

**Cambridge Stage 4**  
**Worksheet: Conjugation of Verbs**

**Irregular** (“am/is/are”)

-m = “I”:	<i>sum</i> =	“I am”
-s = “you”	<i>es</i> =	“you are”
-t = “he/she/it”	<i>est</i> =	“he/she/it is”

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**RULE: Verb = Stem + Ending**

Stems

I	II	III
clām- (“shout”)	rīd- (“laugh”) vid- (“see”)	coqu- (“cook”) scrib- (“write”)

Endings

	I	II	III
“I”	-ō	-eō	-ō
“you”	-ās	-ēs	-is
“he/she/it”	-at	-et	-it

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Fill in the following table.

	“I ...”	“you ...”	“he/she/it ...” <sup>*</sup>
“shout”	_____	_____	_____
“laugh”	_____	_____	_____
“see”	_____	_____	_____
“write”	_____	_____	_____
“cook”	_____	_____	_____
“am/is/are”	_____	_____	_____

<sup>\*</sup> In English, forms of the verb in “he”, “she” or “it” require a final ‘s’.

Learn the meanings of the following Latin verb forms:

**clāmō, clāmās, clāmat**  
**coquō, coquis, coquit**  
**rīdeō, rīdēs, rīdet**

**scrībō, scrībīs, scrībit**  
**sum, es, est**  
**videō, vidēs, videt**

Translate into English. (Use a personal pronoun in each translation.)

1. *clāmat*: \_\_\_\_\_
2. *es*: \_\_\_\_\_
3. *videō*: \_\_\_\_\_
4. *coquis*: \_\_\_\_\_
5. *rīdet*: \_\_\_\_\_
6. *sum*: \_\_\_\_\_
7. *scrībō*: \_\_\_\_\_
8. *vidēs*: \_\_\_\_\_
9. *scrībīs*: \_\_\_\_\_
10. *coquit*: \_\_\_\_\_
11. *est*: \_\_\_\_\_
12. *rīdeō*: \_\_\_\_\_
13. *videt*: \_\_\_\_\_
14. *coquō*: \_\_\_\_\_
15. *scrībit*: \_\_\_\_\_
16. *clāmās*: \_\_\_\_\_
17. *rīdēs*: \_\_\_\_\_
18. *clāmō*: \_\_\_\_\_

### Guidelines

**A “personal pronoun” is a word such as *he, she, it*.**

**Latin verbs do not need to have pronouns with them.**

**The ending on the Latin verb tells who is doing the action.**

**A single Latin word may be a complete sentence:**

*scrībit* = “She writes” or “She is writing”

**Notice that “writes” and “is writing” mean the same thing.**

**The above forms must all be translated by at least two English words.**

**Always translate the Latin ending first, then do the first part of the word.**

Translate into Latin.

1. *you shout:* \_\_\_\_\_
2. *you are:* \_\_\_\_\_
3. *I see:* \_\_\_\_\_
4. *you cook:* \_\_\_\_\_
5. *she laughs:* \_\_\_\_\_
6. *I am:* \_\_\_\_\_
7. *I write:* \_\_\_\_\_
8. *you see:* \_\_\_\_\_
9. *you write:* \_\_\_\_\_
10. *he cooks:* \_\_\_\_\_
11. *she is:* \_\_\_\_\_
12. *I laugh:* \_\_\_\_\_
13. *she sees:* \_\_\_\_\_
14. *I am cooking:* \_\_\_\_\_
15. *he writes:* \_\_\_\_\_
16. *you shout:* \_\_\_\_\_
17. *you laugh:* \_\_\_\_\_
18. *I shout:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Fill in the following table without referring to the worksheet above.*

	<i>“I ...”</i>	<i>“you ...”</i>	<i>“he/she/it ...”</i> *
<i>“shout”</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>“laugh”</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>“see”</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>“write”</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>“cook”</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>“am/is/are”</i>	_____	_____	_____

*\* In English, forms of the verb in “he”, “she” or “it” require a final ‘s’.*

**Worksheet: Review of Nouns**  
**Cambridge Stage 4**

**canis, canem (3): dog**  
**leō, leōnem (3): lion**  
**poēta, poētam (1): poet**

**puella, puellam (1): girl**  
**puer, puerum (2): boy**  
**servus, servum (2): slave**

*Noun stems are underlined.*

Endings

<b>I.</b>	<u>Sing.</u>	<b>II.</b>
<u>Nom.</u>	<b>-a</b>	<u>Sing.</u>
<u>Acc.</u>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-us†</b>
		<b>-um</b>
		<b>III.</b>
		<u>Sing.</u>
		<b>*</b>
		<b>-em</b>

† Exception: stems in **-r**, such as **puer**, don't take **-us**

\* No ending is used.

*nominative*

*accusative*

1. "poet"		
2. "girl"		
3. "boy"		
4. "slave"		
5. "lion"		
6. "dog"		

Give the meaning of Latin word and identify the case.

1. *canem*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
2. *poetam*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
3. *servum*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
4. *puellam*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
5. *puer*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
6. *poēta*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
7. *leōnem*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
8. *servus*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
9. *puerum*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
10. *puella*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
11. *canis*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_
12. *leō*: meaning? \_\_\_\_\_ case? \_\_\_\_\_

*Give the appropriate Latin noun form for the underlined word in each sentence:*

1. "The boy sees the dog." : \_\_\_\_\_
2. "The dogs see the lion." : \_\_\_\_\_
3. "The poet praises the woman." : \_\_\_\_\_
4. "The slave is working in the garden." : \_\_\_\_\_
5. "The woman hears the girl." : \_\_\_\_\_
6. "The lion is chasing the dogs." : \_\_\_\_\_
7. "The girl is singing." : \_\_\_\_\_
8. "The lion frightens the poet." : \_\_\_\_\_
9. "The poet fears the dog." : \_\_\_\_\_
10. "The lion is eating the boy." : \_\_\_\_\_
11. "The dog is barking." : \_\_\_\_\_
12. "The boy saves the slave." : \_\_\_\_\_
13. "The lion sleeps in the field." : \_\_\_\_\_
14. "The dogs chase the poet." : \_\_\_\_\_
15. "The slave carries the water." : \_\_\_\_\_
16. "The dog is barking." : \_\_\_\_\_
17. "The woman scolds the girl." : \_\_\_\_\_
18. "The boy is throwing rocks." : \_\_\_\_\_

**Nominative = "subject"** ('Boy hits ball.')

**Accusative = "direct object"** ('Boy hits ball.')

Vocabulary:

**canis, canem (3)**

**leō, leōnem (3)**

**poēta, poētam (1)**

**puella, puellam (1)**

**puer, puerum (2)**

**servus, servum (2)**