

Lesson 1

Verb Conjugations

Whenever you conjugate a present tense verb, you add an ending to the root. To find the root, drop the -re ending of the second principle part; what's left is the root. As a reminder, the first principle part is the first person present tense form of the verb, and the second principle part is the infinitive.

	Principle Parts	2nd Principle Part (infinitive)	Present System Root
First Conjugation	amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum	amāre	amā
Second Conjugation	habēō, habēre, habuī, habitum	habēre	habē
Third Conjugation	agō, agere, ēgī, actum	agere	age
Third Conjugation (-io)	capīō, capere, cēpī, captum	capere	cape
Fourth Conjugation	audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum	audīre	audī

Exercise I: Identify to which conjugation each verb belongs. Then write the root for each of the following verbs.

1. petō, petere _____
2. creō, creāre _____
3. nesciō, nescīre _____
4. cupiō, cupere _____
5. iaceō, iacēre _____
6. cōgitō, cōgitāre _____

Latin endings give us two characteristics of the verb: *person* and *number*.

	Singular		Plural	
First Person	-ō / -m	<i>I</i>	-mus	<i>we</i>
Second Person	-s	<i>you</i>	-tis	<i>you (all)</i>
Third Person	-t	<i>he/she/it</i>	-nt	<i>they</i>

Exercise II: Identify the person (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and number (sg., pl.) of each of the following verbs. (This is a review.)

1. orant _____
2. bibis _____
3. pereō _____
4. legitis _____
5. scribit _____
6. dolet _____
7. dormiunt _____
8. implēmus _____
9. trahō _____
10. crescis _____

Exercise III: Translate each of the following verbs into English. Make sure you include the subject!

1. orant (ask for) _____
2. bibis (drink) _____
3. pereō (die) _____
4. legitis (read) _____
5. dolet (grieve) _____
6. dormiunt (sleep) _____
7. implēmus (fill) _____

FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS

amō, amāre: *to love*

	Singular		Plural	
First Person	amō*	<i>I love</i>	amāmus	<i>we love</i>
Second Person	amās	<i>you love</i>	amātis	<i>you (all) love</i>
Third Person	amat	<i>he/she/it loves</i>	amant	<i>they love</i>

Exercise IV: Conjugate the following first declension verbs based on the chart above. Pay close attention to where the long marks belong.

dō, dāre: *to give*

	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

fricō, fricāre: *to rub*

	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

ACCUSATIVE PRACTICE

Remember that the accusative form of nouns is used when a noun is functioning as a direct object, or the object that receives the action of the verb. Accusative nouns end in *-m*. Accusative pronouns may end in *-ē*.

Exercise V: For each of the following nouns and pronouns, decide if a word could serve as a subject (S) or direct object (DO).

1. puellam _____ 8. vōx _____ 15. tē _____

2. Mārcus _____ 9. rāmus _____ 16. arborem _____

3. fragōrem _____ 10. vōcem _____ 17. Sextum _____

4. puer _____ 11. amīcam _____ 18. Cornēlia _____

5. mē _____ 12. virum _____ 19. rāmum _____

6. puerum _____ 13. fragor _____ 20. arbor _____

7. Mārcum _____ 14. vir _____ 21. Cornēliam _____

Exercise VI: Change each of the following nouns to their accusative (direct object) forms. Use your resources!

1. vir _____ 6. puella _____

2. arbor _____ 7. vōx _____

3. Cornēlia _____ 8. puer _____

4. servus _____ 9. Mārcus _____

5. amīca _____ 10. fragor _____