

FIRST LATIN BOOK



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TORONTO

FIRST LATIN BOOK

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PREFACE.

THIS little book is meant to comprise a first year's course. I have had in mind chiefly beginners of about twelve years of age. Now that the time devoted to Latin has been so reduced, it is necessary for boys to come to their work with a sound knowledge of English and a good start in French. The complex sentence, a few very simple instances of which occur in this book, should be treated systematically during the second and third years.

The scheme I have followed differs slightly from that outlined in *The Teaching of Latin* (Blackie) for the first year. I there assumed no knowledge of grammar; here I assume a knowledge of simple analysis and the parts of speech. This amount is, in my opinion, an irreducible minimum.

The conversations and exercises are meant to be examples only. The teacher must enlarge such parts as are particularly useful to his own class, for each class will have its special needs and weaknesses. My

intention throughout has been to suggest the method to be employed rather than to provide a rigid series of exercises, for experience proves that the reformed method fails entirely when it lacks spontaneity. It also appeared better to leave to the master the explanation of the few instances of accusative and infinitive which occur towards the end. I have given but few exercises on mere declension and conjugation, for I assume that the master will make his boys decline orally many nouns and adjectives, and conjugate verbs, at some period in every lesson, and that he will constantly ask the question: "What case is so and so, *and why?*" I wish to insist upon this because, to many people, the reformed method is synonymous with neglect of grammar. Especially should the gender of every noun be learnt as it occurs.

It will be seen that I have postponed translation into Latin until the book has been worked through once. I believe that this is correct in principle, and I have found it work well in practice; but of course teachers may exercise their own judgment in the matter.

Much stress has been laid upon learning by heart. How much of this is possible depends, of course, upon the time at the teacher's disposal and the capacity of the class; but the more that is so learnt the better. The conversations are intended to be translated,

repeated, occasionally with dramatic action, and so learnt that, when the master asks a question in Latin, the pupil can give a correct answer (not necessarily the one in the text) without referring to his book.

The stress laid upon correct and distinct pronunciation is not the result of a fad. When teaching is largely oral it is essential that a boy's pronunciation be so clear that every other boy can associate the sound with the correct spelling. The reformed pronunciation makes this much easier, because it is almost phonetic.

No attempt has been made to mark off the book into lessons. The master must do this for himself; because lessons vary in length, and classes in capacity. For convenience of reference sections are numbered.

All vowels long by nature are marked. The mark of the short vowel is thus superfluous. The musical settings will show clearly the important fact that quantity is time-value.

No pains have been spared to make the book practically useful. It has been used by myself in proof for one term; several schoolmasters have helped me by doing the same with their own classes, or by forwarding suggestions. In particular I should like to thank Mr. L. Alston, of Christ's College, Mr. F. G. Blandford, of the Cambridge Day Training College, Mr. C. F. Spencer Smith, of Sidcot

School, and Mr. J. L. Paton, of Manchester Grammar School. Dr. W. H. D. Rouse and Prof. E. V. Arnold have done me the great service of revising the proofs with an eye to accurate scholarship. For such errors as remain I alone am responsible.

My thanks are also due to Prof. Sonnenschein for permission to re-print his version of the National Anthem, to Professor Sir C. Villiers Stanford and his publishers, Messrs. Boosey & Co., who grant me leave to use his arrangement of the music, and to the De la More Press for permission to print reduced fac-similes of two sets of pictures from my *Latin Picture Stories*.

FIRST LATIN BOOK

1. Latin has the same alphabet as English, except that *w* and *j* are absent, while *k* occurs in very few words, and *y* and *z* in foreign words only.

2. PRONUNCIATION. (a) *Consonants*. These are pronounced as in English, but *c* and *g* are always hard; double consonants, as in

lob-ball mid-day home-made stop-press this-sort
black-cat full-long ten-nights fur-rug that-time

(b) *Vowels*. These are either long or short; the short vowels are pronounced for about half the time taken by a long vowel.

ā = French â in *pâle*.

ē = French ée in *bée, fée*.

ī = French ie in *amie*.

ō = French ô in *Rhône*.

ū = French ou in *roue*.

ȳ = French u in *sûr*.

(c) *Diphthongs*.

ae = English i in *fine*.

au = English ow in *how*.

oe = English oy in *boy*.

EXERCISE.

3. Pronounce in monotone or with a separate note for each sound :

a, ā	i, ī	u, ū
e, ē	o, ō	

To be repeated six times, very distinctly, before each lesson. Time should be beaten. A long vowel should be prolonged so as to be equal to two short vowels.

EXERCISE.

4. Pronounce distinctly :

ba, bā	ca, cā	to, tō
ab, āb	ap, āp	tu, tū
be, bē	ob, ōb	ut, ūt
et, ēt		

Repeat six times.

EXERCISE.

5. Pronounce distinctly, bringing out clearly the doubled consonants :

posse	lamma	vacā
vīlla	Porsenna	puella
littera	vacca	

EXERCISE.

6. Pronounce distinctly, keeping the vowels quite pure, and paying attention to quantity and doubled consonants.

Foedus, claudō, mēnsae, cīvis, nostris, puella, puellā, vir, virī, virōs, manus, manūs, māxima, māximās, potest, possumus, possis, flēvère, audire, regere,

rēgīnā, rēgīna, proeliōrum, purgat, cui, caelō, hūius, vidēte.

phasēlus ille, quem vidētis, hospitēs,
ait fuisse nāvium celerrimus.

7. Master to say **surge** ; boy to stand up, saying **surgō**.

„ „ **surgite** ; boys „ „ **surgimus**.

M. **quid facis ?**

B. **surgō**.

M. **quid facitis ?**

B. **surgimus**.

Master to stand up and say, **quid faciō ?** B. **surgis**.
Master points to a pupil who is rising, and says, **quid facit ?** Boys to answer, **surgit**.

Master addresses several pupils who are told to stand up, and says, **surgitis**. He also points to them, and asks another boy, **quid faciunt ?** Boy to answer, **surgunt**.

The above should be repeated at least a dozen times, varying the boy or groups of boys. The Master must be careful to make it understood that **surgere** is *to stand up from the sitting posture*, not *to be standing*. Translation may be employed, but the Latin words must be associated with the actions. Of course the book must not be used after the first few times.

Master, **nōlī surgere** ; boy, **nōn surgō**.

„ **nōlite surgere** ; boys, **nōn surgimus**.

The pupil may now learn the imperative and the present indicative of **surgere**, *to stand up*.

8.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

surge, *stand up* (addressing one person).

surgite, *stand up* (addressing more than one person).

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

surgō,	<i>I stand up.</i>
surgis,	<i>you (s.) stand up.</i>
surgit,	<i>he, she, it stands up.</i>
surgimus,	<i>we stand up.</i>
surgitis,	<i>you stand up.</i>
surgunt,	<i>they stand up.</i>

9. The endings **ō, s, t, mus, tis, nt** take the place of pronouns. The pronouns **ego, I; tū, you (s.); nōs, we; vōs, you (pl.);** are sometimes expressed, *e.g.* when emphatic.

10. The endings given above are the same for nearly all Latin verbs. But these verbs are divided into four classes (called conjugations) according to the characteristic vowel which comes before the ending.

CONJUGATION I.	CONJUGATION II.	CONJUGATION III.	CONJUGATION IV.
Class ā.	Class ē.	Class ē, ī.	Class i.
recit - āre to read aloud.	sed - ēre to sit	surg - ěre to rise fac - ěre to do	aper - ĩre to open

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

recit - ā	sed - ē	surg - e	aper - ĩ
recit - āte	sed - ēte	surg - ite	aper - ĩte

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

recit - ō	sed - eō	surg - ō	aper - iō
recit - ās	sed - ēs	surg - is	aper - ĩs
recit - at	sed - et	surg - it	aper - it
recit - āmus	sed - ēmus	surg - imus	aper - ĩmus
recit - ātis	sed - ētis	surg - itis	aper - ĩtis
recit - ant	sed - ent	surg - unt	aper - iunt

11. Some third conjugation verbs, *e.g.* **facere**, have an **-i** in the pres. indic. 1st s. and 3rd pl.

fac - iō
fac - is
fac - it
fac - imus ?
fac - itis
fac - iunt

12. N.B.—**recitō** means either :

- (1) *I read.*
 (2) *I am reading.*
 (3) *I do read.*

Similarly with the other verbs.

Viva voce drill should now be practised with the following phrases. They are meant to lead the way to §§ 14, 26.

13. (a) M. sedē ;	B. sedeō.
sedēte ;	sedēmus.
quid facis tū ?	ego sedeō.
et tū ?	ego stō.
et quid vōs facitis ?	nōs stāmus.
	sed nōs sedēmus.
etc.	

(b) M. claudite librōs ;	B. claudimus librōs.
claudite librum ;	claudō librum.
quid facis ?	claudō librum.
quid claudis ?	librum claudō.
etc.	

(c) M. aperīte librōs ; aperī librum ; nōlī claudere librum ; nōlīte claudere librōs ; quid tū facis ? et tū ?	B. aperīmus librōs. aperiō librum. librum nōn claudō. librōs nōn claudimus. ego claudō librum. ego nōn claudō librum sed aperiō.
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etc.

14. The meaning of a Latin sentence depends largely upon the endings of words. We have seen that endings are used to express the persons of the verb. Nouns and adjectives also have endings; nouns to express their relation to the rest of the sentence; adjectives to show the noun to which they belong. For the present, attention must be paid to three of the "cases":

- (1) The **NOMINATIVE** case, which is the case of the subject of the sentence.
- (2) The **VOCATIVE** case, which is the case used in addressing persons.
- (3) The **ACCUSATIVE** case, which is the case of the direct object; it is also used after certain prepositions.

N.B.—The vocative case is the same in form as the nominative except in the case of nouns and adjectives in **-us**. It will therefore only be given in that declension.

15. **Parvus**, *small*, is thus declined:

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Nominative,	parv - us	parv - a	parv - um
Vocative,	parv - e	parv - a	parv - um
Accusative,	parv - um	parv - am	parv - um

16. Like **parvus** are declined nouns of the second declension masculine.

Like **parva** are declined nouns of the first declension (usually feminine).

Like **parvum** are declined nouns of the second declension neuter.

17. Some second declension masculines make the nominative and vocative in **-r**, e.g. **puer**, *boy*; **magister**, *master*; **vir**, *man*; **liber**, *book*. The accusatives of these words are **puer - um**, **magistr - um**, **vir - um** and **libr - um** respectively.

18. Adjectives are inflected to agree, in number, gender and case, with the nouns they qualify :

parva puella ,	<i>a small girl.</i>	parvam puellam.
parvus servus ,	<i>a small slave.</i>	parve serve.
parvum tēctum ,	<i>a small roof.</i>	etc.
parvus puer ,	<i>a small boy.</i>	
parvus vir ,	<i>a small man.</i>	

19. There is generally no word for *a, the*; **servus** is *slave, a slave or the slave*.

20. The interrogative pronoun **quis**, *who? what?* is thus declined :

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom.	quis , <i>who?</i>	quid , <i>what?</i>
Acc.	quem , <i>whom?</i>	quid , <i>what?</i>

21. The present indicative of the verb *to be* (**esse**) is thus conjugated :

sum ,	<i>I am.</i>
es ,	<i>you (s.) are.</i>
est ,	<i>he, she, it is.</i>
sumus ,	<i>we are.</i>
estis ,	<i>you are.</i>
sunt ,	<i>they are.</i>

EXERCISE.

To be read aloud, translated, and learnt by heart :

22. (A) (1) Crēta est alba. Fenestra est aperta sed iānuā est clausa ; mēnsa est māgna et sella est parva.

(2) Digitus est rēctus. Oculus est rotundus.

(3) Puer est parvus ; discipulus est parvus ; magister est māgnus.

(4) Tēctum est album et altum.

(B) Habeō crētā. Habeō albam crētā. Crēta est alba. Videō iānuā. Videō clausam iānuā. Iānuā est clausa. Puer fenestram spectat. Puer apertam fenestram spectat. Fenestra est aperta. Magister iānuā claudit et puerum spectat. Magister crētā tenet. Discipulus magistrum videt et magister discipulum videt. Discipulus librum aperit. Discipulus magnum librum aperit. Parvus discipulus librum magnum claudit.

23. *Conversation (specimen only—not to be slavishly followed) :*

Quid vidēs illic ?

Fenestram videō. Fenestram apertam videō.

Quid vidētis hīc ?

Magistrum vidēmus. Mēnsam vidēmus.

Quid tenet magister ?

Crētā tenet magister. Calamum tenet magister.

Quem spectat magister ?

Discipulum spectat magister.

Quis iānuā claudit ?

Magister iānuā claudit.

Quid vidēs, discipule ?

Iānuā videō, magister.

Quid aperīs, discipule ?

Fenestram aperiō, magister.

Quid claudis, discipule ?

Iānuā claudō, magister.

Quid facis, discipule ?

Aperiō iānuā, magister.

E quid tū facis, discipule ?

Ego aperiō librum.

Et quid tū facis, puer? Ego tēctum spectō.
 Nōlī spectāre tēctum, li- Librum spectō; tēctum nōn
 brum spectā. spectō.

To be done first with books, then without; to be accompanied by dramatic action according to the master's discretion. Translation, of course, will be necessary.

24. WRITTEN EXERCISE. Some things the master does in class. Some things a pupil does in class.

[This should be first prepared *viva voce*.]

25. *To be learnt by heart:*

Discipulus primus. Salvē, Sexte.

Discipulus secundus. Et tū, Mārce, salvē. Nōlī currere.
 Cūr curris? Ambulā.

Discipulus primus. Currō quia sērus veniō et via est longa.
 Nōlī ambulāre. Cūr ambulās? Curre.

Discipulus secundus. Nōn currō. Ambulō quia fessus sum
 et via nōn longa est. Lūdus adest,
 nōn longē abest.

Discipulus primus. Cūr stās, Sexte?

Discipulus secundus. Stō quia tabernam spectō. Crustulum
 petō. Itaque intrō.

Discipulus primus. Nōlī intrāre. Sērus venīs. Venī cito.

Discipulus tertius. Nōlīte stāre, Sexte et Mārce. Quid
 facitis et quid petitis?

Discipulus primus. Tabernam spectāmus quia Sextus crus-
 tulum petit.

Discipulus tertius. Nōlīte petere crustulum; petite lūdum.
 Venīte cito.

Discipulus primus et { Nunc nōn stāmus sed ambulāmus.
discipulus secundus. { Nunc currimus. Nunc lūdum in-
 trāmus.

Mārcus intrat. Sextus intrat. Mārcus et Sextus intrant.

	Masculine plural.	Feminine plural.	Neuter plural.
26. N. and V.,	parv - ī	parv - ae	parv - a
Accusative,	parv - ōs	parv - ās	parv - a
Similarly,	serv - ī	puell - ae	tēct - a
	(slaves)	(girls)	(roofs)
	serv - ōs	puell - ās	tēct - a

EXERCISE (*Dramatic*).

27. *Magister*. Quid teneō? *Discipulus*. Calamōs tenēs.
M. Quid vidētis? *Discipulī*. Librōs vidēmus.
M. Quot librōs? *D.* Duōs librōs.
M. Quot oculōs habēs? *D.* Duōs oculōs habeō.
M. Quot genās habēs? *D.* Duās genās habeō.
M. Quot digitōs habēs? *D.* Decem digitōs habeō.
M. Quot capillōs habēs? *D.* Innumerōs habeō capillōs.

28. N.B.—The word which gives the answer to a question should always come first in a reply. The order of words in a Latin sentence is not fixed, although there is a tendency for the verb to come last. The factors which determine the order are:

- (1) the emphasis of a particular word or phrase;
- (2) clearness.

EXERCISE.

29. Turn the nouns of Exercise, § 22 (B), into the plural.

EXERCISE.

Learn by heart, after translation:

30. Hodiē ōtium habēmus. Lūdīmus nōn studēmus.
 Linguam Latīnam nōn discimus. Cūnctās linguās omīttimus.
 Pilās iactāmus. Fluvium trānsnatāmus.
 Militāmus, et cūncta studia belli exercēmus. Noctū cantāmus vel fābulam scaenicam peragimus.

31. WRITTEN EXERCISES. Turn the above into :

- (1) 1st per. singular.
- (2) 2nd singular.
- (3) 3rd singular.
- (4) 2nd plural.
- (5) 3rd plural.

32. Besides the three cases discussed above, Latin has three others :

- (1) the GENITIVE case, corresponding to the English “possessive,” or to a noun preceded by *of* ;
- (2) the DATIVE case, roughly equivalent to the English indirect object ;

N.B.—Distinguish :

Dā puerō librum, *Give a book to the boy* (ind. obj.)

Venī ad puerum, *Come to the boy* (motion).

- (3) the ABLATIVE case, which has various meanings. It is used to denote the instrument with which a thing is done. A very common use is with certain prepositions. It also expresses “time when,” while the accusative expresses “time how long.”

33. Notice the following datives :

mihi, *to (or for) me.*

tibi, *to you (s.).*

nōbīs, *to us.*

vōbīs, *to you (pl.).*

34. Notice the imperatives :

dīc, *say.*

dīcite,

fac, *do.*

facite,

dūc, *lead.*

dūcite

35. Declension of **parvus**.

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	
S.	Nom.	parv - us	parv - a	parv - um
	Voc.	parv - e	parv - a	parv - um
	Acc.	parv - um	parv - am	parv - um
	Gen.	parv - ī	parv - ae	parv - ī
	Dat.	parv - ō	parv - ae	parv - ō
	Abl.	parv - ō	parv - ā	parv - ō
Pl.	N. and V.	parv - ī	parv - ae	parv - a
	Acc.	parv - ōs	parv - ās	parv - a
	Gen.	parv - ōrum	parv - ārum	parv - ōrum
	Dat.	parv - īs	parv - īs	parv - īs
	Abl.	parv - īs	parv - īs	parv - īs

EXERCISE.

36. Decline in a similar way **servus** (like **parvus**), **puella** (like **parva**), **tēctum** (like **parvum**).

37. The following prepositions govern the ablative case :

ā (before vowels or h, ab), *from, by.*

cum, *accompanied by, with.*

dē, *down from, concerning.*

ē, ex, *out of.*

in, *in, on.*

prō, *on account of, in front of.*

sine, *without.*

38. The following prepositions govern the accusative case :

ad, *to, towards, near.*

ante, *before.*

contrā, *against.*

in, *into, on to.*

inter, *among, between.*

per, *through.*

post, *after, behind.*

prope, *near.*

39. *N.B.*

In agrum veniō et in agrō stō.

I come into the field and I stand in the field.

Cum amicis veniō et gladiis servōs interficimus.

I come with friends and we kill the slaves with swords.

40. Note also **mēcum, tēcum, nōbiscum, vōbiscum, sēcum**, not **cum mē** etc.

41. The complete declension of **quis** is :

		M.	F.	N.		
S.	{	Nom.	quis	quid	<i>who? what?</i>	
		Acc.	quem	quid	<i>whom? what?</i>	
		Gen.		cūius	<i>whose? of whom? of what?</i>	
		Dat.		cui	<i>to or for whom? to or for what?</i>	
		Abl.		quō	<i>(various meanings).</i>	
Pl.	{	Nom.	M. quī	F. quae	N. quae.	<i>same in meaning as</i>
		Acc.	quōs	quās	quae.	<i>the singular.</i>
		Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum.	
		Dat.)	quibus or quīs.			
		Abl.)				

CONVERSATION (*Dramatic*).

42. **Quid tibi est nōmen¹?** **Nōmen est mihi Carolō.**

Nōmen est mihi Sextō.

Nōmen est mihi Gāiō.

Nōmen est mihi Lūciō.

Quid teneō?

Calamum tenēs.

Ubi teneō?

In dextrā tenēs.

In sinistrā tenēs.

Quid teneō?

Librōs tenēs.

Ubi teneō?

In sinistrā et in dextrā tenēs.

¹ A third declension word, nominative case.

Cūius librōs teneō ?	Carolī librōs tenēs.
Quōrum librōs teneō ?	Carolī et Sextī librōs tenēs.
Cuī librum dō ?	Mārcō librum dās.
Quibus librōs dō ?	Lūciō et Gāiō librōs dās.
Dā mihi librum.	Dō tibi librum.
Date mihi librōs.	Damus tibi librōs.
Dō vōbīs librōs.	Dās nōbīs librōs.
Dō tibi librum.	Dās mihi librum.

EXERCISE.

43. *To be read, translated and learnt by heart :*

Sedēte. Tū, puer, iānuam claude, et tū fenestrās aperī.

[*Puerī dīcunt*] Sedēmus. Iānuam claudō. Fenestrās
aperiō.

Aperīte librōs.

[*Puerī dīcunt*] Aperīmus librōs.

Rēgulās novās lege et verba nova.

[*Puer dīcit*] Rēgulās novās legō et verba nova.

Nōn clārē recitās. Respondē clārē.

Ubi est iānuā ?

In mūrō est iānuā.

Ubi sunt fenestrae ?

In mūrō sunt fenestrae.

Ubi sunt pictūrae ?

In mūrō sunt pictūrae.

Ubi est crēta ?

In mēnsā est crēta.

Ubi est liber ?

In mēnsā est liber.

Ubi sedētis ?

In sellīs sedēmus.

In sellā sedeō.

Cuī dīcō ?

Mihi dīcis.

Carolō dīcis.

Sextō dīcis.

Quibus dīcō ?

Discipulīs dīcis.

Mārcō et Gāiō dīcis.

Cūius librum tangō ?

Lūciī librum tangis.

Quōrum librōs tangō ?

Discipulōrum librōs tangis.

Sextī et Gāiī librōs tangis.

44. *Read, translate, and learn by heart.*

Māne ē lectulō surgō et deinde mē¹ lavō. Lōtus mē vēstiō. Tum Deō vōta faciō, grātiās reddō. Posteā dēscendō et ientāculum edō. Ad lūdum vel ambulō vel māchinā mē prōpellō. Cum amicīs saepe eō. In lūdō linguam Latīnam discō et Gallicam et Anglicam. Mathēmaticam quoque discō et scientiam physicam. Scientiam physicam amō, linguās nōn amō. Sī nōn satis bene labōrō, magister mē¹ pūnit vel ferulā vel aliō modō. Post trēs hōrās domum redeō et prandium edō. Posteā lūdō: pilās ventō inflātās iactō, vel scientiam bellī discō. Hōrā ūndecimā studia repetō et hōrās duās labōrō. Duās post hōrās nōnnihil edō, ascendō, Deō grātiās agō, in lectulō recumbō.

The Romans called the beginning of the day (about 6 A.M.) the "first hour."

EXERCISE (*Written*).

45. Make up and translate phrases, using the following prepositions:

ad	post	cum	ex
in	ante	prope	

46. Questions which are not introduced by an interrogative word such as

quot? *how many?*

quis? *who?*

ubi? *where?*

quandō? *when?*

are expressed in the following ways:

(1) By adding **-ne** to the first word of the sentence:

stāsne? *are you standing?*

calamōsne habētis? *have you pens?*

(2) By beginning the sentence with **nōnne** when the answer *yes* is expected (**nōnne** = nōn + ne):

nōnne calamōs habētis? *you have pens, have you not?*

¹ *Myself* or *me* (acc.).

(3) By beginning the sentence with **num**, usually when the answer *no* is expected:

num calamōs habētis? *you have not pens, have you?*

47. Nouns of the third declension have various terminations in the nominative; but when the constant part is known (it can be found by taking away the genitive ending from the genitive case) the rest of the cases may be found by adding the proper endings.

48. Neuter nouns of all declensions are **always** the same in the nominative, vocative and accusative, and the neuter plural of these cases always ends in **-a**.

49. There are no separate forms for masculines and feminines of the third declension.

50. **mīles**, *soldier*: genitive, **mīlitis**: stem,¹ **mīlit-**.

	S.	Pl.
N. and V.	mīles	mīlit - ēs
Acc.	mīlit - em	mīlit - ēs
Gen.	mīlit - is	mīlit - um
Dat.	mīlit - ī	mīlit - ibus
Abl.	mīlit - e	mīlit - ibus

51. **opus**, *work*: genitive, **operis**: stem, **oper-**: neuter gender.

	S.	Pl.
N., V., and Acc.	opus	oper - a
Gen.	oper - is	oper - um
Dat.	oper - ī	oper - ibus
Abl.	oper - e	oper - ibus

EXERCISE.

52. *Decline and learn the following words:*

Nominative.	Genitive.	Constant part.	Gender.	Meaning.
pater	patris	patr -	m.	<i>father.</i>
māter	mātris	mātr -	f.	<i>mother.</i>
frāter	frātris	frātr -	m.	<i>brother.</i>
soror	sorōris	sorōr -	f.	<i>sister.</i>
aestās	aestātis	aestāt -	f.	<i>summer.</i>

¹ The part of a word common to all its forms.

Nominative.	Genitive.	Constant Part.	Gender.	Meaning.
aetās	aetātis	aetāt -	f.	<i>age.</i>
arbor	arboris	arbor -	f.	<i>tree.</i>
caput	capitis	capit -	n.	<i>head, chapter.</i>
certāmen	certāminis	certāmin -	n.	<i>contest.</i>
dux	ducis	duc -	m.	<i>guide, general.</i>
hiemps	hiemis	hiem -	f.	<i>winter.</i>
lūsor	lūsōris	lūsōr -	m.	<i>player.</i>
nōmen	nōminis	nōmin -	n.	<i>name.</i>
ōrātiō	ōrātiōnis	ōrātiōn -	f.	<i>speech.</i>
pēs	pedis	ped -	m.	<i>foot.</i>
potestās	potestātis	potestāt -	f.	<i>power.</i>
tempestās	tempestātis	tempestāt -	f.	<i>weather.</i>
vēr	vēris	vēr -	n.	<i>spring.</i>
volnus	volneris	volner -	n.	<i>wound.</i>

53. Recitā clārissimē : redde Anglicē : ēdisce.

[*Read aloud very distinctly : turn into English : learn.*]

A. Lūdimus vēre et aestāte et auctumnō et hieme. Sed lūdī sunt variī. Nam auctumnō et hieme globum māgnū ventō inflātum pedibus pulsāmus; vēre et aestāte parvam pilam sed dūram lignēo baculō pulsāmus. Aliī quoque lūdī sunt. Lūsōrēs aliquandō pulsant parvam pilam sed ventō inflātam. Alius lūdus est salire, alius currere. Lūdere grātum est. Multī tamen nōn lūdunt ipsī, sed spectant aliōs dum lūdunt.

B. Dux habet militēs. Militēs habent ducem. Militēs ducis sunt bonī. Dux militum bonus est. Dux militibus iūssa dat. Militēs ducī observantiam dant. Dux ex equō pūgnat. Militēs pedibus¹ pūgnant. In certāmine dux volnus accipit. Māgnā in pūgnā militēs volnera accipiunt.

¹ *On foot.*

<i>C.</i> Quis mīlitēs habet ?	Dux mīlitēs habet.
Quot mīlitēs habet ?	Multōs mīlitēs habet.
Quōs habet dux ?	Mīlitēs dux habet.
Quem habent mīlitēs ?	Ducem habent.
Cūius mīlitēs bonī sunt ?	Ducis mīlitēs bonī sunt.
Quōrum dux bonus est ?	Mīlitum dux est bonus.
Quid dux mīlitibus dat ?	Iūssa (etc.).
Quid mīlitēs ducī dant ?	Observantiam (etc.).
Quōmodo pūgnat dux ?	Ex equō (etc.).
Quōmodo pūgnant mīlitēs ?	Pedibus pūgnant.
Quid dux accipit ?	Volnus accipit.
Ubi volnus accipit ?	In certāmine accipit volnus.
Cūi observantiam dant mīlitēs ?	Ducī (etc.).
Quibus iūssa dat dux ?	Mīlitibus (etc.).
 <i>D.</i> Habēsne nōmen ?	 Habeō.
Quid est tibi nōmen ?	Sextō mihi nōmen est.
Estne tibi liber ?	Est mihi liber.
Nōnne sunt vōbīs librī ?	Sunt nōbīs librī.
Num iānua aperta est ?	Nōn aperta est iānua. Clausā est iānua.
Nōnne fenestra aperta est ?	Aperta est.
Num fenestrae clausae sunt ?	Nōn clausae fenestrae sunt. Apertae sunt fenestrae.
Nōnne calamus tibi est ?	Est mihi calamus.

E. Nōnne dux bonus est ?

Nōnne mīlitēs bonī sunt ?

Pūgnatne dux ?
 Pūgnantne mīlitēs ?
 Volnusne dux accipit ?
 Nōnne dat iūssa dux ?
 Num dux malus est ?
 Num mīlitēs bonī sunt ?
 Nōnne volnerat hasta ?
 Nōnne volnerat sagitta ?
 Nōnne volnerant sagittae ?
 etc.

EXERCISE (*Written*).

54. Let a general describe his soldiers and what they do in battle. To be done first orally.

55. Adjectives of the third declension are the same in the masculine and feminine. The ablative singular generally ends in *-ī*, not *-e*; the genitive plural in *-ium*, not *-um*. The nominative neuter plural usually ends in *-ia*.

		M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
S.	N. and V.	omnis, all	omne	audāx, bold	audāx
	Acc.	omn-em	omn-e	audāc-em	audāx
	Gen.	omn-is	omn-is	audāc-is	audāc-is
	Dat.	omn-ī	omn-ī	audāc-ī	audāc-ī
	Abl.	omn-ī	omn-ī	audāc-ī	audāc-ī
Pl.	N. and V.	omn-ēs	omn-ia	audāc-ēs	audāc-ia
	Acc.	omn-ēs	omn-ia	audāc-ēs	audāc-ia
	Gen.	omn-ium	omn-ium	audāc-ium	audāc-ium
	Dat.	omn-ibus	omn-ibus	audāc-ibus	audāc-ibus
	Abl.	omn-ibus	omn-ibus	audāc-ibus	audāc-ibus

EXERCISE (*Oral*).

56. *Decline and learn :*

facilis , <i>easy</i> .	} like <i>omnis</i> .
difficilis , <i>hard, difficult</i> .	
tristis , <i>sad</i> .	
viridis , <i>green</i> .	
similis , <i>like</i> .	
dissimilis , <i>unlike</i> .	
sagāx , sagācis , <i>clever</i> .	
prūdēns , prūdentis , <i>wise</i> .	
ferāx , ferācis , <i>fertile</i> .	

EXERCISE.

57. *Add appropriate adjectives :*

Pater — est.	Māter — est.	Dux — est.
Mīles — est.	Opus — est.	Tempestās — est.
Lūdus — est.	Opera — sunt.	Lūdī — sunt.
Capita — sunt.	Habeō — patrem.	Habēmus — matrem.
Mīlitēs — ducem habent.	Dux mīlitēs — habet.	
Tempestāte — lūdimus.	Dux ex equō — pūgnat.	
Dux iūssa dat — mīlitibus.	Ducī est — potestās.	

EXERCISE (*Written*).

58. (1) Make up and answer 10 commands, singular and plural.

(2) Make up and answer 10 prohibitions, singular (with **nōlī**), and plural (with **nōlite**).

59. The imperfect tense, denoting an act which was going on, or used to go on, in the past, has the endings

-bam, -bās, -bat, -bāmus, -bātis, -bant. The characteristic vowels are **ā, ē, ē, iē.** **Faciō** makes **faciēbam.**

recit - ābam sed - ēbam claud - ēbam aper - iēbam

*I was reading or
I used to read.*

recit - ābās sed - ēbās claud - ēbās aper - iēbās

recit - ābat sed - ēbat claud - ēbat aper - iēbat

recit ābāmus sed - ēbāmus claud - ēbāmus aper - iēbāmus

recit - ābātis sed - ēbātis claud - ēbātis aper - iēbātis

recit - ābant sed - ēbant claud - ēbant aper - iēbant

60. The future tense ends in **-bō, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt** for the first and second conjugations (characteristic vowels **ā** and **ē**); in **-am, -ēs, -et, -ēmus, -ētis, -ent** for the third and fourth (characteristic vowel of the fourth **i**).

recit - ābō,	<i>I shall read.</i>	sed - ēbō
recit - ābis,	<i>you (s.) will read.</i>	sed - ēbis
recit - ābit,	<i>he, she, it will read.</i>	sed - ēbit
recit - ābimus,	<i>we shall read.</i>	sed - ēbimus
recit - ābitis,	<i>you (pl.) will read.</i>	sed - ēbitis
recit - ābunt,	<i>they will read.</i>	sed - ēbunt

claud - am	faci - am.	aper - iam
claud - ēs	faci - ēs.	aper - iēs
claud - et	faci - et.	aper - iet
claud - ēmus	faci - ēmus.	aper - iēmus
claud - ētis	faci - ētis.	aper - iētis
claud - ent	faci - ent.	aper - ient

61. *Magister* : **stāte.**

Discipulī dum sedent clāmant, **stābimus.**

Discipulī dum stant clāmant, **stāmus.**

Discipulī sedent iterum et clāmant, **stābāmus.**

So with **recitāre.**

Magister : **stā.**

Discipulus dum sedet clāmat, **stābō.**

Discipulus dum stat clāmat, **stō.**

Discipulus sedet iterum et clāmat, **stābam.**

So with **surgere.**

The master may ask questions (*i.e.* **quid faciunt? quid facient? quid faciēbant?** etc.) to obtain the other persons.

Similar conversations should be practised with negative sentences : *i.e.*

Magister : **nōlī stāre.**

Discipulus dum sedet clāmat, **nōn stābō.**

Magister : **sedē.**

Discipulus dum stat clāmat, **sedēbō.**

Discipulus dum sedet clāmat, **sedeō.**

Discipulus stat iterum et clāmat, **sedēbam.**

Similarly with **sedēte, nōlī sedēre, nōlite sedēre.**

Magister : **claudē iānuam.** Discipulus clāmat, **claudam iānuam.** Dum iānuam claudit clāmat, **claudō iānuam.** Postea clāmat, **claudēbam iānuam.**

So with **nōlī iānuam claudere.**

Magister : **aperī fenestram.** Discipulus clāmat, **aperiam fenestram.** Dum aperit clāmat, **aperiō fenestram.** Postea clāmat, **aperiēbam fenestram.**

So with **aperite librōs,** and the like. Questions should now be asked which require answers to be given in the 2nd and 3rd persons.

N.B.—The reflexive pronoun *himself, herself, itself, themselves,* is : Acc. **sē,** gen. **sui,** dat. **sibi,** abl. **sē.**

EXERCISE.

62. *Conjugate in full :*

- (1) herī in flūmine natābam :
yesterday I was swimming in the river.
 hodiē in flūmine natō :
to-day I swim in the river.
 crās in flūmine natābō :
to-morrow I shall swim, etc.
- (2) herī ambulābam : hodiē ambulō : vespere ambulābō.
- (3) māne corpus omne lavābam : nunc corpus omne nōn lavō : vespere corpus omne iterum lavābō.
- (4) herī studēbam : hodiē studeō : crās studēbō.
- (5) herī gaudēbam : hodiē doleō : crās fortasse iterum gaudēbō.
- (6) herī dolēbam : hodiē gaudeō : crās fortasse iterum dolēbō.
- (7) māne edēbam : nunc nōn edō : postea edam.
- (8) secundā hōrā surgēbam : nunc nōn surgō : crās secundā hōrā iterum surgam.
- (9) māne mē vēstiēbam : nunc mē nōn vēstiō : crās iterum mē vēstiam.
- (10) māne ēsuriēbam : nunc nōn ēsuriō : cito iterum ēsuriam.
- (11) māne dormiēbam : nunc nōn dormiō : noctū iterum dormiam.

63. The future and imperfect of **esse**, *to be*, are as follows :

erō, *I shall be.*

eris

erit

erimus

eritis

erunt

eram, *I was*

erās

erat

erāmus

erātis

erant

64. **Possum**, *I am able, I can* (inf. **posse**) is conjugated like **sum**; the first syllable is **pot-** before a vowel.

Present.	Future.	Imperfect.
possum	poterō	poteram
potes	poteris	poterās
potest	poterit	poterat
possumus	etc.	etc.
potestis		
possunt		

65. **Hīc**, *this*, adj. (or pron., *this one, he*) and **ille**, *that*, adj. (or pron., *that one, he*) are thus declined:

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
S.	Nom.	hīc	haec	hōc	ille	illa	illud
	Acc.	hunc	hanc	hōc	illum	illam	illud
	Gen.		hūius			illius	
	Dat.		huīc			illī	
	Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō
Pl.	Nom.	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
	Acc.	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
	Gen.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
	Dat.		hīs			illīs	
	Abl.		hīs			illīs	

N.B.—**hūius**, **illius** often = *his, her, hers, its*.
hōrum, **illōrum** often = *their, theirs*.

EXERCISE.

66. *Conjugate:*

puer sum,	<i>I am a boy.</i>
miles erō,	<i>I shall be a soldier.</i>
parvus eram,	<i>I was small.</i>
nōn poteram natāre,	<i>I could not swim.</i>
nunc nōn possum natāre,	<i>I cannot swim now.</i>
cito poterō natāre,	<i>Soon I shall be able to swim.</i>

EXERCISE.

67. *Translate and turn into the plural :*

- (1) **hic est puer.**
- (2) **illa est puella.**
- (3) **puer hanc fenestram aperit.**
- (4) **hic puer illam iānuam claudit.**

EXERCISE.

68. *Read and translate :*

Haec fenestra clausa est. Illa fenestra aperta est. Hic puer hanc fenestram aperit. Ille puer illam fenestram claudit. In illō mūrō sunt pictūrae. In hōc mūrō est iānuā. Color hūius librī ruber est, illius niger. Ab hōc puerō librum capiō. Illi puerō librum dō.

Conversation on the above :

Estne fenestra clausa ?

Quid aperit hic puer ?

Ubi sunt pictūrae ?

Ubi est iānuā ?

Quid est in mūrō ?

Unde librum capiō ?

Cui librum dō ?

etc.

69. *Translate and learn :*

Rōmānī Ītaliā incolēbant. Hī militēs fortēs erant. Gladiīs pūgnābant et hastīs. Scūta quoque habēbant. Multōs populōs vincere poterant. Gallōs, Hispānōs, Germānōs, etiam Britannōs regēbant. Bonās lēgēs et bonōs mōrēs illis populis dabant Rōmānī. Lingua Romānōrum Latīna lingua erat. Difficilis erat lingua. Hanc linguam in lūdīs nōs puerī hodiē discimus. Multa verba Latīna in Anglicā linguā sunt. Itaque nōn inūtile est linguam discere Latīnam.

EXERCISES.

70. (1) Turn the above into the present tense.

(2) Imagine that the Romans are speaking, describing themselves and foretelling what is going to happen. What does the above become? [Begin thus: **Rōmānī Ūtaliā incolimus.**]

71. (3) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Est mihi liber} = \text{habeō librum, } I \text{ have a book.} \\ \text{Est illis liber} = \text{habent librum, } they \text{ have a book.} \\ \text{Erant nobis gladii} = \text{habēbāmus gladiōs, } we \text{ had} \\ \text{ swords.} \end{array} \right.$

Translate in two ways:

(1) I have a sword. (2) We have a sword. (3) We had a sword. (4) She has a son. (5) You will have dinner. (6) They had shields. (7) The Romans had shields. (8) The Romans have good laws. (9) The general has ten soldiers. (10) This general will have ten soldiers. (11) You have not a book. (12) You will not have dinner. (13) The master had a cane. (14) The master will not have a cane.

72. **meus, mea, meum, my, mine** (voc. s. mas. **mī**, as **mī Balbe, my dear Balbus**).

tuus, tua, tuum, your, yours (referring to one person).

noster, nostra, nostrum, our, ours.

vester, vestra, vestrum, your, yours (referring to more than one person).

suus, sua, suum, his, her, hers, its, their, theirs (but generally referring to the subject of the sentence).

73. The perfect tense, meaning *I have done so and so* or *I did so and so*, is thus conjugated:

recitāv - ī	sēd - ī	claus - ī	aperu - ī
recitāv - istī	sēd - istī	claus - istī	aperu - istī
recitāv - it	sēd - it	claus - it	aperu - it
recitāv - imus	sēd - imus	claus - imus	aperu - imus
recitāv - istis	sēd - istis	claus - istis	aperu - istis
recitāv - ērunt	sēd - ērunt	claus - ērunt	aperu - ērunt

-ēre is sometimes found for -ērunt

74. Notice that the endings are *the same for all conjugations*, but the stem is *not* the same as in the present. In the 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations the most common forms of the perfect stem are as follows :

1st conjugation,	pūgn - āre,	pūgn - āv - ī.
	par - āre,	par - āv - ī.
2nd conjugation,	tim - ēre,	tim - u - ī.
	mon - ēre,	mon - u - ī.
4th conjugation,	aud - īre,	aud - īv - ī.
	fīn - īre,	fīn - īv - ī.

EXERCISE.

75. Conjugate (giving meanings) the perfects of the following verbs:

nārrāre	<i>tell</i>	perfect stem	nārrāv -
vocāre	<i>call</i>	„	vocāv -
mōnstrāre	<i>show</i>	„	mōnstrāv -
putāre	<i>think</i>	„	putāv -
dare	<i>give</i>	„	ded -
habēre	<i>have</i>	„	habu -
tenēre	<i>hold</i>	„	tenu -
vidēre	<i>see</i>	„	vid -
dicere	<i>say</i>	„	dix -
vincere	<i>conquer</i>	„	vic -
surgere	<i>rise</i>	„	surrēx -

facere	<i>do</i>	perfect stem	fēc -
capere	<i>take</i>	„	cēp -
dormire	<i>sleep</i>	„	dormiv -
vēstire	<i>clothe</i>	„	vēstiv -
esse	<i>be</i>	„	fu -
posse	<i>be able</i>	„	potu -

EXERCISE.

76. *To be translated and practised many times.*

<i>Magister.</i>	<i>Discipulus vel discipulī.</i>
Quid teneō?	Librum tenēs.
Cūius librum teneō?	Tuum librum tenēs.
Nōndum omnēs sēdistis. sedēte.	Nōs { sedēbimus. nunc sedēmus. iam sēdimus.
Quid facit ille discipulus?	Aperit librum suum.
Quid fēcit ille discipulus?	Aperuit librum suum.
Quid faciunt illī discipulī?	Aperiunt librōs suōs.
Quid fēcērunt illī discipulī?	Aperuērunt librōs suōs.
Quōrum librōs aperuērunt?	Suōs aperuērunt librōs.
Surgite omnēs.	Nōs { surgēmus. surgimus. surrēximus.
Nōlīte surgere.	Nōn surrēximus, nōn surgimus.
Clausistisne librōs vestrōs?	Clausimus librōs nostrōs.

EXERCISE.

77. **Recitā Latīnē, redde Anglicē, ēdisce.**

[*Read aloud in Latin, translate into English, and learn by heart.*]

Discipulus prīmus. Meus pater medicus est; et tuus?

Discipulus secundus. Meus est mīles, nōn gregārius scīlicet,
sed tribūnus mīlitum.

Discipulus primus. Pūgnāvitne ille unquam in proeliō ?

Discipulus secundus. Nōn semel bis-ve sed saepe : volnera quoque multa accēpit. Frātrēs meī mīlitēs erunt et volnera fortasse accipient. Ego quoque mīles erō. Hostēs volnerābō vel interficiam, et fortasse volnera vel etiam mortem ab hostibus accipiam. Sed neque volnera timeō neque mortem. Pater enim meus nōn timet.

Discipulus primus Tuus pater corpora volnerat et tū corpora volnerābis; meus pater sānat corpora et ego corpora sānābō. Pater meus mortem neque timuit neque timet neque ego timēbō. Nam medicus saepe perīcula suscipit et pater meus suscēpit. Ego quoque suscipiam.

Discipulus secundus. Rōmānīne medicōs habēbant ?

Discipulus primus. Habēbant, sed servī erant. Erantne Rōmānīs mīlitēs ?

Discipulus secundus. Erant omnēs Rōmānī mīlitēs.

EXERCISE.

Scribe (*write*)

78. (1) A comparison of a doctor and a soldier in parallel columns. Use (a) present tense; (b) imperfect tense; (c) perfect tense; (d) future tense.

(2) **Ego aestāte in hortō ante portam sedeō et discō.** *In summer I sit in the garden before the gate and learn (my work).*

(a) Turn this sentence in as many ways as you can, turning **ego** into **tū, ille**, etc.

(b) Answer in Latin :

Quis sedet in hortō ?
 quandō sedeō ?
 ubi sedeō ?
 ubi discō ?
 quid faciō ?

(c) Change the sentence into the perfect (omitting *aestāte*). Give all persons and numbers.

(d) Change the sentence into the future (omitting *aestāte*). Give all persons and numbers.

(e) Change the sentence into the imperfect (retaining *aestāte*). Give all persons and numbers.

79. The numerals *ūnus*, *duo*, *trēs* (*one*, *two*, *three*) are thus declined :

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
Acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	duōs	duās	duo	trēs	tria
Gen.		ūnīus		duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
Dat.		ūnī		duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
Abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

N.B.—Like *duo* is declined *ambo*, *both*.

80. The cardinal numbers from 4 to 199 are not declined. *Mille* (1000) is an indeclinable adjective, but *mīlia* (*thousands*) is a noun. Hence *mille equitēs*, but *duo mīlia equitum*. The ordinal numbers are all declined.

81.

CARDINALS.

ORDINALS.

1 *ūnus*, -a, -um, *one*
 2 *duo*, -ae, -o
 3 *trēs*, *tria*
 4 *quattuor*

prīmus, -a, -um, *first*
secundus
tertius
quārtus

CARDINALS (*continued*).

5	quīnque
6	sex
7	septem
8	octō
9	novem
10	decem
11	ūndecim
12	duodecim
13	tredecim
14	quattuordecim
15	quīndecim
16	sēdecim
17	septendecim
18	duodēvigintī
19	ūndēvigintī
20	vīgintī
21	vīgintī ūnus
22	vīgintī duo
23	vīgintī trēs
30	trīgintā
40	quadrāgintā
50	quīnquāgintā
60	sexāgintā
70	septuāgintā
80	octōgintā
90	nōnāgintā
100	centum
1000	mille

ORDINALS (*continued*).

quīntus
sextus
septimus
octāvus
nōnus
decimus
ūndecimus
duodecimus
tertius decimus
quārtus decimus
quīntus decimus
sextus decimus
septimus decimus
duodēvicēsimum
ūndēvicēsimum
vicēsimum
vicēsimum prīmus
vicēsimum secundus
vicēsimum tertius
trīcēsimum
quadrāgēsimum
quīnquāgēsimum
sexāgēsimum
septuāgēsimum
octōgēsimum
nōnāgēsimum
centēsimum
mīllēsimum

82. Like *ūnus* are declined (but with a plural):

alius, *another* (gen. sing. *alius*, dat. sing. *alii*).

alter, *-a*, *-um*, *the one*, *the other*.

neuter, *neutra*, *neutrum*, *neither*.

nūllus, *none*.

sōlus, *alone*.

tōtus, *whole*, *all*.

ūllus, *any*.

The numerals should be learnt by constant use, *e.g.* the number of marks obtained in a lesson may be given up in Latin.

83. Adjectives are compared in the following way :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
dūr - us , <i>hard.</i>	dūr - ior , <i>harder</i> , or <i>rather hard.</i>	dūr - issimus , <i>hardest</i> , or <i>very hard.</i>
trīst - is	trīst - ior	trīst - issimus
audāx (gen. audācis)	audāc - ior	audāc - issimus

84. Comparative adjectives are thus declined :

		M. F.	N.
S.	N. V.	dūrior	dūrius
	A.	dūriōrem	dūrius
	G.	dūriōris	dūriōris
	D.	dūriōrī	dūriōrī
	A.	dūriōre	dūriōre
Pl.	N. V.	dūriōrēs	dūriōra
	A.	dūriōrēs	dūriōra
	G.	dūriōrum	dūriōrum
	D.	dūriōribus	dūriōribus
	A.	dūriōribus	dūriōribus

N.B.—Note the neuter sing. and gen. pl.

85. Adverbs, which usually end in **-ē**, when formed from second declension adjectives, and in **-ter** or **-iter**, when formed from third declension adjectives, are thus compared :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
dūr - ē , <i>hardly</i> , <i>sternly.</i>	dūr - ius , <i>more sternly</i> , or <i>rather sternly.</i>	dūr - issimē , <i>most sternly</i> , <i>very sternly.</i>
brev - iter , <i>shortly</i> (brevīs , <i>short.</i>)	brev - ius	brev - issimē

86. *Than* after a comparative is expressed by

(1) the ablative case :

(2) **quam**, with the same case after it as before it.

hiemps longior est aestate	} <i>Winter is longer than</i>
hiemps longior est quam aestas	

EXERCISE.

87. *A. Recitā Latīnē: redde Anglicē.*

Ferrum lignō gravius est. Illī pedēs hīs breviōrēs sunt. Aqua est clārior vīnō. Villae altiōrēs casīs sunt. Leōnēs sunt audāciōrēs equīs. Hōc bellum illō brevius fuit. Māter mea mihi amitā cārīor est. Barbarī Rōmānis crūdēlius pūgnābant. Hostēs nōbīs nōn fortius pūgnant.

B. Turn the above by means of **quam**.

C. Read, translate, and turn the adjectives and adverbs into the superlative :

Liber longus est. Dux mīlitibus fortibus praemia dat. Dux fortium mīlitum hostēs vincet. Villa longē abest. Hiemps longa est. Hasta gravis volnus grave dat. Clārē nārrās fābulam, Sexte. Pater et māter trīstēs sunt. Pater crūdēliōrum puerōrum fortis erat.

D. Decline together :

dūrior arbor

trīstis māter

altior villa

trīstior soror

illud dūrius lignum

cārissimus pater

88. A few irregular comparisons :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
bonus , <i>good</i>	melior	optimus
malus , <i>bad</i>	pēior	pessimus
māgnus , <i>large</i>	māior	māximus
parvus , <i>small</i>	minor	minimus
māgnoperē , <i>greatly</i>	magis , <i>more</i>	māximē , <i>most, very</i>

EXERCISE.

89. Compare the adverbs **bene**, *well*, and **male**, *badly*.

90. Adjectives which end in **-er** in the positive are thus compared :

miser , <i>wretched</i>	miserior	miser - rimus
celer , <i>swift</i>	celerior	celer - rimus
pulcher , <i>beautiful</i> (gen. pulchrī)	pulchr - ior	pulcher - rimus
ācer , <i>keen</i> (gen. ācris)	ācr - ior	ācer - rimus

EXERCISE.

91. Compare the adverbs **miserē**, **celeriter**, **ācriter**.

92. The adjectives **facilis**, *easy*, **difficilis**, *hard*, **similis**, *like*, **dissimilis**, *unlike*, **gracilis**, *graceful*, **humilis**, *low*, are thus compared :

facilis	facilior	facil-limus.
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EXERCISE.

93. Compare the adverbs **facile**, **difficulter**, **similiter**, **dissimiliter**.

94. Third declension nouns the stems of which end in **-i** make the genitive plural in **-ium**. The genitive singular of these nouns usually has the same number of syllables as the nominative.

Nom. sing.	Gen. sing.	Gen. pl.
cīvis , <i>citizen</i>	cīvis	cīvium
collis , <i>hill</i>	collis	collium

95. To this class belong also monosyllables, the genitives of which end in *two* consonants followed by *-is*. The stems of the following are **monti-**, **ponti-**, **arti-**.

mōns , <i>mountain</i>	montis	montium
pōns , <i>bridge</i>	pontis	pontium
ars , <i>art, craft</i>	artis	artium

EXERCISE.

96. Give the gen. pl. of

flūmen, **flūminis**, *river*.
hostis, **hostis**, *enemy*.
fīnis, **fīnis**, *end*.
gēns, **gentis**, *tribe*.

flōs, **flōris**, *flower*.
dux, **ducis**, *general*.
caput, **capitis**, *head*.
turris, **turris**, *tower*.

EXERCISE.

97. **Recitā saepissimē et clārissimē: redde Anglicē: ēdisce.** (*See p. 84.*)

Duo gladiātōrēs in arēnā Rōmānā alter cum alterō saevissimē pūgnābant. Alter alterō callidior hostem suum vīcit et paene interfēcit. Subitō intrāvit senex barbā albā.¹ Inter gladiātōrēs vēnit et exclāmāvit: “Nōlite pūgnāre, amīcī meī, nam frātrēs estis.” At illī irātī virum interfēcērunt. Tum hominēs intrāvērunt et corpus tollere incēpērunt. Invēnērunt senem esse Tēlemachum, monachum omnibus cārissimum quia optimus erat et māxima beneficia pauperibus praebēbat. Itaque omnēs trīstissimī erant et statim exiērunt. Nunquam postea gladiātōrēs in arēnā pūgnāvērunt.

¹ “With a white beard,” ablative of description, § 106.

Conversation :

Quis erat Tēlemachus ?
 Quālis erat Tēlemachus ?
 Ubi pūgnābant gladiātōrēs ?
 Quid faciēbant gladiātōrēs ?
 Quōmodo intrāvit senex ?
 Quem inveniunt senem esse ?
 Quid tum fēcit populus ?
 Pūgnābantne postea gladiātōrēs ?
 Cūr gladiātōrēs postea nōn pūgnābant ?
 Cūr trīstissimus erat populus ?

EXERCISE.

98. (1) Tell the above story in the present.
 (2) Let the gladiators tell the story (*a*) in the past, (*b*) in the present.
 (3) Let the Roman spectators tell the story (*a*) in the past, (*b*) in the present.
 (4) Compare all the adjectives and adverbs in the above.
 (5) Decline all the nouns and adjectives in the above (N.B. gen. pl. of **senex** is **senum**).
 (6) Conjugate the future of every verb in the above.

99. *Father and mother* is either

(*a*) **pater et māter.**
 or (*b*) **pater māterque.**

100. **Recitā : redde : ēdisce :**

Disertissime Rōmulī nepōtum
 quot sunt, quotque fuēre, Mārce Tullī,
 quotque post aliīs erunt in annīs,
 grātiās tibi māximās Catullus

agit, pessimus omnium poëta,
¹tantō pessimus omnium poëta
¹quantō tū optimus omnium patrōnus.

101. *Conversation.*

Quis fēcit hōc carmen ?	Catullus fēcit.
Cuī fēcit ?	Mārcō Tulliō fēcit.
Quālis erat Catullus ?	Poëta erat.
Quālis poëta erat ?	Optimus poëta erat. Sed dicit sē pessimum esse. ²
Quālis erat Tullius ?	Patrōnus erat.
Cūius patrōnus ?	Catullī patrōnus et aliōrum.
Quālis patrōnus ?	Optimus patrōnus erat. Ca- tullus dicit illum optimum patrōnum esse. ²
Quid facit Catullus in hōc carmine ?	Grātiās agit.
Cuī grātiās agit ?	Mārcō Tulliō.
Cūr grātiās Mārcō Tulliō agit ?	Quia Mārcus Tullius optimus erat patrōnus.
Cuī optimus erat ?	Catullō et aliīs.

102. There are a few neuters of the third declension which are declined as follows :

S.	{	N.V.A. mare	sea	Pl.	{	N.V.A. maria	
		G. maris				G. marium	
		D. marī				D. maribus	
		A. marī				A. maribus	

¹Tantō . . . quantō, literally *by so much . . . by how much*.
 Translate here *by so much . . . as*.

²The teacher must explain here the accusative and infinitive construction. Summary of Syntax 16.

The following are declined like mare :

animal, animālis,	<i>animal.</i>
cubile, cubilis,	<i>bed.</i>
sedile, sedilis,	<i>seat.</i>
conclāve, conclāvis,	<i>room.</i>

103. The pluperfect of all the four conjugations (*I had done so and so*) is formed by adding to the perfect stem the following :

- **eram**
- **erās**
- **erat**
- **erāmus**
- **erātis**
- **erant**

These endings are the same as the imperfect of **esse**.

EXERCISE.

104. Form and conjugate the pluperfect of :

stō	sedeō	dicō	fīniō
vocō	teneō	aperiō	
narrō	claudō	audiō	

EXERCISE.

105. Taking 3 o'clock to be present time what tense would denote

- (1) 2 o'clock ?
- (2) 1 o'clock ?
- (3) 5 o'clock ?

So with other times for the present, using in all cases a diagram of a clock face.

106. Notice the following constructions (ablative of quality or description, genitive of quality or description):

Dux māgnae virtūtis } *A general of great bravery.*
Dux māgnā virtūte }

N.B.—The noun in the genitive or ablative must always have an adjective with it.

107.

Vēnit quam celerrimē *He came as quickly as possible.*
Quam optimum carmen est *It is as excellent a poem as can be.*
Dīc mihi quam brevissimē *Tell me as briefly as possible.*

EXERCISE.

108. **Recitā clārissimē : redde Anglicē.**

Nōn tū fenestram clausistī; ego clauseram. Mārcus Sextum herī vīdit; vīderatne prius? Vēnī sextā hōrā; num tū quīntā exierās? Homō erat māgnā prūdentiā, et semper fuerat. Quam māximā vēnit celeritāte, sed ego iam vēneram. Tū tē lāvistī; nōs iam quam optimē nōs lāverāmus.

EXERCISE.

109. Express in three ways (adjective, genitive of quality, ablative of quality):

A brave animal (fortis, fortitūdō, gēn. -dinis, f.).
A swift horse (celer, celeritās).
A dutiful son (pius, pietās).
A silly boy (stultus, stultitia).
A wise general (prūdēns, prūdētia).
A high mountain (altus, altitūdō, gen. -dinis, f.).
A long city (longus, longitūdō, gen. -dinis, f.).

Brave animals. Swift horses.

Dutiful sons, etc.

110. The future-perfect tense, which denotes completion in the future, and should usually be translated as a future (rarely *I shall have done so and so*) may be found in all conjugations by taking the perfect stem and adding the following :

- **erō**
- **eris**
- **erit**
- **erimus**
- **eritis**
- **erint**

N.B.—These endings (except **erint**) are the same as the future of **erō**.

EXERCISE.

111. Form and conjugate, with English, the future-perfect of :

stō, vocō, ambulō, nārrō, recitō, sedeō, teneō, habeō,
videō, claudō, dicō, surgō, aperiō, fīniō, audiō.

EXERCISE.

112. For the sake of grammatical drill go through the tenses already learnt, using the following table :

	Pres.	Fut.	Imperf.	Perfect.	Plup.	Fut.Perf.	
S. {	1st person.	16	11	7	4	2	1
	2nd person.	22	17	12	8	5	3
	3rd person.	27	23	18	13	9	6
Pl. {	1st person.	31	28	24	19	14	10
	2nd person.	34	32	29	25	20	15
	3rd person.	36	35	33	30	26	21

Thus with **vocō**, the master might ask for No. 9, when the boy asked would give **vocāverat**.

113. Another useful table is this :

	vocāre	tenēre	claudere	audire	
S. {	1	7	4	2	1
	2	11	8	5	3
	3	15	12	9	6
Pl. {	1	19	16	13	10
	2	22	20	17	14
	3	24	23	21	18

This should be used for all tenses, e.g. *future*,

audiam,
claudam,
audiēs,
tenēbō,
etc.

114. The fourth declension is as follows (characteristic vowel *u*) :

Stem **portu-**.

	Sing.	Pl.
N.V.	portus, harbour.	portūs.
A.	portum.	portūs.
G.	portūs.	portuum.
D.	portuī (or ū).	portibus.
A.	portū.	portibus.

Neuters :

Stem **cornu-**.

	Sing.	Pl.
N.V.	cornū, horn.	cornua.
A.	cornū.	cornua.
G.	cornūs	cornuum.
D.	cornū	cornibus.
A.	cornū.	cornibus.

EXERCISE.

115. Decline : **manus**, *hand* ; **impetus**, *attack* ; **genū**, *knee* ; **nexus**, *bond* ; **aditus**, *approach* ; **spīritus**, *breath*.

EXERCISE.

116. **Recitā saepissimē et clārissimē : redde Anglicē :**

Simul ac pluvia fuerit, pueri ambulabunt.

Cum venerimus, discemus.

Cum urbem expugnaveritis, pax erit.

Cum iussa audiveris, recede.

EXERCISE.

117. **Recitā saepissimē et clārissimē : redde Anglicē :
ēdisce :**

Pons sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit. Sed Horatius "Pontem," exclamat, "ferrō igne omnibus aliis modis interrumpite. Ego impetum hostium excipiam." Deinde processit in primum aditum pontis. Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Spurium Larcium et Titum Herminium, ambos claros genere factisque. Cum his primum impetum sustinuit; deinde illos quoque cedere coegit. Aliquamdiu hostes alius alium circumspectant; pudor deinde commovit, et undique in unum hostem tela coniciunt. Omnia ille scuto excipit, donec fragor rupti pontis et clamor Romanorum impetum hostium sustinuit. Tum Horatius "Tiberine pater," inquit, "haec arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipe." Ita sic armatus in flumen desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit. Statuam Horatii in comitio cives posuerunt; agri quantum duodecim horis circumaravit dederunt.

118. *Conversation (example only) :*

- Quis fuit Horātius ?
 Quī fuērunt comitēs ?
 Quālēs fuērunt comitēs ?
 Cūr hostēs paene urbem intrāvērunt ?
 Quot virī cum Horātiō pontem tenuērunt ?
 Quid primō fēcērunt hostēs ?
 Quanta fuit virtūs Horātiī ?
 Cum pōns cecidit, quid fēcit Horātius ?
 Grātane fuit cīvitās ?
 Quid Horātiō cīvēs dedērunt ?
 Quandō Horātius in flūmen dēsiluit ?
 Nōne Horātius fortissimus erat ?
 Num hostēs quoque fortēs erant ?

EXERCISE.

119. (1) Let Horatius tell the story in the past.
- (2) Give the future perfect of all the verbs in the above story.
- (3) Give the gen. sing., gen. pl. and gender of all the nouns and adjectives in the above.

120. The fifth declension is as follows. It contains no neuter nouns. Most fifth declension words are feminine and have no plural. Only **diēs** and **rēs** have a plural.

S.	{	N.V. diēs , <i>day</i> , m. and f.	Pl.	{	N.V. diēs .
		A. diem .			A. diēs .
		G. diēi .			G. diērūm .
		D. diēi .			D. diēbus .
		A. diē .			A. diēbus .

121. The adjective and pronoun **is**, *that, this, he*, is thus declined. **Ēius** often = *his, her*, etc. ; **eōrum**, *their*.

	S.			Pl.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	is	ea	id	eī	eae	ea
A.	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
G.	ēius	ēius	ēius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
D.	eī	eī	eī	eīs	eīs	eīs
A.	eō	eā	eō	eīs	eīs	eīs

122. The relative pronoun, **quī**, *who, which, that*, is thus declined :

	S.			Pl.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
A.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
G.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	cūi	cūi	cūi	quibus	quibus	quibus
A.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

123. In both English and Latin, instead of a conjunction and a personal pronoun, we can use a single word which is called a **relative** pronoun. Thus, instead of

{ *I know a boy and his name is James,*
{ Puerum cōgnōscō et eī nōmen est Iacōbō,
 or { *I love mother and she loves me,*
{ Matrem amō et ea mē amat,

we write :

{ *I know a boy whose name is James,*
{ Puerum cūi nōmen est Iacōbō cōgnōscō,
 or { *I love mother who loves me,*
{ Matrem amō quae mē amat.

This construction is used more freely in Latin than in English.

Notice that while English does not mark differences in *number* and *gender* in the relative (as it does in the personal pronouns), Latin does mark them. But the *case* of the pronoun is independent of the case of the noun for which it stands. This noun is called the **antecedent**. Thus any of the sentences A can combine with any of the relative clauses B, making in all twenty-five sentences.

A.	B.
<p>Adest vir Videō virum In hortō ambulābam virī Hōc dedī virō Id dictum¹ est dē virō</p>	<p>quem tū quoque cōgnōscis ā quō multa beneficia accēpī quī nunquam labōrat cūius nōmen in hōc librō scriptum¹ est cūi dux dōna dat</p>

Similarly

C.	D.
<p>Adest fēmina Videō fēminam etc.</p>	<p>ā quā beneficia multa accēpī quae nunquam labōrat etc.</p>

E.	F.
<p>Adsunt virī Videō virōs etc.</p>	<p>quōs tū quoque cōgnōscis quibus dux dōna dat etc.</p>

Any sentence C combines with any clause D, and any sentence E with any clause F.

EXERCISE.

Complete the table for **fēmina**, **virī**, **fēminae**, and construct similar sentences for **animal**, **animālia**.

N.B.—The case of a relative is found most simply by splitting it into conjunction and personal pronoun.

¹ See § 137.

124. Notice also that in Latin as in English the person of the verb varies with that of the relative (if the latter is in the nominative), the relative having the same person as the antecedent.

¹ **Factum est ā mē quī adsum.**

It was done by me who am present.

¹ **Factum est ā tē quī ades,**

It was done by you who are present

Adsum quī fecī.

I am here who did it.

The vocative is in the second person :

O God, who hearest our prayers, Ō Deus, quī precēs audīs.

Ō vir quī nunquam labōrās.

Ō vir cui dux dōna dat.

125. The relative agrees with its antecedent in NUMBER, GENDER, and PERSON. It takes its CASE from its own clause.

EXERCISE.

126. **Recitā saepissimē et clārissimē: redde Anglicē:**

Is est quī fēcit.

Ea est quae fēcit.

Nōs sumus quī fēc mus.

Tū es quī fēcistī.

Id est quod saepe dīxī.

Is vir, quem vidēs, meus pater est.

Ea fēmina, quam vidēs, mea māter est.

¹ See § 137.

Eī virī, quōs vidēs, meī frātrēs sunt.
 Eae fēminae, quās vidēs, meae sorōrēs sunt.
 Rōmānī quōrum linguam discimus fortēs erant.
 Vir cui dēnārium dederam pauper erat.
 Nāvis quā nāvīgābāmus naufrāgium fēcit.
 Nāvēs quibus nāvīgābant Rōmānī naufrāgium fēcērunt.
 Pōns cūius aditum Horātius tenuit sublicius erat.

EXERCISE.

127. Add appropriate relative pronouns :

Liber — teneō meus est.
 Librī — teneō meī sunt.
 Puella — in viā stat soror mea est.
 Puellae — in viā stant sorōrēs meae sunt.
 Pōns — Horātius tenuit sublicius erat
 Monachus — Rōmānīs grātus erat intrāvit.
 Dux — exercitum ducēbat hostēs vīcit.
 Puerī — dōnum magister dat bene labōrāvērunt.
 Puer — dōnum magister dabit optimē labōrāverit.
 Is omnia — potuit fēcit.
 Eī omnia — potuērunt fēcērunt.
 Fēminae — virōs vidēs, pulchrae erant.
 Rogātōrēs — omnēs dōna dant ad pontem stant.
 Conclāve in — labōrāmus parvum est.
 Villa in — habitāmus māgna est.
 Villa ad — vēnimus nostra erat.
 Animal — cēpī leō est.
 Animālia — cēpī audācia erant.
 Eō diē — vēnērunt recēssērunt.
 Omnibus diēbus — eī aderant lūdēbant.
 Is bis dat — cito dat.

EXERCISE.

128. Compose sentences containing the following relative pronouns :

- (1) acc. masc. sing.
- (2) nom. fem. pl.
- (3) gen. neut. pl.
- (4) abl. masc. sing.
- (5) dat. fem. sing.
- (6) acc. masc. pl.

129. The passive voice of the present, imperfect and future is formed in the following way :

S.	{	1st per.	ō (or m)	becomes	or	(or r).
		2nd per.	s	,,	ris.	
		3rd per.	t	,,	tur.	
Pl.	{	1st per.	mus	,,	mur.	
		2nd per.	tis	,,	minī.	
		3rd per.	nt	,,	ntur.	

E.g. **vocor**, *I am called* ; **vocābuntur**, *they will be called* ; note, however, change of vowel in **clauderis**, **vocāberis**, **tenēberis**.

N.B.—The vowel before the **-tur** of the 3rd sing. is long in the following cases : the present of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations, the imperfect (all conjugations), the future of the 3rd and 4th conjugations, *e.g.*

recitātur.

tenētur.

aperitur.

recitābātur.

claudētur.

aperiētur.

but,

clauditur.

recitābitur.

tenēbitur.

EXERCISE.

130. Form, conjugate and translate the present, imperfect and future passive of

- (1) **vocō** (2) **teneō** (3) **claudō** (4) **audiō**

EXERCISE.

131. Practise the passive of these verbs by means of the tables described in §§ 112, 113.

132. The person by whom a thing is done is expressed by the prep. *ā* (*ab*) with the ablative, when the verb is in the passive voice.

Iānua ā puerō claudētur, the door will be shut by the boy.

Pater ā nōbis amātur, our father is loved by us.

Accordingly :

Dux hostēs vincit = hostēs ā duce vincuntur.

Servus parat cēnam = cēna ā servō parātur.

Vocābō servum = servus ā mē vocābitur.

EXERCISE

133. *Read, translate, and turn into the passive :*

Rēgīna populum regit.

Servus cēnam parābat.

Servī cēnam parābunt.

Horātius pontem tenēbat.

Hostēs Horātium petunt.

Multī puerī Latīnam linguam discunt.

Amāmus mātrem.

Audīs sonitum.

EXERCISE.

134. *Read, translate, and turn into the active :*

Pōns ab Horātiō tenētur.

Corpus ā medicīs sānātur.

Corpus ā militibus volnerātur.

Cēna ā mē parābitur.

Vōs ā servō vocābāminī.

Tū ā mātrem pūniēbāris.

Fābula ā puellā optimē nārrātur.

Rēx ab omnibus spectābitur.
 Animālia ā pastōribus in urbem aguntur.
 Dux ā mīlitibus omnibus amātur.
 Mīlitēs ā duce contrā hostēs dūcēbantur.

135. The passive of the perfect, pluperfect and future-perfect is formed by a part of **esse** and the perfect participle passive of the verb. Thus the perfect participle must always be learnt.

- (1) **vocāre** has for perfect participle **vocātus**, *called, having been called*.
 (2) **monēre** has for perfect participle **monitus**, *advised*.
 (3) **claudere** has for perfect participle **clausus**, *shut*.
 (4) **audire** has for perfect participle **auditus**, *heard*.

136. Perfect participles of the first and fourth conjugations are nearly always of the type of **vocātus** and **auditus**.

vocāre

vocāvī

vocātus

are called the *principal parts* of the verb, because from them may be derived all the other parts.

It is clear that intransitive verbs, such as **stāre**, **surgere**, are not properly used in the passive at all. An exception will be given later.

137. Perfect Passive.

vocātus sum

I was called, I have been called.

vocātus es

vocātus est

vocātī sumus

vocātī estis

vocātī sunt

Pluperfect Passive.

vocātus eram

I had been called.

vocātus erās

vocātus erat

vocātī erāmus

vocātī erātis

vocātī erant

Future Perfect Passive.

vocātus erō

I shall be (or have been) called.

vocātus eris

vocātus erit

vocātī erimus

vocātī eritis

vocātī erunt

138. Notice that the participle agrees with the subject :

Soror mea vocāta erat, *my sister had been called.*

EXERCISE.

139. Form, conjugate and translate (in all genders) the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect passive of :

vocāre, monēre, claudere, audire.

EXERCISE.

140. *Turn into the passive :*

Is mē vocāvit.

Puer iānuam clausit.

Eī tē vocāvērunt.

Puer fenestrās clauserat.

Illī patrem vocāverint.

Puer fenestram clauserit.

Magister puerum monuit.

Ego tē audīvī.

Magister puerum monuerit.

Tū mē audiverās.

Magister puerōs monuerat.

Ille mē audiverit.

EXERCISE.

141. *Turn into the active :*

Iānuā ā puerō clausa est.

Ego ā tē vocātus sum.

Puella ā patre vocāta est.

Tū ā mātrem audītus es.

Vōs ā magistrō audītī eritis.

Pater ā filiō amātus erat.

Militēs ā duce ductī erant.

142. Latin has three participles and six infinitives. Three infinitives, however, are compounds.

	Perfect.	Present.	Future.	
Active,	—	vocāns, <i>calling.</i>	vocātūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to call,</i> <i>intending to call.</i>	} Participles.
Passive,	vocātus, -a, -um, <i>called,</i> <i>having been called.</i>	—	—	

143. N.B.—The present participle active always ends in **-ns**. It is declined like **prūdēns** (§ 56), except that the ablative singular usually ends in **-e** not **-ī**.

The first conj. part. ends in **āns** (**vocāns**).

„ second „ „ **ēns** (**sedēns**).

„ third „ „ **ēns** (**claudēns**).

„ fourth „ „ **iēns** (**fīniēns**).

faciō makes **faciēns**.

	Perfect.	Present.	Future.	
144. Act.	vocāv - isse, <i>to have called.</i>	voc - āre, <i>to call.</i>	vocātūrus esse, <i>to be about to call.</i>	} Infinitives.
Pass.	vocātus esse, <i>to have been</i> <i>called.</i>	voc - ārī, <i>to be</i> <i>called.</i>	vocātum irī, <i>to be about to be</i> <i>called.</i>	

N.B.—The present infinitive passive of **claudere** is **claudī**. Similarly with other 3rd conjugation verbs. **Capiō** makes **capi**, but **faciō** forms its passive by means of the verb **fieri**.

EXERCISE.

145. *Form and translate the participles and infinitives of*

mōnstrāre

audīre

monēre

fīnīre

claudere

aperīre (perf. part. **apertus**).

dicere

146. **Recitā saepe et clārissimē : redde Anglicē : ēdisce :**

Iamque pedem referēns cāsūs ēvāserat omnēs,
redditaque Eurydicē¹ superās veniēbat ad aurās
pōne sequēns² (namque hanc dederat Prōserpina lēgem),
cum subita incautum dēmentia cēpit amantem :
restitit, Eurydicēnque³ suam iam lūce sub ipsā
immemor, heu, victusque animī⁴ respexit. ibi omnis
effūsus labor, atque immītis rupta tyrannī
foedera, terque fragor stāgnī est audītus Averni.
illa “quis et mē” inquit “miseram et tē perdidit,
Orpheu,⁵

quis tantus furor? ēn⁶ iterum crūdēlia retrō
fāta vocant, conditque natantia lūmina somnus.
iamque valē : feror ingentī circumdata nocte,
invalidāsque tibi tendēns, heu nōn tua, palmās.”
dixit, et ex oculīs subitō ceu⁷ fūmus in aurās
commixtus tenuēs fūgit dīversa, neque illum
prēnsantem nēquiquam umbrās et multa volentem
dicere praetereā vīdit.

147. *Conversation.*

Quid ēvāserat Orpheus? Omnēs cāsūs ēvāserat.

Quid faciēbat Eurydicē?

Quālis dēmentia cēpit illum?

Quid illum cēpit?

Ubi respexit Orpheus?

Quandō audītus est fragor?

Cūius fragor audītus est?

Quid faciēns ferēbātur Eurydicē?

Unquamne iterum vīdit Orpheus Eurydicēn?

¹ Greek name.

² § 154.

³ Accusative of **Eurydicē**.

⁴ “In mind,” a rare instance of the old locative case, which denoted “place where.” Cf. **domī** at home; **rūrī** in the country.

⁵ Voc. of **Orpheus**.

⁶ “lo.”

⁷ “as.”

148. Certain adjectives called gerundives are formed from verbs. They often signify *necessity* or *fitness*. But other meanings and uses will be learnt later.

voc - andus, -a, -um, *meet to be called, that ought to be called.*

mon - endus, -a, -um, *that ought to be advised.*

claud - endus, -a, -um *that ought to be shut.*

(**faciendus**)

aper - i - endus, -a, -um, *that ought to be opened.*

149. **Iānua claudenda est,** *the door must be shut.*

Fenestrae claudendae sunt, *the windows must be shut.*

Dux audiendus erat, *the general ought to have been heard.*

Gerundives may be used conveniently to translate the English *must, ought*.

150. **Hōc tibi faciendum est,** *you must do this.*

Hōc mihi faciendum erat, *I ought to have done this.*

Puer servō vocandus erat, *the slave ought to have called the boy.*

Puer servō vocandus est, *the slave must call the boy.*

Puerī servō vocandī sunt, *the slave must call the boys.*

The agent with the gerundive is often expressed by the **dative**.

EXERCISE.

151. Compose sentences (with translation) containing gerundives ; use the following words, singular and plural, present and past :

(1) mīles, dux, dūcere. (6) cēna, servus, parāre.

(2) bellum, Rōmānī, facere. (7) liber, tū, aperire.

(3) urbs, nōs, oppūgnāre. (8) iānua, ego, claudere.

(4) pecūnia, dare. (9) spectāculum, puerī, vidēre.

(5) aqua, bibere. (10) poēta, vōs, audire.

152. Certain verbs can be used only in the 3rd pers. sing. They are called IMPERSONAL VERBS. Notice the following constructions:

Accusative and infinitive,	{	oportet nōs venīre, <i>we ought to come (lit. it behoves us to come).</i>
		deceat nōs pūgnāre, <i>it becomes us to fight.</i>
		pudet mē sedēre, <i>I am ashamed to sit (lit. it shames me to sit).</i>
Dative and infinitive,	{	licet vōbis sedēre, <i>you may sit (lit. it is permitted to you to sit).</i>
		libet mihi cantāre, <i>I like to sing.</i>

153.	pūgnātur,	<i>a battle is going on.</i>
	pūgnātum est,	<i>a battle was fought.</i>
	curritur,	<i>people are running about.</i>
	turbātum est,	<i>there was a disorderly crowd.</i>

Ordinary verbs, even when intransitive, can sometimes be used impersonally in the passive. This is a very neat construction.

154.	Militēs proficiscuntur,	<i>the soldiers set out.</i>
	Urbem aggressus est,	<i>he attacked the city.</i>

A deponent verb is one which, though passive in form, is active in meaning.

Deponent verbs have present participles (**aggrediēns**), future participles (**aggressūrus**) and gerundives (**aggrediendus**). These are supplemented by a perfect participle of active meaning (**aggressus**).

155. **Recitā saepe et clārissimē : redde Anglicē : ēdisce.**

C. Plīnius Sabīniānō suō salutem dicit.

*Lībertus tuus, cui succēnsēbās, vēnit ad me ad-
volūtusque pedibus meis tanquam tuīs haesit. Flēvit*

multum, multum rogāvit, multum etiam tacuit; in summā fēcit mihi fidem paenitentiae. Vērē crēdō ēmendātum eum esse, quia dēliquisse sē sentit. Irāsceris, sciō; et irāsceris meritō, id quoque sciō: sed tunc praecipua mānsuētūdinis laus, cum irae causa iūstissima est. Amāvistī hominem et, spērō, amābis: interim sufficit sī exōrārī tē sinis. Licēbit rūrsus irāscī, sī meruerit, quod exōrātus excūsātius faciēs. Remitte aliquid adulēscētiaē ipsius, remitte lacrimis, remitte indulgentiae tuae. Nōlī torquēre illum, nōlī torquēre etiam tē. Torquēris enim, cum tam lēnis irāsceris. Vidēbor fortasse nōn rogāre sed cōgere, sī precibus ēius meās iūnxerō. Iungam tamen tantō plēnius et effūsus, quantō ipsum ācrius sevēriusque corripuī, dēstrictē minātus nunquam mē postea esse rogātūrum. Hōc illi, quem terrēri oportēbat, tibi nōn idem. Nam fortasse iterum rogābō, impetrābō iterum.

N.B.—In doing the above, the teacher must explain the accusative and infinitive.

156. The following short stories or passages should be read over in Latin, translated, and learnt by heart. Conversations should be held in Latin upon the subject-matter, the nouns and adjectives declined, the verbs conjugated, and finally themes should be written in Latin after being prepared *viva voce*, e.g. Sextus Tarquinius to tell the following story in the present tense:

157. Sextus filius Superbī trānsfūgit ex compositō Gabiōs¹ patris in sē saevitiam intolerābilem conquerēns, et benīgnē ā Gabīnis excipitur. tandem etiam dux bellī legitur.

¹ Accusative of “place whither” without a preposition. Common in the case of towns.

itaque postquam satis virium ad omnēs cōnātūs vidēbat, tum ex suis ūnum Rōmam ad patrem mittit. huic nūntiō, quia, crēdō, dubiae fidei vidēbātur, nihil vōce respōnsum est: rēx velut dēliberābundus in hortum aedium trānsit. ibi inambulāns tacitus summa papāverum capita dicitur baculō dēcussisse. interrogandō expectandōque respōnsum nūntius fessus redit Gabiōs. Sextus primōrēs civitātis interēmit. bona eōrum multitudinī dīvīsa sunt: largitiōnēs inde erant praedaeque, et dulcēdine privātī commodi sēnsus malōrum publicōrum adimitur, dōnec orba cōsiliō auxiliōque Gabina rēs rēgī Rōmānō sine ūllā dīmiciatiōne in manum trāditur.

158. Bāiānō procul ā lacū monēmus,
sacrīs piscibus hae natantur undae,
quī nōrunt dominum manumque lambunt
illam, quā nihil est in orbe māius.
quid quod nōmen habent et ad magistrī
vōcem quisque suī venit citātus?
hōc quondam Libys impius profundō,
dum praedam calamō tremente dūcit,
raptīs lūminibus repente caecus
captum nōn potuit vidēre piscem,
et nunc sacrilegōs perōsus hāmōs
Bāiānōs sedet ad lacūs rogātor.
at tū, dum potes, innocēns recēde.

159. Lūgēte, ō Venerēs Cupīdinēsque.
passer mortuus est meae puellae,
passer dēliciae meae puellae,
quem plūs illa oculis suis amābat:
nam mellitus erat suamque nōrat
ipsa tam bene quam puella mātrem.
nec sēsē ā gremiō illius movēbat,

sed circumsiliēns modo hūc modo illūc
 ad sōlam dominam ūsque pīpilābat.
 quī nunc it per iter tenebricōsum.
 O factum male ! iō miselle passer !
 tuā nunc operā meae puellae
 flendō ¹ turgidulī rubent ocelli.

160. Issa est passere nēquior Catullī,
 Issa est pūrior ōsculō columbae,
 Issa est blandior omnibus puellīs,
 Issa est cārrior Indicīs lapillīs.
 Issa est dēliciae catella Pūbli.
 hanc tū, sī queritur, loquī putābis ;
 sentit trīstitiamque gaudiumque.

¹ “ by weeping.”

161. SENTENTIAE.

- (1) Avārus nisi cum moritur, nīl rēctē facit.
- (2) Bene vīxit is, quī potuit cum voluit morī.
- (3) Crūdēlis lacrimīs pāscitur, nōn frangitur.
- (4) Dolor animī gravior est quam corporis.
- (5) Etiam capillus ūnus habet umbram suam.
- (6) Gravissimum est imperium cōsuētūdinis.
- (7) In nūllum avārus bonus est, in sē pessimus.
- (8) Ibi semper est victōria ubi concordia est.
- (9) Minus est quam servus dominus quī servōs timet.
- (10) Nōn vincitur sed vincit quī cēdit suīs.
- (11) Nōn nōvit virtūs calamitātī cēdere.
- (12) Patiēns et fortis sē ipsum fēlicem facit.
- (13) Quam miser est quī excūsāre sibi sē nōn potest!
- (14) Rēs quantō est māior, tantō est insidiōsior.
- (15) Stultī timent fortūnam, sapientēs ferunt.
- (16) Sine dolōre est volnus quod ferendum est cum victōriā.
- (17) Virum bonum nātūra, nōn ōrdō facit.
- (18) Virī bonī est ¹ nēscīre facere iniūriam.

¹ *It is (the part) of a good man.*

N.B.--The master may use the following with a few advanced boys to explain the simpler uses of the subjunctive mood. He must give the meanings of new words, and show how quantity is time-value.

DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM.

Vivat Rēx optimus !
 Fac nōbīs, ō Deus,
 Rēgem salvum.
 Illī sit glōria,
 Laus et victōria :
 Tū semper sospitā
 Rēgem nostrum.

Exurgās, ō Deus,
 Hostēs ut dissipēs,
 Et pessum dēs.
 Vindex sis fraudium
 Tū nōbīs omnium ;
 Spem nostram, Tē Deum,
 Implōrāmus.

Tū Rēgī mūnera
 Dā quae sint optima ;
 Lātē rēgnet.
 Lēgēs dēfenditō,
 Ut semper gaudiō
 Cantēmus pūblicō,
 Salvus sit Rēx.

DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM.

Arranged by SIR C. V. STANFORD.

Andante maestoso.

f
Vi - vat Rēx op - ti - mus! Fac nōbis, ō De-us, Rēgem sal -

mf

This system contains the first two staves of music. The top staff is the vocal line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante maestoso'. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (*f*) and the second with a mezzo-forte dynamic (*mf*).

- vum. Il - lī sit glō - ri - a, Laus et vic - tōr - i - a;

This system contains the next two staves of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics '- vum. Il - lī sit glō - ri - a, Laus et vic - tōr - i - a;'. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.

Tū sem - per sos - pi - tā Rē - gem nos - trum.

This system contains the final two staves of music. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics 'Tū sem - per sos - pi - tā Rē - gem nos - trum.' The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord and a double bar line.

AIR TAKEN FROM AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT
OF HORACE.

(ORELLI, *Horace*, ii. 928.)

Est mi - hī nō - num su - pe - ran - tis an - num
plē - nus Al - bā - nī ca - dus, est in hor - tō
Phyl - li nec - ten - dīs a - pi - um co - rō - nīs
est he - de - rae vīs.

"INTEGER VITAE."

In - te - ger vi - tae sce - le - ris - que pū - rus

nōn e - get Mau - ri ia - cu - lis neque ar - cū

nec ve - nē - nā - tīs gra - vi - dā sa - git - tīs

Fus - ce, pha - re - trā.

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENCE.

1. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

parvus, small.

		M.	F.	N.
S.	Nom.	parv - us	parv - a	parv - um
	Voc.	parv - e	parv - a	parv - um
	Acc.	parv - um	parv - am	parv - um
	Gen.	parv - ī	parv - ae	parv - ī
	Dat.	parv - ō	parv - ae	parv - ō
	Abl.	parv - ō	parv - ā	parv - ō
Pl.	Nom.	parv - ī	parv - ae	parv - a
	Voc.	parv - ī	parv - ae	parv - a
	Acc.	parv - ōs	parv - ās	parv - a
	Gen.	parv - ōrum	parv - ārum	parv - ōrum
	Dat.	parv - īs	parv - īs	parv - īs
	Abl.	parv - īs	parv - īs	parv - īs

Like **parvus** is declined **servus** ; like **parva**, **puella** ; like **parvum**, **tēctum**.

pulcher, beautiful.

		M.	F.	N.
S.	Nom.	pulcher	pulchr - a	pulchr - um
	Voc.	pulcher	pulchr - a	pulchr - um
	Acc.	pulchr - um	pulchr - am	pulchr - um
	Gen.	pulchr - ī	pulchr - ae	pulchr - ī
		etc.	etc.	etc.

Like **pulcher** (m.) is declined **liber**.

miser, wretched.

		M.	F.	N.
S.	Nom.	miser	miser - a	miser - um
	Voc.	miser	miser - a	miser - um
	Acc.	miser - um	miser - am	miser - um
	Gen.	miser - ī	miser - ae	miser - ī
	Dat.	miser - ō	miser - ae	miser - ō
	Abl.	miser - ō	miser - ā	miser - ō
Pl.	Nom.	miser - ī	miser - ae	miser - a
	Voc.	miser - ī	miser - ae	miser - a
	Acc.	miser - ōs	miser - ās	miser - a
	Gen.	miser - ōrum	miser - ārum	miser - ōrum
	Dat.	miser - īs	miser - īs	miser - īs
	Abl.	miser - īs	miser - īs	miser - īs

Like **miser** (m.) is declined **puer**.

Second declension nouns in **-ius** make the vocative singular in **-ī**, as **filius, filiī**. The genitive singular of nouns in **-ius, -ium** sometimes ends in **-ī**, as **imperium, command, imperiī** or **imperiī**.

2. THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS.

(a) CONSONANT STEMS.

miles (m.) *soldier*, stem **milit-**

	Singular.	Plural.
N. and V.	miles	milit - ēs
Acc.	milit - em	milit - ēs
Gen.	milit - is	milit - um
Dat.	milit - ī	milit - ibus
Abl.	milit - e	milit - ibus

	opus (n.) <i>work</i> ,	stem oper -
	Singular.	Plural.
N. and V.	opus	oper - a
Acc.	opus	oper - a
Gen.	oper - is	oper - um
Dat.	oper - ī	oper - ibus
Abl.	oper - e	oper - ibus

(b) VOWEL STEMS.

	cīvis (m.) <i>citizen</i> ,	stem cīvi -			
	nūbēs (f.) <i>cloud</i> ,	„ nūbi -			
	pōns (m.) <i>bridge</i> ,	„ ponti -			
	mare (n.) <i>sea</i> ,	„ mari -			
S.	N. and V.	cīvis	nūbēs	pōns	mare
	Acc.	cīv - em	nūb - em	pont - em	mare
	Gen.	cīv - is	nūb - is	pont - is	mar - is
	Dat.	cīv - ī	nūb - ī	pont - ī	mar - ī
	Abl.	cīv - e	nūb - e	pont - e	mar - ī
Pl.	N. and V.	cīv - ēs	nūb - ēs	pont - ēs	mar - ia
	Acc.	cīv - ēs	nūb - ēs	pont - ēs	mar - ia
	Gen.	cīv - ium	nūb - ium	pont - ium	mar - ium
	Dat.	cīv - ibus	nūb - ibus	pont - ibus	mar - ibus
	Abl.	cīv - ibus	nūb - ibus	pont - ibus	mar - ibus

3. FOURTH DECLENSION (NOUNS ONLY).

portus, *harbour* (m.); **cornū**, *horn* (n.)

S.	N. and V.	portus	cornū
	Acc.	portum	cornū
	Gen.	portūs	cornūs
	Dat.	portuī (portū)	cornū
	Abl.	portū	cornū
Pl.	N. and V.	portūs	cornua
	Acc.	portūs	cornua
	Gen.	portuum	cornuum
	Dat.	portibus	cornibus
	Abl.	portibus	cornibus

4. FIFTH DECLENSION (NOUNS ONLY).

Diēs, day (m. or f.)

S.	{	N. and V.	diēs
		Acc.	diem
		Gen.	diēī
		Dat.	diēī
		Abl.	diē

Pl.	{	N. and V.	diēs
		Acc.	diēs
		Gen.	diērum
		Dat.	diēbus
		Abl.	diēbus

5. THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES.

(a) CONSONANT STEMS.

melior, better; stem **meliōr -**.

		M. and F.	N.	
S.	{	N. and V.	melior	melius
		Acc.	meliōr - em	melius
		Gen.	meliōr - is	meliōr - is
		Dat.	meliōr - ī	meliōr - ī
		Abl.	meliōr - e	meliōr - e
Pl.	{	N. and V.	meliōr - ēs	meliōr - a
		Acc.	meliōr - ēs	meliōr - a
		Gen.	meliōr - um	meliōr - um
		Dat.	meliōr - ibus	meliōr - ibus
		Abl.	meliōr - ibus	meliōr - ibus

(b) VOWEL STEMS.

Trīstis, sad; stem **trīsti-**.

		M. and F.	N.
S.	{ N. and V.	trīstis	trīste
	{ Acc.	trīst - em	trīste
	{ Gen.	trīst - is	trīst - is
	{ Dat.	trīst - ī	trīst - ī
	{ Abl.	trīst - ī	trīst - ī
Pl.	{ N. and V.	trīst - ēs	trīst - ia
	{ Acc.	trīst - ēs	trīst - ia
	{ Gen.	trīst - ium	trīst - ium
	{ Dat.	trīst - ibus	trīst - ibus
	{ Abl.	trīst - ibus	trīst - ibus

ācer, sharp, keen; stem **ācri-**.

		M.	F.	N.
S.	{ N. and V.	ācer	ācris	ācre
	{ Acc.	ācr - em	ācr - em	ācre
	{ Gen.	ācr - is	ācr - is	ācr - is
	{ Dat.	ācr - ī	ācr - ī	ācr - ī
	{ Abl.	ācr - ī	ācr - ī	ācr - ī
Pl.	{ N. and V.	ācr - ēs	ācr - ēs	ācr - ia
	{ Acc.	ācr - ēs	ācr - ēs	ācr - ia
	{ Gen.	ācr - ium	ācr - ium	ācr - ium
	{ Dat.	ācr - ibus	ācr - ibus	ācr - ibus
	{ Abl.	ācr - ibus	ācr - ibus	ācr - ibus

Similarly **celer, celeris, celere, swift**, which keeps the **-e** throughout.

audāx, *bold*; stem **audāci-**.

		M. and F.	N.
S.	{ N. and V.	audāx	audāx
	{ Acc.	audāc - em	audāx
	{ Gen.	audāc - is	audāc - is
	{ Dat.	audāc - ī	audāc - ī
	{ Abl.	audāc - ī	audāc - ī
Pl.	{ N. and V.	audāc - ēs	audāc - ia
	{ Acc.	audāc - ēs	audāc - ia
	{ Gen.	audāc - ium	audāc - ium
	{ Dat.	audāc - ibus	audāc - ibus
	{ Abl.	audāc - ibus	audāc - ibus

6. PRONOUNS.

(a) Personal.

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
S.	{ Nom. ego	tū	} The demonstrative pronouns are used.
	{ Acc. mē	tē	
	{ Gen. meī	tuī	
	{ Dat. mihi	tibi	
	{ Abl. mē	tē	
Pl.	{ Nom. nōs	vōs	
	{ Acc. nōs	vōs	
	{ Gen. nostrī, nostrum	vestrī, vestrum	
	{ Dat. nōbīs	vōbīs	
	{ Abl. nōbīs	vōbīs	

The reflexive pronouns for the 1st and 2nd persons are the same as the personal: the third person reflexive is as follows:

Acc.	sē	} S. and Pl.
Gen.	sui	
Dat.	sibi	
Abl.	sē	

(b) **Demonstrative.**

Hic *this (near me)*; **ille** *that (yonder)*; **iste** *that (near you)*; **ipse** *self (emphatic pronoun), i.e. myself, yourself, himself*; **is** *this or that*; **idem** *same*. These are also used as adjectives.

		M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
S.	Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
	Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
	Gen.	huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	illius
	Dat.	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi
	Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc	illo	illa	illo
Pl.	Nom.	hi	hae	haec	illi	illae	illa
	Acc.	hos	has	haec	illos	illas	illa
	Gen.	horum	harum	horum	illorum	illarum	illorum
	Dat.	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis
	Abl.	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis
S.	Nom.	iste	ista	istud	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
	Acc.	istum	istam	istud	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
	Gen.	istius	istius	istius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
	Dat.	isti	isti	isti	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
	Abl.	isto	ista	isto	ipso	ipsa	ipso
Pl.	Nom.	isti	istae	ista	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
	Acc.	istos	istas	ista	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
	Gen.	istorum	istarum	istorum	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
	Dat.	istis	istis	istis	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
	Abl.	istis	istis	istis	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

		M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
S.	Nom.	is	ea	id	īdem	eadem	idem
	Acc.	eum	eam	id	eundem	eandem	idem
	Gen.	ēius	ēius	ēius	ēiusdem	ēiusdem	ēiusdem
	Dat.	eī	eī	eī	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
	Abl.	eō	eā	eō	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Pl.	N. and V.	eī	eae	ea	eīdem	eaedem	eadem
	Acc.	eōs	eās	ea	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
	Gen.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
	Dat.	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem
	Abl.	eīs	eīs	eīs	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

The Relative and Interrogative Pronouns.

quī who ; quis who ?

		M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
S.	Nom.	quī	quae	quod	quis	quis	quid
	Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quem	quem	quid
	Gen.	cūius	cūius	cūius	cūius	cūius	cūius
	Dat.	cūi	cūi	cūi	cūi	cūi	cūi
	Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quō	quō	quō
Pl.	Nom.	quī	quae	quae	quī	quae	quae
	Acc.	quōs	quās	quae	quōs	quās	quae
	Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
	Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus
	Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus

The following make the gen. sing. in *-ius* and the dat. in *-ī*.

<i>alius</i> (<i>alius, aliī</i>),	<i>nūllus</i>
<i>alter, -a, -um</i> (<i>alterius</i>)	<i>sōlus</i>
<i>neuter, neutra, neutrum</i>	<i>tōtus</i>
•	<i>ūllus</i>

7. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
(a)	longus	longior	longissimus
	crūdēlis	crūdēlior	crūdēlissimus
	audāx	audācior	audācissimus
	prūdēns	prūdēntior	prūdēntissimus
(b)	pulcher	pulchrior	pulcherrimus
	ācer	ācrior	ācerrimus
	celer	celerior	celerrimus
(c)	similis	similior	simillimus

So with **dissimilis**, **facilis**, **difficilis**, **gracilis**, **humilis** only.

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
(d)	bonus	melior	optimus
	māgnus	māior	māximus
	malus	pēior	pessimus
	parvus	minor	minimus

8. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
	longē	longius	longissimē
	crūdēliter	crūdēlius	crūdēlissimē
	audācter	audācius	audācissimē
	pulchrē	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
	ācritēr	ācrius	ācerrimē
	bene	melius	optimē
	māgnoperē	magis	māximē
	male	pēius	pessimē
	—	minus (<i>less</i>)	minimē (<i>least</i>)
	multum	plūs	plūrimum

9. VERBS.

vocāre , <i>to call</i> ,	characteristic vowel ā ,	vocāvī , vocātus ,	1st conj.
monēre , <i>to warn</i> ,	„ „ ē ,	monuī , monitus ,	2nd „
claudere , <i>to shut</i> ,	„ „ ī, ē ,	clausī , clausus }	3rd „
facere , <i>to do (faciō)</i> ,	„ „ ī, ē ,	fēcī , factus }	
audire , <i>to hear</i> ,	„ „ ī ,	audīvī , audītus ,	4th „

Like **faciō** are conjugated its compounds **cōnficiō**, etc. ; **capiō**, *I take*, and its compounds **accipiō**, etc. ; **rapiō**, *I seize*, and its compounds **corripiō**, etc. ; **iaciō**, *I throw*, and its compounds **coniciō**, etc. ; **fugiō**, *I flee*, and its compounds ; **cupiō**, *I desire*, and some others.

10. ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

vocā	monē	claudite (cape)	audi
vocāte	monēte	claudite (capite)	audite

11. INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE

vocō	moneō	claudō	faciō	audiō
vocās	monēs	claudis	facis	audis
vocat	monet	claudit	facit	audit
vocāmus	monēmus	claudimus	facimus	audīmus
vocātis	monētis	clauditis	facitis	audītis
vocant	monent	claudunt	faciunt	audiunt

IMPERFECT TENSE.

vocābam	monēbam	claudēbam	faciēbam	audiēbam
vocābās	monēbās	claudēbās	faciēbās	audiēbās
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

FUTURE TENSE.

vocābō	monēbō	claudam	faciam	audiam
vocābis	monēbis	claudēs	faciēs	audiēs
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
vocābunt	monēbunt			

PERFECT TENSE.

vocāvī	monuī	clausī	fēcī	audīvī
vocāvistī	monuistī	clausistī	etc.	etc.
vocāvit	monuit	clausit		
vocāvimus	monuimus	clausimus		
vocāvistis	monuistis	clausistis		
vocāvērunt	monuērunt	clausērunt		
(-ēre)	(-ēre)	(-ēre)		

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

vocāveram	monueram	clauseram	fēceram	audīveram
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

vocāverō	monuerō	clauserō	fēcerō	audīverō
vocāveris	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
etc.				
vocāverint				

12. PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

vocāns monēns claudēns faciēns audiēns

FUTURE.

vocātūrus monitūrus clausūrus factūrus auditūrus

13. INFINITIVES.

PRESENT.

vocāre monēre claudere facere audire

PERFECT.

vocāvisse monuisse clausisse fēcisse audivisse

FUTURE.

vocātūrus monitūrus clausūrus factūrus auditūrus

esse

esse

esse

esse

esse

PASSIVE VOICE.

14. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

vocāre	monēre	claudere	audire
vocāminī	monēminī	claudiminī	audīminī

N.B.—The passive of **faciō** is not found, another verb being used. But the passive of 3rd conjugation **-iō** verbs may be found by forming it on the model of **claudor**; remember that the **-i-** drops (*a*) before another **-i**, (*b*) before **-ēr** (not **-ēr**).

15. INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

vocor	moneor	claudor	audior
vocāris	monēris	clauderis	audīris
vocātur	monētur	clauditur	audītur
vocāmur	monēmur	claudimur	audīmur
vocāminī	monēminī	claudiminī	audīminī
vocantur	monentur	clauduntur	audiuntur

IMPERFECT TENSE.

vocābar	monēbar	claudēbar	audiēbar
vocābāris	etc.	etc.	etc.
vocābātur			
vocābāmur			
vocābāminī			
vocābantur			

FUTURE TENSE.

vocābor	monēbor	claudar	audiar
vocāberis	monēberis	claudēris	audiēris
vocābitur	monēbitur	claudētur	audiētur
vocābimur	etc.	etc.	etc.
vocābiminī			
vocābuntur			

PERFECT TENSE.

vocātus sum etc.	monitus sum etc.	clausus sum etc.	audītus sum etc.
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PLUPERFECT TENSE.

vocātus eram etc.	monitus eram etc.	clausus eram etc.	audītus eram etc.
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FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

vocātus erō etc.	monitus erō etc.	clausus erō etc.	audītus erō etc.
---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------

16. PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.

vocātus	monitus	clausus	audītus
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GERUNDIVE.

vocandus	monendus	claudendus	audiendus
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17. INFINITIVES.

PRESENT.

vocārī	monērī	claudī	audīrī
--------	--------	--------	--------

PERFECT.

vocātus esse	monitus esse	clausus esse	audītus esse
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FUTURE.

vocātum īrī	monitum īrī	clausum īrī	audītum īrī
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

18. The verb *esse* to be.

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PERFECT.	PLUPERF.	FUTURE.	FUT. PERF.
sum;	eram	fuī	fueram	erō	fuerō
es	erās	fuistī	fuerās	eris	fueris
est	erat	fuit	fuerat	erit	fuerit
sumus	erāmus	fuimus	fuerāmus	erimus	fuerimus
estis	erātis	fuistis	fuerātis	eritis	fueritis
sunt	erant	fuērunt (-ēre)	fuerant	erunt	fuerint

19. INFINITIVES.

PRESENT : esse. PERFECT : fuisse.

Posse, to be able.

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PERFECT.	PLUPERF.	FUTURE.	FUT. PERF.
possum	poteram	potuī	potueram	poterō	potuerō
potes	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
potest					
possumus					
potestis;					
possunt					

20. INFINITIVES.

PRESENT : posse. PERFECT : potuisse.

21. Present Indicative of *īre, to go*, and *velle, to wish*.

eō	volō
īs	vīs
it	volt
īmus	volumus
ītis	voltis
eunt	volunt

The future of *īre* is *ībō*, the imperfect *ībam*, perfect *īvī* or *īī*, imperative *ī, īte*, participle *īēns, euntis*. Like *īre* are conjugated *redīre, perīre, exīre*.

SUMMARY OF SYNTAX.

1. The **Nominative** is the case of the **subject**, and of all words agreeing with, or in apposition to, the subject.

2. The **Vocative** is the case used in addressing persons.

3. The **Accusative** is the case of the **direct object**. It also expresses "time how long." It is used with such prepositions as do not govern the ablative.

4. The **Genitive** is equivalent to the English possessive, but is usually to be translated by "of."

5. The **Dative** is the case of the **indirect object**.

6. The **Ablative** is the case which denotes :

(a) separation or origin,

(b) instrument,

(c) time when ;

it is also used with the prepositions

ā, ab, from, by ;

cum, accompanied by, with ;

dē, down from, concerning ;

ē, ex, out of ;

in, in, on.

prae, in front of, compared with ;

prō, before, on behalf of ;

sine, without ;

sub, under (no motion implied).

In, meaning *into* or *on to*, **sub**, *under* (motion implied), and nearly all other prepositions govern the **Accusative**.

7. An adjective agrees with the noun or pronoun that it qualifies in **number, gender and case**.

8. The verb agrees with its subject in **number and person**.

9. A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in **number, gender and person**, but takes its **case** from its function in its own clause.

10. Prohibitions are expressed by **nōlī**, *be unwilling*, pl. **nōlīte**, and the infinitive mood.

11. Questions are introduced by :

(a) relative pronouns or adverbs ;

(b) **-ne** attached to first word ;

(c) **nōnne**, when the answer "yes" is expected.

(d) **num**, usually when the answer "no" is expected.

12. *Than* after a comparative is expressed by :

(a) the ablative case ;

(b) **quam** with the same case after it as before it.

13. The **instrument** with which a thing is done is expressed by the **ablative** case without a preposition ; the **agent** by whom a thing is done is expressed by the preposition **a (ab)** with the ablative.

14. The agent with the gerundive is expressed by a noun or pronoun in the **dative**.

15. The impersonal verbs **oportet**, *it behoves*, **decet**, *it befits*, **pu-det**, *it shames*, take the **accusative** and the infinitive ; **licet**, *it is permitted*, and **libet**, *it pleases*, take the **dative** and the infinitive. Several ordinary verbs are used impersonally.

16. A **statement** which is the object of a verb of **speaking, thinking** or **perceiving** is expressed by the **accusative** and the **infinitive**.

Dicit sē pessimum patrōnum esse.

He says that he is a very bad advocate.

Crēdō eum ēmendātum esse.

I believe { *that he is reformed.*
him to be reformed.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

A.

The pictures here given are taken from a series published by the De La More Press (A. Moring). The method of using them is fully described in the author's work *The Teaching of Latin* (Blackie & Son). It is sufficient to point out here the two chief uses to which they can be put.

I. Vocabulary may be taught to beginners, as is the practice of modern language teachers. E.g. **latrō**, **ursus**, **porta**, **canis**, **arēna**, **gladiātor**, **pūgnāre**, **tollere**, **corpus**, **mortuus**, etc.

II. Composition may be taught to pupils of every grade by means of questions in Latin.

<i>Teacher.</i> Quid vidēs ?	<i>Boy.</i> Latrōnēs videō.
Quot latrōnēs ?	Quattuor latrōnēs.
Quid faciunt ?	Dēliberant.

Quattuor latrōnēs dēliberant.

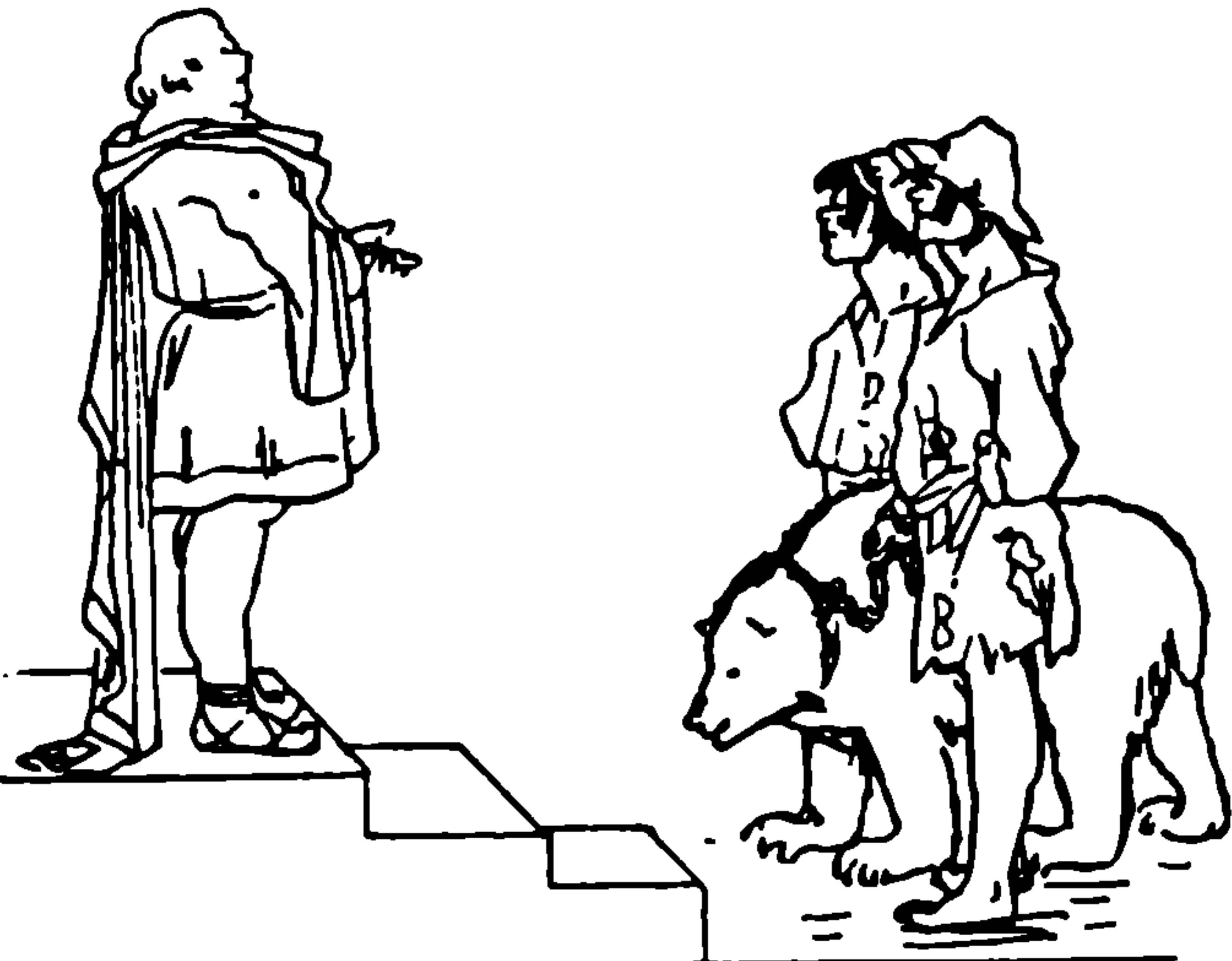
The story of Telemachus is given in the text of this book. The other set of pictures describes four robbers, one of whom dresses himself up as a bear, and is sold to a rich man who keeps a menagerie. He opens the door to admit his confederates during the night, but is killed by the dogs let loose to attack the supposed bear.



LATRONES DELIBERANT.



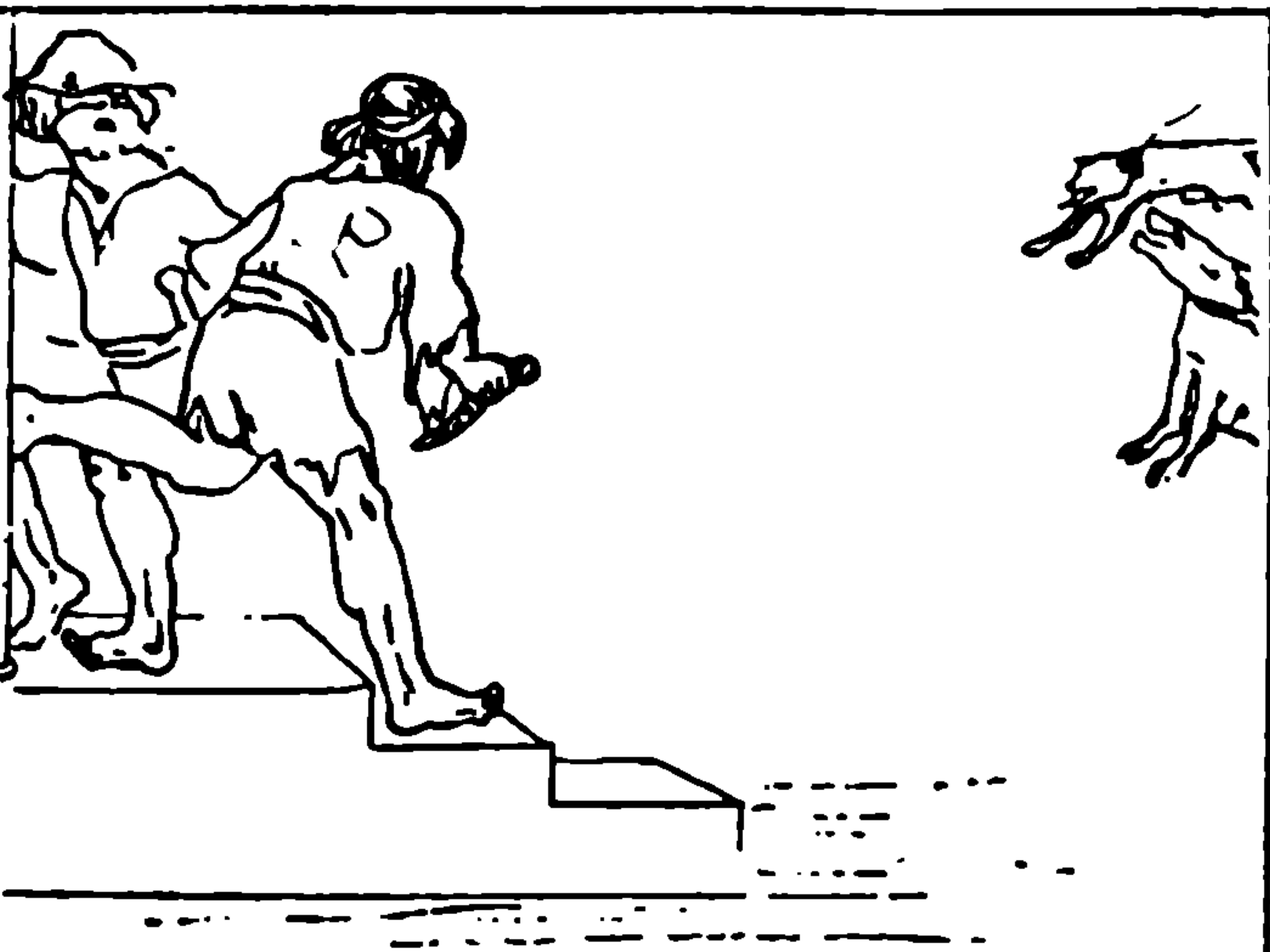
CALLIDUM CONSILIUM!



LATRONES COMITEM VENUNDANT.



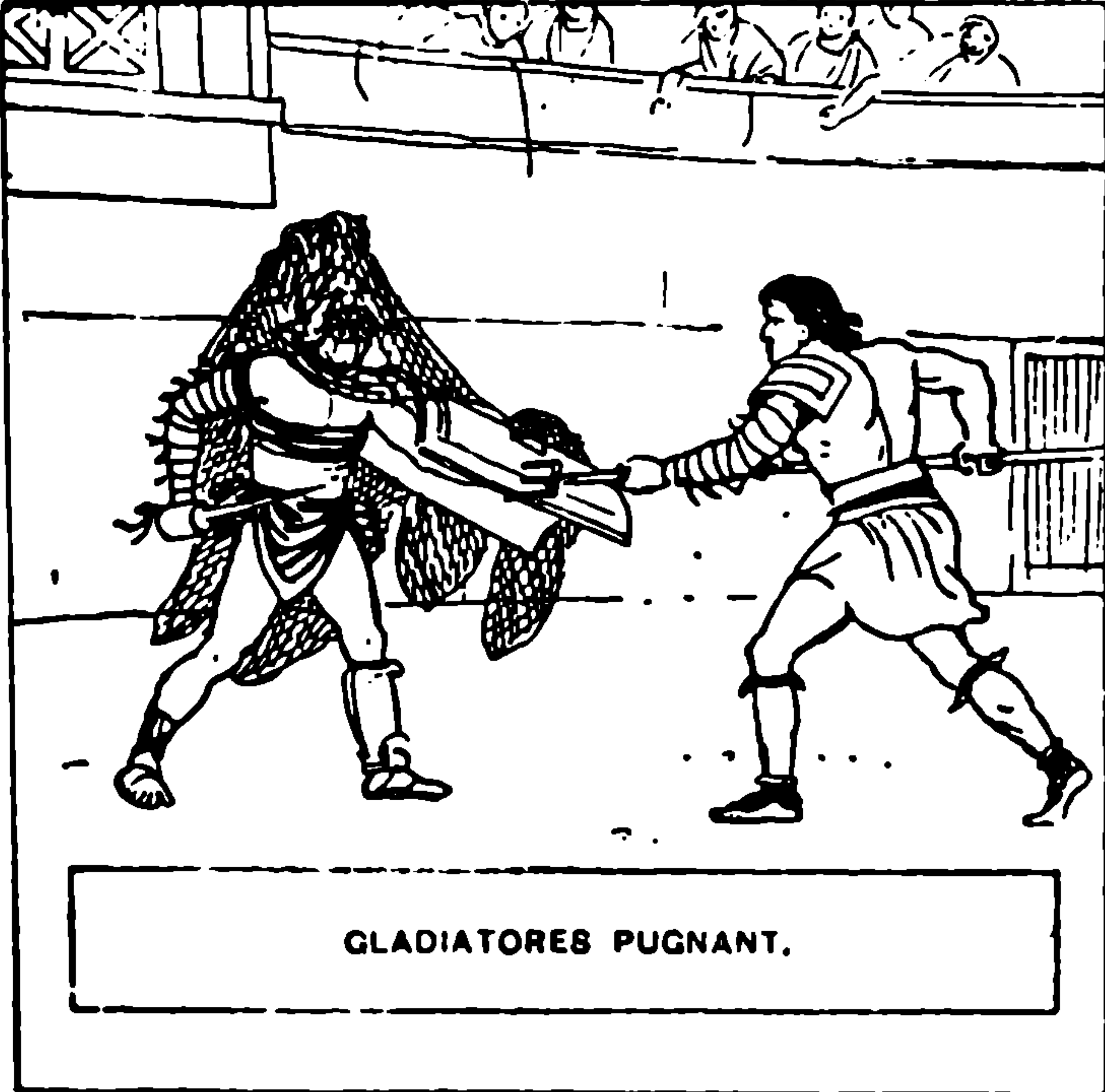
ILLE PORTAM RESERAT.



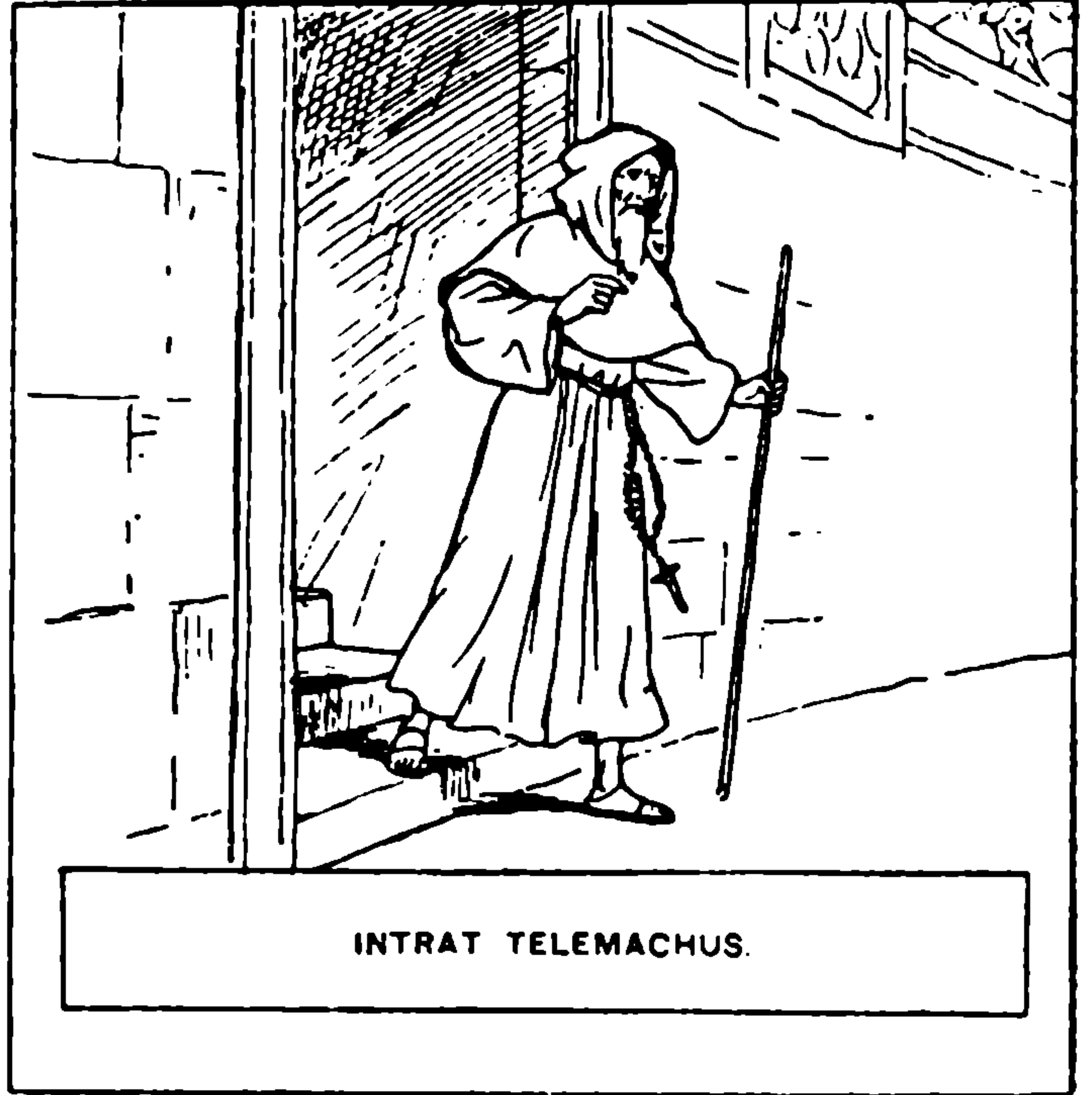
EFFUGIT URSA!



CANES LATRONEM LACERANT.



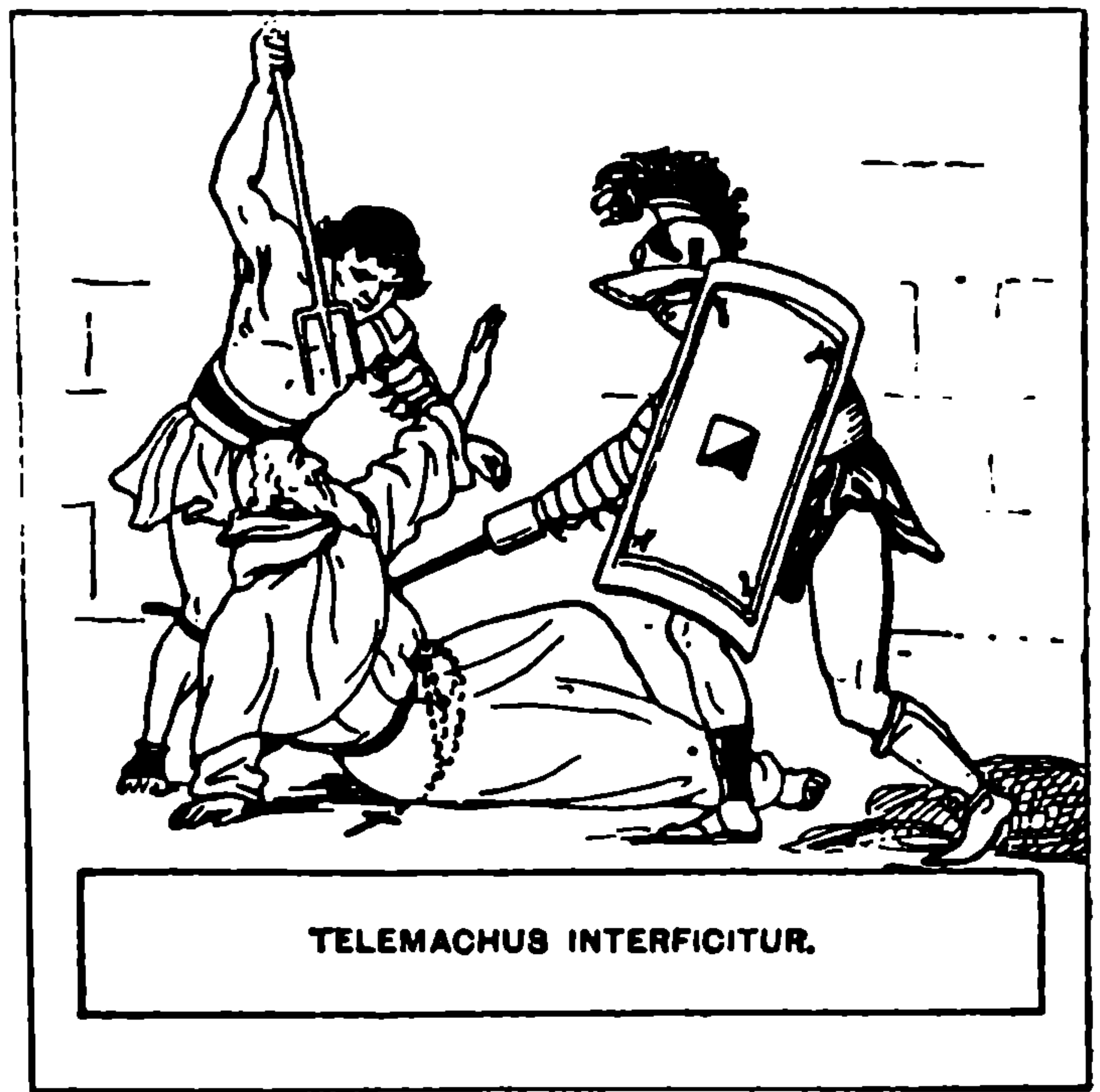
GLADIATORES PUGNANT.



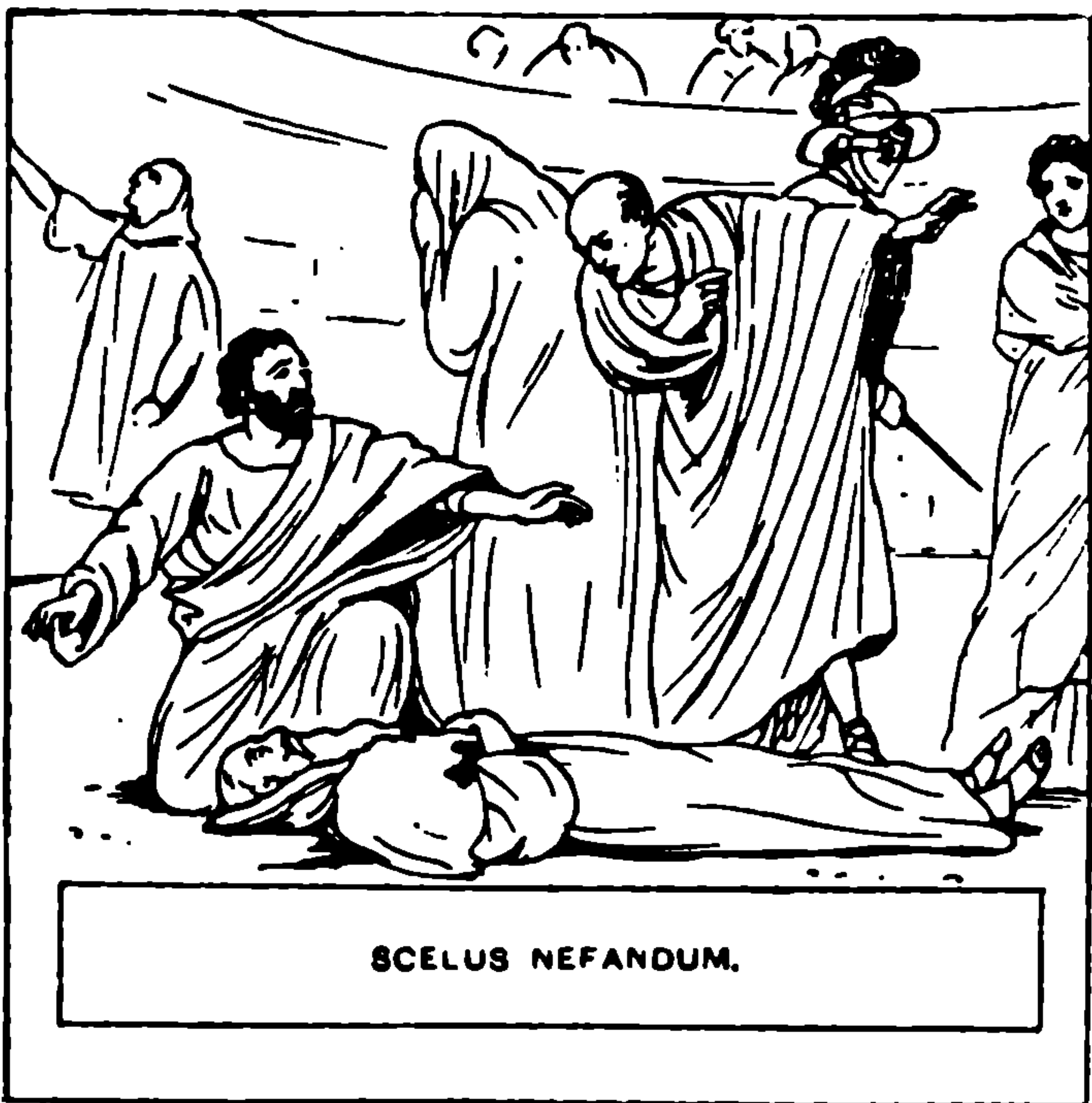
INTRAT TELEMACHUS.



"FRATRES ESTIS."



TELEMACHUS INTERFICITUR.



SCELUS NEFANDUM.



EXEUNT OMNES.

B.

Translate into Latin (a) with, (b) without pronouns for the subject. These exercises are to be done first orally then in writing.

1. (1) I have a pen. (2) You have a pen. (3) We have pens. (4) They hold pens. (5) The pen is small. (6) The pen is good. (7) The pens are small. (8) He has a good pen. (9) We have small pens. (10) They have not good pens.

2. (1) Do you see the door? (2) He has not a book, has he? (3) Have you not your books? (4) Is the door open? (5) The door is not shut, is it? (6) Is not the pupil shutting the window? (7) Are the boys learning? (8) Is the boy small? (9) Are we not reading? (10) Has she not a pen?

3. (1) Open (s. and pl.) the window. (2) Don't open the window. (3) Read. (4) Don't read. (5) Sit down. (6) Don't sit down. (7) Stand up. (8) Don't stand up. (9) Run. (10) Don't run.

4. (1) Come into the garden. (2) Don't come out of the garden. (3) Stand before the door. (4) Don't sit behind the table. (5) Don't sit before the window. (6) The boys are in the garden. (7) The book is on the table. (8) The master's book is near the table. (9) The pen is near the boys' books. (10) Do not give a present to the slave of the master.

5. (1) I was preparing a dinner for my father. (2) We shall prepare dinners for you. (3) Will they open the windows? (4) Was he opening the window? (5) When will you come? (6) Where were they sitting? (7) Give me a book, slave. (8) Were you reading yesterday? (9) How many boys were swimming in the river yesterday? (10) Who was saying that?

6. (1) Many games are pleasing to boys. (2) All games are pleasing to the boy. (3) Did you see my father? (4) Have they done the work? (5) Who opened the window? (6) Who came this morning? (7) There are many soldiers in the town. (8) There is a soldier with your father. (9) Our soldiers will be brave. (10) The soldiers did not fight bravely.

7. (1) Who sees that man? (2) Do not shut this window. (3) Do not give much to that beggar (*rogātor*). (4) The finger of one boy is not straight. (5) When did the father of those boys come to this school? (6) Who comes? (7) Who was coming? (8) Did they come? (9) Your brother will not come, will he? (10) I shall give the book to you alone.

8. (1) This work is more difficult than that. (2) We fight more bravely than the enemy. (3) They are very cruel. (4) Barbarians fight most cruelly. (5) The river was larger than we thought. (6) My father and my mother will come. (7) Had you opened the windows? (8) He had been a general of great wisdom. (9) The ship in which I sailed has been wrecked. (10) Those women who are standing in the garden are my friend's sisters.

9. ¹(1) My brother has his book. (2) We had his book. (3) Did you see their father? (4) They left their father in the city. (5) When will you give your sister her present (*dōnum*)? (6) Has he seen her present? (7) Did she see her present? (8) When will they have done their work? (9) Do not shut their books, my son. (10) Go to their father quickly. (11) He was killed by a soldier. (12) He was killed by an arrow. (13) He was killed by a slave. (14) She killed herself with a sword.

¹ Use *suus*, § 72, or *eius*, etc., § 121.

10. There was once (*ōlim*) a monk called Telemachus. He was very sad, because gladiators used to fight in the Roman arena. Accordingly he went between two gladiators who were fighting, and exclaimed, "Do not fight. Ye are brothers." One gladiator, more cruel than the other, killed Telemachus with his sword. But the Romans were sad, because Telemachus had been killed, and¹ there were no¹ longer (*diūtius*) any fights between gladiators.

11. Horatius was a very brave Roman who held a bridge against the enemy. His two companions, who had fought with him for a long time (*diū*) he compelled to retreat, and went on fighting by himself. "I must hold the bridge," he cried, "or die." Finally (*postrēmō*), he plunged, armed as he was, into the Tiber, and reached his friends safe. The Romans gave him great rewards.

12. Paulus had a friend called Philēmon (*gen. Philēmonis*). This friend had a slave, Onēsīmus, who cheated (*fallere, fefellī*) his master (*dominus*) and ran away to Paulus. Him also Paulus made a Christian (*Christiānus*). For of course (*scīlicet*) he had made Philēmon a Christian. Then Onēsīmus, whom Paulus loved very much, was sent back to Philēmon by Paulus. These are [his] words: "Receive Onēsīmus, whom I love. I have done much for (*prō*) you; do something for me. If he has cheated you, I will give you back (*reddere*) everything."

The above exercises are given as examples. The teacher must make up others according to the needs of his class. Such exercises should be taken alternately with free composition from pictures.

¹ *and ... no, neque.*

C.

1. There are a few nouns of the first declension which are masculine, e.g.

agricola, *farmer*; **nauta**, *sailor*; **poēta**, *poet*.

Make up sentences containing these words and appropriate adjectives (**māgnus**, **fortis**, **doctus** *learned*). Bring in all the cases, singular and plural.

2. Turn into the plural, and translate the sentences so formed :

- (1) Ipse veniō : nōne tū quoque veniēs ?
- (2) Nōlī, mī frāter, eam audire.
- (3) Dā mihi illud.
- (4) Est tibi māius scūtum.
- (5) Ambulābam tēcum in hortō.
- (6) Ambulābō cum eō in hortō.
- (7) Sedetne puer in sellā ?
- (8) Nōn aperiam fenestram.
- (9) Num iānuam clausī ?
- (10) Hīc est puer cui amīcus dōnum dedit.

3. Supply answers (complete sentences) to the following :

- (1) Ubi tū id posuistī ?
- (2) Quandō ille veniet ?
- (3) Cui mē oportet gladium dare ?
- (4) Quibus hōc opus parandum erit ?
- (5) Quot estis, amīcī ?
- (6) Quis es ?
- (7) Quid fēcistī ?
- (8) Quālis poēta erat Catullus ?

4. Fill in suitable words in the correct case :

- (1) In — stābat.
- (2) Sub — stābat.

- (3) In — erat crēta.
- (4) In — militēs vēnerant.
- (5) In — puerī veniunt.
- (6) Arbor, sub — vēneram, alta erat.
- (7) Impetum in — faciēmus.
- (8) Sub — Eurydicē erat.
- (9) In — Rōmānī urbem habēbant.
- (10) Quis erat in — ?

5. Write out with translation five sentences in which **in** governs the accusative, and five in which it governs the ablative.

6. Do the same with the preposition **sub**.

7. Translate :

In the morning I get up and wash all my body. Then I render thanks to God. Afterwards I go down. I walk to school. In school I learn the Latin language. If I do not work, the master punishes me.

8. Write sensible answers to the following :

- (1) Quid vidēs ?
- (2) Quid facis ?
- (3) Quot oculōs habēs ?
- (4) Dā mihi librum.
- (5) Ubi est crēta ?
- (6) Aperite librōs.
- (7) Quid est tibi nōmen ?
- (8) Quōs habet dux ?
- (9) Quōmodo pūgnat dux ?
- (10) Nōne iānua clausa est ?
- (11) Pūgnatne dux ?
- (12) Num fenestram aperiēbās ?
- (13) Surge.
- (14) Nōlī stāre.

9. Tell the story of Telemachus, using as many passive verbs as you can.

10. Do the same with the story of Horatius.

11. Tell the story of Pliny and the freedman in your own words, using the passive voice as much as possible.

12. Tell the story of the taking of Gabii, using as many passive verbs as you can.

13. Describe in your own words (a) the sparrow and (b) the lap-dog.

14. (a) **Dō discipulō librum.**
I give to the pupil a book.

(b) **Veniō ad lūdum.**
I come to school.

Translate the following into Latin, being careful to distinguish the dative from ad with the accusative.

(1) Come to me. (2) Do not tell him that. (3) Who gives a book to the boy? (4) The master goes to the pupil. (5) The master speaks to the pupil. (6) They returned to the city. (7) The boys return to school. (8) Give me supper.

D. THEMES.

(1) Work at school. (2) Home-work. (3) A holiday. (4) Description of the Romans. (5) Games. (6) A walk in a town. (7) A walk in the country. (8) A battle. (9) A letter to a friend asking him to pardon someone who has offended him. (10) A letter written by a boy to his father. (11) A letter written by a father to his son. (12) The four seasons.

VOCABULARY

- ā (ab)**, *prep. gov. abl.* from, by.
abest *from abesse*, to be away.
accipere, **accipiō**, **accēpī**, **acceptus**, to receive.
ad, *prep. gov. acc.* to, towards, near.
adest *from adesse*, to be near.
adimere, **adēmī**, **ademptus**, to take away.
aditus, -ūs, *m.* approach.
adulēscētia, -ae, *f.* youth.
advolvere, **advolvī**, **advolūtus**, to roll; *in the passive* to grovel.
aedēs, -is, *f.* temple; *in pl.* house.
aestās, **aestātis**, *f.* summer.
aetās, **aetātis**, *f.* age.
ager, **agrī**, *m.* land.
agere, **ēgī**, **āctus**, to act, drive.
Agere grātiās, to thank.
albus, -a, -um, white.
aliquamdiū, for a while.
aliquandō, sometimes.
aliquis, **aliquid**, someone, something.
alius, **alia**, **aliud**, another. **Alius ... alius**, one ... another.
alter, **altera**, **alterum**, the other; **alter ... alter**, the one ... the other.
altus, -a, -um, high.
amāns, -ntis, *m.* lover.
amāre, to like, love.
ambo, **ambae**, **ambo**, both.
ambulāre, to walk.
amicus, -ī, *m.* friend.
- amita**, -ae, *f.* aunt.
Anglicē, English-wise, into English.
Anglicus, -a, -um, English.
animal, **animālis**, *n.* animal.
animus, -ī, *m.* mind, **animī**, in mind (*locative*).
annus, -ī, *m.* year.
ante, *prep. gov. acc.* before.
aperire, **aperuī**, **apertus**, to open.
apertus, -a, -um, open.
aqua, -ae, *f.* water.
arēna, -ae, *f.* sand, arena.
armātus, -a, -um, armed.
arma, -ōrum, *n.* weapons, arms.
ascendere, **ascendī**, to go up.
at, but.
auctumnus, -ī, *m.* autumn.
audāx, -ācis, bold.
audire, to hear.
aura, -ae, *f.* air.
aut ... aut, either ... or.
auxilium, -ī, *n.* help.
avārus, -ī, *m.* miser.
Avernus, -ī, *m.* Avernus (Hell); *as adj.* Avernian.
- baculum**, -ī, stick, bat.
Baiānus, -a, -um, belonging to Baiae (a town on the Italian coast).
barba, -ae, *f.* beard.
barbarus, -ī, *m.* barbarian.
bellum, -ī, *n.* war.
bene, well.
beneficium, -ī, *n.* good deed.

benignē, kindly.
bibere, **bibī**, to drink.
bis, twice.
blandus, -a, -um, fascinating.
bonus, -a, -um, good.
brevis, -e, short.
Britannus, -ī, *m.* a Briton.

caecus, -a, -um, blind.
calamitās, **calamitātis**, *f.* calamity.
calamus, -ī, *m.* reed, pen.
callidus, -a, -um, clever.
canis, **canis**, *gen. pl. canum*, *m.* or *f.* dog.
cantāre, to sing.
capere, **capiō**, **cēpī**, **captus**, capture, take, seize.
capillus, -ī, *m.* hair.
caput, **capitis**, *n.* head.
cārus, -a, um, dear.
casa, -ae, *f.* cottage.
cāsus, -ūs, *m.* disaster.
carmen, **carminis**, *n.* song, poem.
catella, *f.* lap-dog.
Catullus, -ī, *m.* Catullus.
cecidit, *perf. of cadere*, to fall.
cēdere, **cēssī**, to yield, retreat.
celeritās, -ātis, *f.* swiftness, speed.
celeriter, swiftly.
cēna, -ae, *f.* supper, dinner.
circumarāre, to plough round.
circumdare (like **dare**) to surround.
circumsillire, to hop about.
circumspectāre, to look round at.
citāre, to summon.
cito, quickly.
cīvis, **cīvis**, *m.* citizen.
cīvitās, -ātis, *f.* state.
clāmāre, to exclaim.
clāmor, **clāmōris**, *m.* cry.
clārē, clearly.
clārus, -a, -um, (1) clear; (2) famous.
claudere, **clausī**, **clausus**, to shut.
clausus, -a, -um, shut.
cōgere, **coēgī**, **coāctus**, to compel.

cōgnōscere, to know.
color, **colōris**, *m.* colour.
columba, -ae, *f.* dove.
comes, **comitis**, *m.* companion.
comitium, -ī, *n.* meeting place.
commixtus, *participle*, mingling.
commodum, -ī, *n.* profit.
commovēre, **commōvī**, **commōtus**. to move.
cōnātus, -ūs, *m.* attempt.
conclāve, -is, *n.* room.
concordia, -ae, *f.* harmony.
condere, **condidī**, **conditus**, to cover.
conicere, **coniciō**, **coniēcī**, **coniectus**, to hurl.
conquerī, **conquestus sum**, to complain of.
cōnsilium, -ī, *n.* plan.
cōnsuētūdō, **cōnsuētūdinis**, *f.* custom, habit.
contrā, *prep. with acc.* against.
corpus, **corporis**, *n.* body.
corripere, **corripuī**, **correptus**, rebuke.
crās, to-morrow.
crēdere, **crēdidī**, to believe.
crēta, -ae, *f.* chalk.
crūdēlis, -e, cruel.
crustulum, -ī, *n.* cake.
cum, (a) *prep. gov. abl.* with, (b) *conj.* when (*not interrog.*).
cūctus, -a, -um, all.
Cupīdō, **Cupīdinis**, *m.* Cupid.
cūr, why.
currere, **cucurri**, to run.

dare, **dedī**, **datus**, to give.
dē, *prep. gov. abl.* down from.
decem, ten.
dēcutere, **dēcutiō**, **dēcussī**, **dēcussus**, to knock down.
deinde, then.
dēliberābundus, -a, -um, considering.
dēliberāre, to plan, discuss.
dēliciae, *f. pl.* pet.
dēlinquere, **dēliquī**, to sin.
dēmentia, -ae, *f.* madness.

dēnārius, -ī, *m.* penny.
dēscendere, **dēscendī**, to go down.
dēsīlīre, **dēsīlūī**, to jump down.
dēstrīctē, sternly, strictly.
Deus, -ī, *m.* God (voc. **Deus**).
dextra, -ae, *f.* right-hand.
dīcere, **dīxī**, **dictus**, speak.
diēs diēī, *m.* or *f.* day.
difficilis, -e, difficult.
digitus, -ī, *m.* finger.
dīmīcātiō, **dīmīcātiōnis**, *f.* fighting.
discere, **didicī**, learn.
discipulus, -ī, *m.* pupil.
disertus, -a, -um, eloquent.
dīversus, -a, -um, apart.
dīvidere, **dīvisī**, **dīvisus**, to divide.
dolēre, **dolūī**, to grieve.
dolor, **dolōris**, *m.* grief.
domina, -ae, *f.* mistress.
dominus, -ī, *m.* master.
domus, -ūs, *f.* house, home ;
domī, at home ; **domum**, home-wards, home.
dōnec, until.
dōnum, -ī, *n.* gift.
dormīre, to sleep.
dubius, -a, -um, doubtful.
dūcere, **dūxī**, **ductus**, to lead.
dulcēdō, **dulcēdinis**, *f.* sweetness.
dum, while.
duo, -ae, -o, two.
duodecim, twelve.
dūrus, -a, -um, hard.
dux, **ducis**, *m.* general.
ē (**ex**), *prep. gov. abl.* out of.
edere, **ēdī**, to eat.
ēdiscere, **ēdidicī**, to learn by heart.
effugere, **effugiō**, **effūgī**, to escape.
effundere, **effūdī**, **effūsus**, pour out, waste.
effūsē, effusively.
ego, I.
ēmendāre, to improve.
eques, **equitis**, *m.* horseman.
equus, -ī, *m.* horse.

enim, for (*second word*).
ergā, *prep. with acc.* towards.
ēsūrīre, to be hungry.
esse, **sum**, **fuī**, to be.
et, and, also, even.
etiam, even, also.
Eurydicē, *acc.* **Eurydicēn** (*Greek name*) Eurydice.
ēvādere, **ēvāsī**, to escape.
ex compositō, according to agreement.
excipere, **excipiō**, **excēpī**, **exceptus**, to receive.
exclāmāre, to shout.
excūsāre, to excuse.
excūsātē, with good excuse.
exercēre, **exercuī**, **exercitus**, to practise.
exercitus, -ūs, *m.* army.
exīre, **exeō**, **exīvī** or **exī**, to go out.
exōrāre, to beg off, to persuade.
expūgnāre, to storm.
exspectāre, to await.
fābula, -ae, *f.* story. **fābula scaenica**, stage-play.
facere, (**faciō**), **fēcī**, **factus**, to do, make.
factum, -ī, *n.* deed.
fātum, -ī, *n.* fate.
fēlix, **fēlicis**, happy.
fenestra, -ae, *f.* window.
fēmina, -ae, *f.* woman.
ferre, **ferō**, **tulī**, **lātus**, to bear.
ferrum, -ī, *n.* iron.
ferula, -ae, *f.* cane.
fessus, -a, -um, weary, tired.
fidēs, -ēī, *f.* faith, trustworthiness.
flēre, **flēvī**, weep.
flūmen, **flūminis**, *n.* river, stream.
fluvius, -ī, *m.* river.
foedus, -eris, *n.* bargain.
fortasse, perhaps.
fortis, -e, brave.
fortūna, -ae, *f.* fortune.
fragor, **fragōris**, *m.* crash.
frangere, **frēgī**, **frāctus**, to break.
frāter, **frātris**, *m.* brother.

fugere, fugiō, fūgī, to flee.
 fūmus, -ī, *m.* smoke.
 furor, furōris, *m.* madness.

Gabii, -ōrum, *m. pl.* Gabii, a town near Rome.
 Gabīni, -ōrum, *m. pl.* the people of Gabii.
 Gallicus, -a, -um, French.
 Gallus, -ī, *m.* a Gaul.
 gaudēre, gāvīsus sum, (semi-deponent) rejoice.
 gaudium, -ī, *n.* joy.
 gena, -ae, *f.* cheek.
 genus, generis, *n.* race, kind.
 Germānus, -ī, *m.* a German.
 gladiātor, gladiātōris, *m.* gladiator.
 gladius, -ī, *m.* sword.
 globus, -ī, *m.* globe, ball.
 grātia, -arum, *f. pl.* thanks.
 grātus, -a, -um, (1) pleasing, (2) grateful.
 gravis, -e, heavy.
 gregārius, -ī, *m.* private (soldier).
 gremium, -ī, *n.* lap.

habēre, habuī, habitus, to have.
 habitāre, to dwell.
 haerēre, haesi, to cling to.
 hāmus, -ī, *m.* hook.
 hasta, -ae, *f.* spear.
 herī, yesterday.
 heu, alas.
 hīc, (*adverb*) here (*adj. and pro.*) this.
 hiemps, hlemis, *f.* winter.
 Hispānus, -ī, *m.* a Spaniard.
 hodiē, to-day.
 homō, hominis, *m.* man.
 hōra, -ae, *f.* hour, season.
 hortus, -ī, *m.* garden.
 hostis, hostis, *m.* enemy.
 hūc, hither.

iactāre, to throw, toss about.
 iam, now, already.
 iānua, -ae, *f.* door.
 ibi, there.

īdem, eadem, idem, same.
 ientāculum, -ī, *n.* breakfast.
 īgnis, īgnis, *m.* fire.
 ille, illa, illud, that, he, etc.
 illic, there.
 illūc, thither
 immemor, immemoris, forgetful.
 immītis, -e, cruel.
 imperium, -ī, *n.* command.
 impetrāre, to gain one's request.
 impetus, -ūs, *m.* attack.
 impius, -a, -um, unholy, impious.
 in (*a*) *prep. gov. abl.* in ; (*b*) *prep. gov. acc.* into.
 inambulāre, to walk in or about.
 incautus, -a, -um, reckless.
 incipere, incipiō, incēpi, inceptus, to begin.
 incolere, incolui, to inhabit.
 incolumis, -e, safe.
 inde, then, thence.
 Indicus, -a, -um, Indian.
 indulgentia, -ae, *f.* kindness.
 inflātus, -a, -um, blown up.
 ingēns, ingentis, vast.
 iniūria, -ae, *f.* wrong.
 innocēns, innocentis, innocent.
 innumerus, -a, -um, innumerable.
 inquit, he (she) says.
 insidiōsus, -a, -um, treacherous.
 inter, *prep. with acc.* among, between.
 interficere, interficiō, interfēcī, interfectus, to kill.
 interim, in the meantime.
 interimere, interēmī, interemptus, to kill.
 interrogāre, to ask questions.
 interrumpere, -rūpi, -ruptus, to break through.
 intolerābilis, -e, unbearable.
 intrāre, to enter.
 inūtilis, -e, useless.
 invalidus, -a, -um, weak.
 invenire, invēni, inventus, to find, discover.
 iō, alas !
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum, (*gen. sing. ipsius*) himself (*emphatic*).

ira, -ae, *f.* anger.
 irāscī, irātus sum, to be angry.
 irātus, -a, -um, angry (*see*
 irāscor).
 ire, eō (īs, it, īmus, itis, eunt),
 īvī or īī, to go.
 is, ea, id, this, that, he, etc.
 Issa, -ae, *f.* Issa (*name of a dog*).
 ita, so.
 Italia, -ae, *f.* Italy.
 itaque, accordingly.
 iter, itineris, *n.* road, journey.
 iterum, again, once more.
 iungere, iūnxī, iūctus, to join.
 iūssum, -ī, *n.* order.
 iūstus, -a, -um, just, right.

 labor, labōris, *m.* labour.
 labōrāre, to work.
 lacerāre, to tear.
 lacrima, -ae, *f.* tear.
 lacus, -ūs, *m.* pool.
 lambere, to lick.
 lapillus, -ī, *m.* jewel.
 largitiō, largitiōnis, *f.* bounty.
 Latīnus, -a, -um, Latin.
 latrō, latrōnis, *m.* robber.
 laus, laudis, *f.* praise, merit.
 lavāre, lāvī, lōtus, to wash.
 lectulus, -ī, *m.* bed.
 legere, lēgī, lēctus, to read,
 choose.
 lēnis, -e, mild.
 leō, leōnis, *m.* lion.
 lēx, lēgis, *f.* law.
 liber, librī, *m.* book.
 libertus, -ī, *m.* freedman.
 Libys, *m.* an African.
 licet, it is permitted.
 ligneus, -a, -um, wooden.
 lignum, -ī, *n.* wood.
 lingua, -ae, *f.* language, tongue.
 littera, -ae, *f.* letter (of the
 alphabet). *In pl.* epistle,
 literature.
 longē, far.
 longus, -a, -um, long.
 loquī, locūtus sum, to speak.
 lōtus, -a, -um, washed.

lūdere, lūsī, to play.
 lūdus, -ī, *m.* (a) school, (b) play.
 lūgēre, lūxī, lūctus, to mourn.
 lūmen, lūminis, *n.* (a) light, (b)
 eye.
 lūsor, lūsōris, *m.* player.
 lūx, lūcis, *f.* light.

 māchina, -ae, *f.* machine.
 magister, magistrī, *m.* master.
 māgnus, -a, -um, large, tall,
 great.
 male, badly, wickedly.
 malum, -ī, *n.* ill, wrong.
 malus, -a, -um, bad.
 māne, in the morning.
 mānsuētūdō, mānsuētūdinis, *f.*
 mercy.
 manus, -ūs, *f.* hand.
 māter, mātris, *f.* mother.
 mathēmatica, -ae, *f.* mathe-
 matics.
 māximus, -a, -um, *superlative of*
 māgnus.
 medicus, -ī, *m.* doctor.
 mellītus, -a, -um, sweet as honey.
 mēnsa, -ae, *f.* table.
 merēre, to deserve.
 meritō, deservedly, rightly.
 meus, -a, -um, my, mine.
 mihi, *dat. of ego*, to me.
 miles, militis, *m.* soldier.
 militāre, to drill, practise
 soldiering.
 minārī, to threaten.
 minus, less.
 misellus, -a, -um, wretched.
 miser, -a, -um, wretched.
 modo... modo, now... now.
 modus, -ī, *m.* manner.
 monachus, -ī, *m.* monk.
 monēre, monuī, monitus, to
 advise, warn.
 morī, morior, mortuus sum, to die.
 mors, mortis, *f.* death.
 mōs, mōris, *m.* custom.
 movēre, movī, mōtus, to move.
 multitūdō, multitūdinis, *f.*
 crowd.

multum, much.
multus, -a, -um, much; *in pl.*
 many.
mūrus, -ī, *m.* wall.

nam, for.
namque, for.
nārrāre, to tell.
natāre, to swim.
nātūra, -ae, *f.* nature.
naufrāgium, -ī, *n.* shipwreck.
nāvigāre, to sail.
nāvis, *nāvis*, *f.* ship.
 -ne, *particle introducing a*
question.
nefandus, -a, -um, wicked.
nepōs, **nepōtis**, *m.* grandson,
 descendant.
neque, neither, and not, but not;
neque...neque, neither...nor.
nēquior, **nēquiōris**, more mis-
 chievous.
nēquīquam, in vain.
nēscīre, to be ignorant, not to
 know.
niger, **nigra**, **nigrum**, black.
nihil, nothing.
nīl, nothing.
nisi, unless, except.
nōbīs, *dat. of nōs*, to us.
noctū, at night.
nōlī, imperative of **nōlle**, be
 unwilling.
nōmen, **nōminis**, *n.* name.
nōn, not.
nōndum, not yet.
nōnne, *particle introducing a*
question expecting an affirma-
tive answer.
nōnnihil, something, a little.
nōrunt, *3rd. pl. perf. of nōscere.*
nōs, we, us.
nōscere, **nōvī**, **nōtus**, to learn.
nōvī, I know.
noster, **nostra**, **nostrum**, our,
 ours.
novus, -a, -um, new.
nox, **noctis**, *f.* night.
nūllus, -a, -um, none.

num, *particle introducing a*
question, usually expecting a
negative answer.
nunc, now.
nunquam, never.
nūntius, -ī, *m.* (1) messenger;
 (2) message.

ō, O.
observantia, -ae, *f.* attention.
ocellus, -ī, *m.* eye.
oculus, -ī, *m.* eye.
omittere, **omīsī**, **omīssus**, leave off.
omnis, -e, all.
opera, -ae, *f.* work, agency.
oportet, it behoves.
oppūgnāre, to attack.
optimus, -a, -um, *superlative of*
bonus.
opus, **operis**, *n.* work.
orbis, -is, *m.* (a) circle, (b) world.
orbis, -a, -um, deprived (*governs*
ablative case).
ōrdō, **ōrdinis**, *m.* rank, order.
ōsculum, -ī, *n.* kiss.
ōtium, -ī, *n.* rest, holiday.

paene, almost.
paenitentia, -ae, *f.* penitence.
palma, -ae, *f.* hand.
papāver, **papāveris**, *n.* poppy.
parāre, to get ready.
parvus, -a, -um, small.
pāsci, **pastus sum**, to feed on.
passer, **passeris**, *m.* sparrow.
pastor, **pastōris**, *m.* shepherd.
pater, **patris**, *m.* father.
patiēns, **patientis**, patient, en-
 during.
patrōnus, -ī, *m.* advocate.
pauper, **pauperis**, poor.
pāx, **pācis**, *f.* peace.
pecūnia, -ae, *f.* money.
per, *prep. with acc.* through,
 during.
peragere, **perēgī**, **perāctus**, go
 through, perform.
perdere, **perdidī**, **perditus**, to
 destroy.

perīculum, -ī, *n.* danger.
perōsus, hating.
pēs, **pedis**, *m.* foot.
pessimus, -a, -um, superlative
of **malus**.
petere, **petīvī**, or **petiī**, **petītus**,
to seek, want, attack.
physicus, -a, -um, physical.
pictūra, -ae, *f.* picture.
pictus, -a, -um, painted.
pila, -ae, *f.* ball.
pīpilāre, to chirp.
piscis, -is, *m.* fish.
plēnus, -a, -um, full.
plūs, more.
pluvia, -ae, *f.* shower.
poēta, -ae, *m.* poet.
pōne, behind.
pōnere, **posuī**, **positus**, to place.
pōns, **pontis**, *m.* bridge.
populus, -ī, *m.* people.
porta, -ae, *f.* gate.
posse, **possum**, **potuī**, to be able.
post, *prep. with acc.* after.
post, *adv.* afterwards.
postea, afterwards.
postquam, after that, after.
praebēre, **praebuī**, **praebitus**, to
afford, supply, bestow.
praecipuus, -a, -um, especial.
praeda, -ae, *f.* plunder, plunder-
ing.
praemium, -ī, *n.* reward.
praetereā, further.
prandium, -ī, *n.* lunch.
precēs, *f. pl.* prayers.
prēnsāre, clutch.
primōrēs, -um, *m. pl.* chief
men.
primus, -a, -um, first.
privātus, -a, -um, private.
prius, before.
prō, *prep. gov. abl.* in front of,
on account of.
prōcēdere, **prōcēssī**, to go for-
ward.
procul, far.
proellum, -ī, *n.* battle.
profundum, -ī, *n.* depth.

prope, *prep. with acc.* near.
prōpellere, **prōpulī**, **prōpulsus**,
to propel.
propitius, -a, -um, gracious.
Prōserpina, -ae, *f.* Proserpine
(*goddess of Hell*).
prūdētia, -ae, *f.* wisdom.
pūblicus, -a, -um, public.
Pūblius, -ī, *m.* Publius (*a friend
of the poet Martial*).
pudor, **pudōris**, *m.* shame.
puella, -ae, *f.* (1) girl; (2)
lady.
puer, **puerī**, *m.* boy.
pūgna, -ae, *f.* battle.
pūgnāre, to fight.
pulcher, **pulchra**, **pulchrum**,
beautiful.
pulsāre, to smite.
pūnīre, to punish.
pūrus, -a, -um, pure.
putāre, to think.

quālis, -e, what sort of.
quam, (1) how; (2) than.
quandō, when?
quantus, -a, -um, how great.
quantum, as much as.
-que, and.
querī, **questus sum**, (1) to com-
plain; (2) to whine.
quī, **quae**, **quod**, who, which.
quia, because.
quīntus, -a, -um, fifth.
quis, **quid**, who? what?
quisque (**quis + que**), each.
quod, that.
quōmodo, how.
quondam, once upon a time.
quoque, also.
quot, how many? as many as.

rapere, **rapiō**, **rapuī**, **raptus**,
to snatch away.
recēdere, **recēssī**, to go back.
recitāre, to read.
rēctē, aright.
rēctus, -a, -um, straight.
recumbere, **recubuī**, to lie down.

reddere, reddidī, redditus, to give back, render, translate.
 redīre, (red + īre), to return, go back.
 rēgīna, -ae, *f.* queen.
 regere, rēxī, rēctus, to rule.
 rēgula, -ae, *f.* rule.
 relinquere, reliquī, relictus, to leave.
 referre, retulī, relātus, to carry back; referre pedem, to retreat.
 remittere, remisī, remissus, to remit, allow.
 repente, suddenly.
 repetere, repetīvī, repetitus, seek again.
 rēs, rei, *f.* (a) thing, (b) state.
 reserāre, to unlock.
 resistere, restitī, to halt.
 respicere, respiciō, respexī, respectus, to look back.
 respondēre, respondi, respōnsus, answer.
 respōnsum, -ī, *n.* answer.
 retrō, back.
 rēx, rēgis, *m.* king.
 rogāre, to ask.
 rogātor, rogātōris, *m.* beggar.
 Rōma, -ae, *f.* Rome; Rōmam, to Rome.
 Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman.
 Rōmulus, -ī, *m.* Romulus, the founder of Rome.
 rotundus, -a, -um, round.
 ruber, rubra, rubrum, red.
 rubēre, to be red.
 ruptus, -a, -um, broken.
 rūrsus, again.
 sacer, sacra, sacrum, holy.
 sacrilegus, -a, -um, wicked, unholy.
 saepe, often.
 saepissimē, very often.
 saevē, fiercely.
 saevitia, -ae, *f.* cruelty.
 saevus, -a, -um, fierce.
 salire, saluī, to jump.

salūs, salūtis, *f.* health: salūtem dīcere, to bid hail.
 salvē (*imperative of salvēre* to be well) good-day.
 sārāre, to heal.
 sapiēns, sapientis, wise.
 satis, enough.
 scaenicus, -a, -um, belonging to the stage. *See fābula.*
 scelus, sceleris, *n.* crime.
 scientia, -ae, *f.* knowledge, science.
 scīlicet, of course.
 scīre, to know.
 scribere, scripsī, scriptus, to write.
 scūtum, -ī, *n.* shield.
 sē, himself, herself, themselves, *gen. suī, dat. sibi, abl. sē.*
 secundus, -a, -um, second.
 sed, but.
 sedēre, sēdī, to sit.
 sella, -ae, *f.* seat.
 semper, always.
 senex, senis, *m.* old man.
 sēnsus, -ūs, *m.* feeling.
 sententia, -ae, *f.* (1) sentence; (2) proverb.
 sentīre, sēnsī, to feel.
 sequī, secūtus sum, to follow.
 sērus, -a, -um, late.
 servus, -ī, *m.* slave.
 sēsē = sē.
 sevērus, -a, -um, stern.
 sextus, -a, -um, sixth.
 sī, if.
 sic, thus.
 simul āc, as soon as.
 sine, *prep. with abl.* without.
 sinere, sīvī, to allow, permit.
 sinistra, -ae, *f.* left-hand.
 sōlus, -a, -um, alone.
 somnus, -ī, *m.* sleep.
 sonitus, -ūs, *m.* noise.
 soror, sorōris, *f.* sister.
 spectāre, to look at.
 spectāculum, -ī, *n.* show.
 spērāre, to hope.
 stāgnum, -ī, *n.* pond.
 stāre, stetī, to be standing.

statim, forthwith.
statua, -ae, *f.* statue.
studēre, **studuī**, to study.
studium, -ī, *n.* pursuit. *In the pl. often studies.*
stultus, -a, -um, foolish.
sub, *prep. with ablative (rest implied) and accusative (motion implied)*, under.
subitō, suddenly.
subitus, -a, -um, sudden.
sublicius, -a, -um, made of piles.
succēnsēre, to be angry.
sufficit, it suffices.
sum, *pres. indic. of esse*, to be. (summa) in **summā**, in short.
summus, -a, -um, highest.
superus, -a, -um, upper.
surgere, **surrēxi**, to rise, stand up.
suscipere, **suscipiō**, **suscēpi**, **susceptus**, to undergo, endure.
sustinēre, **sustinuī**, **sustentus**, to sustain, hold.
suus, -a, -um, his, her, hers, etc.

tabella, -ae, *f.* picture.
taberna, -ae, *f.* shop.
tacēre, **tacui**, to be silent.
tacitus, -a, -um, silent.
tamen, however.
tandem, at length.
tangere, **tetigi**, **tāctus**, touch.
tanquam, as if, as though.
tantus, -a, -um, so great.
tēlum, -ī, *n.* weapon.
tēctum, -ī, *n.* roof.
tempestās, **tempestātis**, *f.* weather.
tendere, **tetendi**, to stretch.
tenebricōsus, -a, -um, dark.
tenēre, **tenuī**, to hold.
tenuis, -e, thin.
ter, thrice.
terrēre, to frighten.
Tiberīnus, -a, -um, belonging to the Tiber; **Tiberīnus pater**, "father Tiber."
tibi, *dat. of tū*, to you (*sing.*).
timēre, **timuī**, to fear.

tollere, **sustulī**, **sublātus**, to raise, lift.
torquēre, **torsi**, **tortus**, to twist, torture.
trādere, **trādidī**, **trāditus**, to hand over.
trānāre, to swim across.
trānsfugere, **trānsfugiō**, **trānsfūgī**, to flee across.
trānsire (*like ire*), to cross.
trānsnatāre, to swim across.
tremere, to tremble.
trēs, **tria**, three.
tribūnus, -ī, *m.* tribune, captain.
trīstis, -e, sad.
trīstitia, -ae, *f.* sadness.
tū, you (*sing.*).
tum, then.
tunc, then.
turgidulus, -a, -um, swollen.
tuus, -a, -um, your, yours (*sing.*).
tyrannus, -ī, *m.* despot.

ubi, where.
ūllus, -a, -um, any.
umbra, -ae, *f.* shade.
unda, -ae, *f.* wave, water.
unde, whence.
ūndecimus, -a, -um, eleventh.
 The Roman day began at 6 A.M., so that the 11th hour is 5 P.M.
undique, from all sides, on all sides.
unquam, ever.
urbs, **urbis**, *f.* city.
ursa, -ae, *f.* she-bear.
ursus, -ī, *m.* bear.
ūsq̄ue, continually.
uterque, **utraque**, **utrumque**, each (of two).

valē (imperative of **valēre**, to be well), farewell.
varius, -a, -um, different, various.
vel, or; **vel ... vel**, either ... or.
velut, as if.
venīre, **vēnī**, to come.

ventus, -ī, *m.* wind, air.
vēnumdare (*like dare*), to sell.
Venus, **Veneris**, *f.* goddess of
 love, Venus.
vēr, **vēris**, *n.* spring.
verbum, -ī, *n.* word.
vērē, indeed.
vērus, -a, -um, true, real.
vespere, in the evening.
vester, **vestra**, **vestrum**, your,
 yours (*pl.*).
vēstire, clothe, dress.
via, -ae, *f.* way.
victōria, -ae, *f.* victory.
vidēre, **vidī**, **vīsus**, to see.
vidērī, *passive of vidēre*, often =
 to seem.

vīlla, -ae, *f.* country house.
vincere, **vīcī**, **victus**, to conquer.
vīnum, -ī, *n.* wine.
vir, **virī**, *m.* man, husband.
virtūs, **virtūtis**, *f.* courage.
vis, **vim**, **vī** (*abl.*) *pl.* **vīrēs**, *f.*
 force; *in pl.* strength.
vīvere, **vīxī**, to live.
vōbīs, *dat. of vōs*, to you (*pl.*).
vocāre, to call.
volēns, *pres. part. of velle*, to wish.
volnerāre, to wound.
volnus, **volneris**, *n.* wound.
voluī, *perf. of velle*, to wish.
vōs, you (*pl.*).
vōtum, -ī, *n.* prayer.
vōx, **vōcis**, *f.* voice.