past, it was happening
future tense – action will happen in the future
perfect tense – action happened in the past: it's done
pluperfect tense – action **had** happened even before some other past action
future perfect – at some point in the future, action **will have** happened

What are the three moods of verbs?
INDICATIVE mood is for statements of fact.
IMPERATIVE mood is for commands.
SUBJUNCTIVE mood is for wishes, possibilities, and might-have-beens.

What are the two voices of verbs?
ACTIVE VOICE – the subject performs the action of the verb.
PASSIVE VOICE – the subject receives the action of the verb.

What are the infinitive endings for the four conjugations?
are, ēre *(with accent)*, ere *(no accent)*, ire

1st conjugation model verb: voco. Four principal parts:
voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus

Six indicative active tenses:
voco, vocas, vocat, vocamus, vocatus, vocant
vocabam, vocabas, vocabat, vocabamus, vocabatis, vocabant

vocabo, vocabis, vocabit, vocabimus, vocabitis, vocabunt
vocavi, vocavisti, vocavit, vocavimus, vocavistis, vocaverunt
vocaveram, vocaveras, vocaverat, vocaveramus, vocaveratis, vocaverant
vocavero, vocaveris, vocaverit, vocaverimus, vocaveritis, vocaverint

2nd conjugation: moneo. Four principal parts:
moneo, monere, monui, monitus.

Six tenses:
moneo, mones, monet, monemus, monetis, monent
monebam, monebas, monebat, monebamus, monebatis, monebant
monebo, monebis, monebit, monebimus, monebitis, monebunt
monui, monuisti, monuit, monuimus, monuistis, monuerunt
monueram, monueras, monuerat, monueramus, monueratis, monuerant
monuero, monueris, monuerit, monuerimus, monueritis, monuerint

Third conjugation: mitto. Four principal parts:
mitto, mittere, misi, missus

Six tenses:
mitto, mittis, mittit, mittimus, mittitis, mittunt
mittebam, mittebas, mittebat, mittebamus, mittebatis, mittebant
mittam, mittes, mittet, mittemus, mittetis, mittent
misi, misisti, misit, misimus, misistis, miserunt
miseram, miseras, miserat, miseramus, miseratis, miserant
misero, miseris, miserit, miserimus, miseritis, miserint

Fourth conjugation: audio. Four principal parts:
Audio, audire, audivi, auditus.

Six tenses:
audio, audis, audit, audimus, auditis, audiunt
audiebam, audiebas, audiebat, audiebamus, audiebatis, audiebant
audiam, audies, audiet, audiemus, audietis, audient
audivi, audivisti, audivit, audivimus, audivistis, audiverunt
audiveram, audiveras, audiverat, audiveramus, audiveratis, audiverant
audivero, audiveris, audiverit, audiverimus, audiveritis, audiverint

Irregular being verb: sum. Four principal parts:
Sum, esse, fui, futurus.

Six tenses:
sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt
eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant
ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt
fui, fuisti, fuit, fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt
fueram, fueras, fuerat, fueramus, fueratis, fuerant
fuero, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint

Passive voice endings:
-or, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur.

Conjugate 1ˢᵗ declension model verb laudo in present passive indicative:
laudor, laudaris, laudatur, laudamur, laudamini, laudantur

Imperfect passive:
laudabar, laudabaris, laudabatur, laudabamur, laudabamini, laudabantur

Future passive:
laudabor, laudaberis, laudabitur, laudabimur, laudabimini, laudabuntur

Perfect passive:
laudatus sum, laudatus es, laudatus est, laudati sumus, laudati estis, laudati sunt *(the participle may be m., f., or n., but only the masc. is given for the example)*

Pluperfect passive:
laudatus eram, laudatus eras, laudatus erat, laudati eramus, laudati eratis, laudati erant

Future perfect passive:
laudatus ero, laudatus eris, laudatus erit, laudati erimus, laudati eritis, laudati erunt

Repetitio Mater Studiorum!