

### The future tense

So far we have only used the present tense, telling us what is happening *now*. But if we want to know what *will* or *shall* happen in the future, we need to use the future tense, sometimes called the future simple tense. The future tense of *amō* is set out below. Note how the endings are added to the present stem (*amā-*) which you met earlier.

|                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>amā-bō</i>    | I shall love / will love  |
| <i>amā-bis</i>   | You (sing.) will love     |
| <i>amā-bit</i>   | He, she, it will love     |
| <i>amā-bimus</i> | We shall love / will love |
| <i>amā-bitis</i> | You (pl.) will love       |
| <i>amā-bunt</i>  | They will love            |

### The imperfect tense

The imperfect tense refers to a continuous action in the past. Thus, if we wish to know what *was happening* or *used to happen* in the past, we use the imperfect tense. Again, all we do is add a different set of endings to our old friend the present stem (*amā-*):

|                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>amā-bam</i>   | I was loving, used to love |
| <i>amā-bās</i>   | You (sing.) were loving    |
| <i>amā-bat</i>   | He, she, it was loving     |
| <i>amā-bāmus</i> | We were loving             |
| <i>amā-bātis</i> | You (pl.) were loving      |
| <i>amā-bant</i>  | They were loving           |

### And, but, not

Verbs may be joined by the conjunctions *et* = 'and' or *sed* = 'but'. Thus: *amat et cantat* = he loves and sings.

They may be made negative by using the adverb *nōn* = 'not', which is always placed *before* the verb, not after it. Thus: *nōn amat* = he does not love.

### Vocabulary 1

| Verbs           |              |                | Adverb            |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>aedificō</i> | I build      | <i>oppugnō</i> | I attack (a city) |
| <i>amō</i>      | I love, like | <i>parō</i>    | I prepare         |
| <i>cantō</i>    | I sing       | <i>pugnō</i>   | I fight           |
| <i>expectō</i>  | I wait (for) | <i>rogō</i>    | I ask             |
| <i>festinō</i>  | I hurry      | <i>spectō</i>  | I watch           |
| <i>labōrō</i>   | I work       | <i>superō</i>  | I overcome        |
| <i>navigō</i>   | I sail       | <i>vocō</i>    | I call            |

*So you really want to learn Latin...*

### Exercise 1.5

Study the information on the left-hand page about the future tense. Notice how the endings are added to the present stem of the verb. Notice also how the word *shall* should really be used instead of *will* in the 1st person. Now translate into Latin:

1. I shall build
2. They will build
3. You (sing.) will sing
4. It will sail
5. He will hurry
6. We shall hurry
7. You (pl.) will love
8. They will call
9. You (pl.) will work
10. We shall call

### Exercise 1.6

Translate into English. N.B. *not all* of these verbs are in the future tense.

1. *festinābunt*
2. *labōrātis*
3. *aedificātis*
4. *amābitis*
5. *vacābit*
6. *labōrant*
7. *navigābis*
8. *cantābunt*
9. *cantās*
10. *aedificābitis*

### Exercise 1.7

Study the information on the left-hand page about the imperfect tense. Note the two ways of expressing this tense in English. Then translate into Latin:

1. I was building
2. They were working
3. You (sing.) were sailing
4. He used to build
5. She was singing
6. You (pl.) were hurrying
7. We used to hurry
8. We were calling
9. You (pl.) used to call
10. They were singing

### Exercise 1.8

Study the information on the left-hand page about *and*, *but* and *not*. Then translate the following. Some new verbs are used (from the vocabulary on the left-hand page).

1. *rogābant*
2. *nōn superābat*
3. *spectābis*
4. *festinābātis et parābam*
5. *nōn vacābātis*
6. *pugnābant et superābant*
7. *pugnat sed labōrāmus*
8. *vacābat et festinābat*
9. *pugnābās sed superābam*
10. *nōn pugnābimus*

*Using Latin*

I.E.

The letters i.e. stand for id est = that is.