1st Declension *99% feminine*

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	lup-*a*	lup-*ae*
Gen.	lup-*ae*	lup-*ārum*
Dat.	lup-*ae*	lup-*īs*
Acc.	lup-*am*	lup-*ās*
Abl.	lup-*ā*	lup-*īs*
Voc.	lup-*a*	lup-*ae*

Functions of the Noun Cases:

Nominative: the subject, "who?"

Genitive: possession, "of," "whose?"

Dative: indirect object, "to/for"

Accusative: direct object, "whom?"

Ablative: "From, With, In, By, On"

Vocative: direct address, "Hey…!"

2nd Declension *masculine*

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	cact-*us*	cact-*ī*
Gen.	cact-*ī*	cact-*ōrum*
Dat.	cact-*ō*	cact-*īs*
Acc.	cact-*um*	cact-*ōs*
Abl.	cact-*ō*	cact-*īs*
Voc.	cact-*e*	cact-*ī*

2nd Declension *neuter*

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	templ-*um*	templ-*a*
Gen.	templ-*ī*	templ-*ōrum*
Dat.	templ-*ō*	templ-*īs*
Acc.	templ-*um*	templ-*a*
Abl.	templ-*ō*	templ-*īs*
Voc.	templ-*um*	templ-*a*

3rd Declension *masculine/feminine**

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	vox	vōc-*ēs*
Gen.	vōc-*is*	vōc-*um*
Dat.	vōc-*ī*	vōc-*ibus*
Acc.	vōc-*em*	vōc-*ēs*
Abl.	vōc-*e*	vōc-*ibus*
Voc.	vox	vōc-*ēs*

3rd Declension *neuter**

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	corpus	corpor-*a*
Gen.	corpor-*is*	corpor-*um*
Dat.	corpor-*ī*	corpor-*ibus*
Acc.	corpus	corpor-*a*
Abl.	corpor-*e*	corpor-*ibus*
Voc.	corpus	corpor-*a*

*remember that 3rd declension i-stems have *-ium* in the genitive plural (*hostium*, "of the enemies"). Neuter i-stems also have *-i* in the ablative singular (*in mari*, "on the sea") and *-ia* in the nom/acc plural (*animalia*, "the animals").

NOUN USAGE			
CASE	MAIN USAGE	ROLE IN SENTENCE	TRANSLATION CLUES
NOMINATIVE	SUBJECT	PERFORMS VERB	BEFORE THE VERB
GENITIVE	POSSESSION	MODIFIES ANOTHER NOUN	NOUN'**S** / **OF THE** NOUN
ACCUSATIVE	DIRECT OBJECT	RECEIVES VERB	AFTER THE VERB
DATIVE	INDIRECT OBJECT	RECEIVES DIRECT OBJECT	**TO** THE NOUN / **FOR** THE NOUN
ABLATIVE	PREPOSITIONS	????????	____ THE NOUN

Active and Passive Forms of the 4 Conjugations in the Indicative, plus Participles and Infinitives

2nd Principal Part (Present Active Infinitive)			
1	amā-re	This stem is used for both active and passive forms.	
2	vidē-re		
3	ag(e)-re	*i-stem* verbs of the 3rd conjugation (*e.g., capiō, capere*) behave like 4th conjugation verbs for nearly all forms on this page.	
4	audī-re		

3rd PP	4th PP (Perfect Passive Participle, PPP)	
amāv-ī	amāt-um	The stem from the 3rd principal part is used for all active forms.
vīd-ī	vīs-um	
ēg-ī	act-um	For all passive forms, the Perfect Passive Participle, declined appropriately, is used together with the appropriate form of the verb "to be."
audīv-ī	audīt-um	"the man was loved," *vir amātus est.* "the girls were loved," *puellae amātae sunt.*

	Present		Imperfect		Future (1st, 2nd)	
	Active	*Passive*	Active	*Passive*	Active	*Passive*
I	-ō	*-or*	-bam	*-bar*	-bō	*-bor*
You	-s	*-ris*	-bās	*-bāris*	-bis	*-beris*
H/S/I	-t	*-tur*	-bat	*-bātur*	-bit	*-bitur*
We	-mus	*-mur*	-bāmus	*-bāmur*	-bimus	*-bimur*
Y'all	-tis	*-minī*	-bātis	*-bāminī*	-bitis	*-biminī*
They	-nt	*-ntur*	-bant	*-bantur*	-bunt	*-buntur*

	Perfect		Plu-Perfect		Future Perfect	
	Active	*Passive*	Active	*Passive*	Active	*Passive*
I	-ī	*sum*	-eram	*eram*	-erō	*erō*
You	-istī	*es*	-erās	*erās*	-eris	*eris*
H/S/I	-it	*est*	-erat	*erat*	-erit	*erit*
We	-imus	*sumus*	-erāmus	*erāmus*	-erimus	*erimus*
Y'all	-istis	*estis*	-erātis	*erātis*	-eritis	*eritis*
They	-ērunt	*sunt*	-erant	*erant*	-erint	*erunt*

Future (3rd, 4th)	
Active	*Passive*
-am	*-ar*
-ēs	*-ēris*
-et	*-ētur*
-ēmus	*-ēmur*
-ētis	*-ēminī*
-ent	*-entur*

Participles	Perfect	Present	Future
Active	-	amāns -ntis "loving"	amātūrus -a um "about to love"
Passive	amātus -a um "loved"	-	*amandus -a um "about to be loved"*

Infinitives	Perfect	Present	Future
Active	amāvisse "to have loved"	amāre "to love"	amātūrus -a -um esse "to be about to love"
Passive	amātus -a -um esse "to have been loved"	amārī "to be loved"	amātum īrī "to be about to be loved"