

Year 3 Term 2 Week 1 Day 1
Grammar
Irregular Verbs Test Yourself

Esse “to be”

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE SIMPLE	
I am...	* <i>sum</i>	I...	<i>eram</i>	I...	<i>ero</i>
you (sing.)	<i>es</i>	you (sing.)...	<i>eras</i>	you (sing.)...	<i>eris</i>
he	<i>est</i>	he...	<i>erat</i>	he...	<i>erit</i>
we	* <i>sumus</i>	we...	<i>eramus</i>	we...	<i>erimus</i>
you (pl.)	<i>estis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>eratis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>eritis</i>
they	* <i>sunt</i>	they...	<i>erant</i>	they...	<i>erunt</i>

PERFECT		PLUPERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT	
I	<i>fui</i>	I...	<i>fueram</i>	I...	<i>fuero</i>
you (sing.)	<i>fuisti</i>	you (sing.)...	<i>fueras</i>	you (sing.)...	<i>fuero</i>
he	<i>fuit</i>	he...	<i>fuera</i>	he...	<i>fuero</i>
we	<i>fuimus</i>	we...	<i>fuera</i>	we...	<i>fuero</i>
you (pl.)	<i>fuistis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>fuera</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>fuero</i>
they	<i>fuero</i>	they...	<i>fuera</i>	they...	<i>fuero</i>

Abesse “to be absent”: For present, imperfect and future simple tenses just put *ab* in front of the words in the chart above. For perfect, pluperfect and future perfect put *a* in front of the words in the chart above.

For *adesse* “to be present” put *ad* in front of all the words in the chart above.

Posse “to be able” is a little more complicated but still relates to *sum*. For present, imperfect and future simple tenses put *pot* in front of the words in the chart above except where there is an asterisk * where you should put *pos*. For perfect, pluperfect and future perfect put *pot* **instead** of the initial *f* in the words in the chart above.

Ire “to go”(also *exire* “to depart”, *perire* “to perish” and *redire* “to return”).

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE SIMPLE	
I go...	<i>eo</i>	I...	<i>ibam</i>	I...	<i>ibo</i>
you (sing.)	<i>is</i>	you (sing)...	<i>ibas</i>	you (sing)...	<i>ibis</i>
he	<i>it</i>	he...	<i>ibat</i>	he...	<i>ibit</i>
we	<i>imus</i>	we...	<i>ibamus</i>	we...	<i>ibimus</i>
you (pl.)	<i>itis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>ibatis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>ibitis</i>
they	<i>eunt</i>	they...	<i>ibant</i>	they...	<i>ibunt</i>

PERFECT

I	<i>ii</i>	I...
you (sing.)	<i>isti</i>	you (sing)...
he	<i>iit</i>	he...
we	<i>iimus</i>	we...
you (pl.)	<i>istis</i>	you (pl.)...
they	<i>ierunt</i>	they...

For the pluperfect put an *i* in front of the imperfect of *esse*. For the future perfect put an *i* in front of the future simple of *esse*.

Exire is the same pattern as *ire* just put *ex* in front. The only exception is the third person plural of the future perfect which ends in *int* not *unt*.

Perire is the same pattern as *exire* just put *per* in front instead of *ex*. The same applies to **redire**.

velle “to wish”

PRESENT			IMPERFECT			FUTURE SIMPLE		
I	<i>volo</i>	I...	<i>volebam</i>	I...	<i>volam</i>	I...		
you (sing.)	<i>vis</i>	you (sing)...	<i>volebas</i>	you (sing)...	<i>voles</i>	you (sing)...		
he	<i>vult</i>	he...	<i>volebat</i>	he...	<i>volet</i>	he...		
we	<i>volumus</i>	we...	<i>volebamus</i>	we...	<i>volemus</i>	we...		
you (pl.)	<i>vultis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>volebatis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>voletis</i>	you (pl.)...		
they	<i>volunt</i>	they...	<i>volebant</i>	they...	<i>volent</i>	they...		

PERFECT

I	<i>volui</i>	I...
you (sing.)	<i>voluisti</i>	you (sing)...
he	<i>voluit</i>	he...
we	<i>voluimus</i>	we...
you (pl.)	<i>voluistis</i>	you (pl.)...
they	<i>voluerunt</i>	they...

For the pluperfect put *volu* in front of the imperfect of *esse*. For the future perfect put *volu* in front of the future simple of *esse*. The only exception is the third person plural of the future perfect which ends in *int* not *unt*.

malle “to prefer” (You can see that this is closely related to *velle*.)

PRESENT		IMPERFECT			FUTURE SIMPLE	
I	<i>malo</i>	I...	<i>malebam</i>	I...	<i>malam</i>	I...
you (sing.)	<i>mavis</i>	you (sing)...	<i>malebas</i>	you (sing)...	<i>males</i>	you (sing)...
he	<i>mavult</i>	he...	<i>malebat</i>	he...	<i>malet</i>	he...
we	<i>malumus</i>	we...	<i>malebamus</i>	we...	<i>malemus</i>	we...
you (pl.)	<i>mavultis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>malebatis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>maletis</i>	you (pl.)...
they	<i>malunt</i>	they...	<i>malebant</i>	they...	<i>malent</i>	they...

For the Perfect, Pluperfect and future perfect follow the chart for *esse*, substituting *mal*, for *fu*.

nolle “to not want”

PRESENT	
I	<i>nolo</i>
you (sing.)	<i>non vultis</i>
he	<i>non vult</i>
we	<i>nolumus</i>
you (pl.)	<i>non vultis</i>
they	<i>nolunt</i>

Imperfect: *nolebam* etc. like *malle* and *velle*. Future simple *nolam* etc. like *malle* and *velle*.

For the Perfect, Pluperfect and future perfect follow the chart for *esse*, substituting *nolu*, for *fu*.

do“to give”

PRESENT

I	<i>do</i>
you (sing.)	<i>das</i>
he	<i>dat</i>
we	<i>damus</i>
you (pl.)	<i>datis</i>
they	<i>dant</i>

Imperfect: *dabam, ...bas, ...bat* etc. Future perfect *dabo, ...bis ...bit* etc.

For the Perfect, Pluperfect and future perfect follow the chart for *esse*, substituting *ded*, for *fu*.

Subjunctives

Reminder: in Latin the subjunctive is used in circumstances where the action is unreal, not true, hypothetical etc.

Bible example:

abominatio Domini omnis arrogans,

etiam si manus ad manum fuerit non erit innocens Proverbs 16:5

Every one proud is an abomination to the Lord:

even if hand was to hand, he shall not blameless.

Esse

PRESENT

IMPERFECT

PERFECT

PLUPERFECT

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT			
I would be etc....	<i>sim</i>	I...	<i>essem</i>	I...	<i>fuerim</i>	I...	<i>fuissem</i>
you (sing.)	<i>sis</i>	you (sing)...	<i>esses</i>	you (sing)...	<i>fueris</i>	you (sing)...	<i>fuisisses</i>
he	<i>sit</i>	he...	<i>esset</i>	he...	<i>fuerit</i>	he...	<i>fuisset</i>
we	<i>simus</i>	we...	<i>essemus</i>	we...	<i>fuerimus</i>	we...	<i>fuissemus</i>
you (pl.)	<i>sitis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>essetis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>fueritis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>fuissetis</i>
they	<i>sint</i>	they...	<i>essent</i>	they...	<i>fuerint</i>	they...	<i>fuisissent</i>

Abesse: put *ab* or *a* in front of the words on the chart above as before.

For **adesse** : put *ad* in front of all the words in the chart above.

For **Posse** : put *pos* in front of the present and imperfect. For perfect, pluperfect and future perfect put **instead** of the initial *f*.

eo

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		PERFECT		PLUPERFECT	
I would go etc....	<i>eam</i>	I...	<i>irem</i>	I...	<i>irim</i>	I...	<i>issem</i>
you (sing.)	<i>eas</i>	you (sing)...	<i>ires</i>	you (sing)...	<i>iris</i>	you (sing)...	<i>isses</i>
he	<i>eat</i>	he...	<i>iret</i>	he...	<i>irit</i>	he...	<i>isset</i>
we	<i>eamus</i>	we...	<i>iremus</i>	we...	<i>irimus</i>	we...	<i>issemus</i>
you (pl.)	<i>eatis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>iretis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>iritis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>issetis</i>
they	<i>eant</i>	they...	<i>irent</i>	they...	<i>irint</i>	they...	<i>issent</i>

velle

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		PERFECT		PLUPERFECT	
I would wish etc....	<i>velim</i>	I	<i>vellem</i>	I...	<i>voluerim</i>	I...	<i>voluissem</i>
you (sing.)	<i>velis</i>	you (sing)...	<i>velles</i>	you (sing)...	<i>volueris</i>	you (sing)...	<i>voluisses</i>
he	<i>velit</i>	he...	<i>vellet</i>	he...	<i>voluerit</i>	he...	<i>voluisset</i>
we	<i>velimus</i>	we...	<i>vellemus</i>	we...	<i>voluerimus</i>	we...	<i>voluissemus</i>
you (pl.)	<i>velitis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>velletis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>volueritis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>voluissetis</i>
they	<i>velint</i>	they...	<i>vellent</i>	they...	<i>voluerint</i>	they...	<i>voluissent</i>

Nolle and *malle* follow the same pattern.

do

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		PERFECT		PLUPERFECT	
I would give etc....	<i>dem</i>	I	<i>darem</i>	I...	<i>dederim</i>	I...	<i>dedissem</i>
you (sing.)	<i>des</i>	you (sing)...	<i>dares</i>	you (sing)...	<i>dederis</i>	you (sing)...	<i>dedisses</i>
he	<i>det</i>	he...	<i>daret</i>	he...	<i>dederit</i>	he...	<i>dedisset</i>
we	<i>demus</i>	we...	<i>daremus</i>	we...	<i>dederimus</i>	we...	<i>dedissemus</i>
you (pl.)	<i>detis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>daretis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>dederitis</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>dedissetis</i>
they	<i>deni</i>	they...	<i>darent</i>	they...	<i>dederint</i>	they...	<i>dedissent</i>

Passive Voice

No passives of *esse* etc.

eo The passive of *eo* seems a pretty peculiar idea to me but I give it for completeness.

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE SIMPLE	
I am	<i>eor</i>	I...	<i>ibar</i>	I...	<i>ibor</i>
you (sing.)	<i>iris</i>	you (sing)...	<i>ibaris</i>	you (sing)...	<i>iberis</i>
he	<i>itur</i>	he...	<i>ibatur</i>	he...	<i>ibitur</i>
we	<i>imur</i>	we...	<i>ibamur</i>	we...	<i>ibimur</i>
you (pl.)	<i>imini</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>ibamini</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>ibimini</i>
they	<i>euntur</i>	they...	<i>ibantur</i>	they...	<i>ibuntur</i>

The perfect is *itus sum, es, est iti sumus, estis, sunt*.

The pluperfect is *itis eram* etc.

The future perfect is *itus ero*.

Exire follows the same pattern and makes sense if you think of it as “I am avoided” etc. in the passive.

Perire only exists in the third person singular in the passive and is impersonal i.e. “it is perished” etc.

velle

Goes just like a first conjugation verb in the passive: *velor, velaris, velaturi* etc.

nolle and *malle* have no passive form.

do

PRESENT

IMPERFECT

FUTURE SIMPLE

I am	<i>dor</i>	I...	<i>dabar</i>	I...	<i>dabor</i>
you (sing.)	<i>daris</i>	you (sing)...	<i>dabaris</i>	you (sing)...	<i>daberis</i>
he	<i>datur</i>	he...	<i>dabatur</i>	he...	<i>dabatur</i>
we	<i>damur</i>	we...	<i>dabamur</i>	we...	<i>dabimur</i>
you (pl.)	<i>damini</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>dabamini</i>	you (pl.)...	<i>dabimini</i>
they	<i>dantur</i>	they...	<i>dabantur</i>	they...	<i>dabuntur</i>

Perfect *datus sum* etc. Pluperfect *datus eram* etc. Future perfect *datus ero*.

This might seem like an awful lot of work but in practice the similarities are so great that, given that you only have to recognise and translate them into English not the other way round, it is not so bad as it might seem.