

Prep School Latin

Book 1

R C Bass

Prep School Latin 1
First edition
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for Celia

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Chapter 1: What is Latin?

Latin was the language spoken by the ancient Romans. The city of Rome was situated in the area of central Italy called Latium, from where Latin gets its name. There is still an Italian football team called Lazio.

Rome started off as a small settlement on the banks of the River Tiber. It gradually became more powerful by conquering surrounding areas, then all of Italy, then countries beyond Italy. The area ruled by Rome, which is about the same size as modern Europe and northern Africa, was called the Roman Empire.

When the Romans travelled abroad they took their language with them. The Latin spoken by people in different parts of the Roman Empire gradually altered over hundreds of years, to become modern languages like French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. These languages, based on the language of the Romans, are called Romance languages.

Why learn Latin?

'It makes you good at everything else.'

- quote from Emily Wright, a Year 8 student when asked why she was continuing with Latin as an option.

Latin was the main subject taught in this country for more than 500 years, but these days it is in decline, as it has been for some time. It is taught in 70% of independent schools, and not taught in 83% of state schools. You may not think so, but you are privileged to be learning it. Latin is certainly not an easy language to learn, and is not spoken as a modern language any more, so why do we learn it? Well, there are lots of reasons. They may not sound convincing individually, but when taken all together I can assure you that there's no other language quite like it, and certainly not as useful.

Firstly, it's fun. You won't realise this until you've done it for a few years. Then, if you continue with it at your next school, you will find the whole range of Latin literature, including some superb poetry, accessible to you. This is the essential reason for learning Latin – to be able to read what the Romans wrote. Along the way you will gain all sorts of incidental benefits.

It will equip you, as no other subject at school these days will equip you, with the language of language. You will learn the mechanics of language, how it operates, and be able to apply this to any language you decide to learn later in life – and not just those languages based on Latin. In other words, it will equip you with a sound knowledge of grammar, and of grammatical terms.

Many English words and phrases that we use come from Latin. From the very beginning you will be able to spot connections between Latin words and English words, and you will find that your spelling and understanding of English will improve as you do more Latin. If you study other languages you will be able to spot these connections also. Here are some examples:

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English	Latin	French	Italian	Spanish
four	quattuor	quatre	quattro	cuatro
to sing	cantare	chanter	cantare	cantar
wine	vinum	vin	vino	vino
father	pater	père	padre	padre
good	bonus	bon	buono	bueno

Whilst doing all this, you will acquire accuracy and discrimination in your use of words.

The Latin language is the key which, apart from all the above, will also, of course, open a window into the thoughts and ideas of the ancient Romans, who had such a widespread influence upon so many aspects of the modern western world.

These, then, are a few of the reasons why we learn Latin. You will begin to appreciate these as we go along. A word of warning, though. As I said earlier, Latin is not an easy language to learn. It demands logical thinking and application. But if you work hard, you will find it rewarding. Anyway, what's the point of being good at something that's easy?

So, let's get going. We're going to start with doing words – verbs.

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Chapter 2: *amo*-type verbs

A verb is a doing word. It is an action. Look at the following English verbs. These actions are all taking place at the present time (now), so they are said to be in the **present** tense.

I run
We are walking
They play
You laugh
He is speaking
She is fighting

- Note how the first bit of the verb tells you who is doing the action – I, we, they, you, he, she.
- Note how the second bit of the verb tells you what the action is – run, walking, play, laugh, speaking, fighting.
- Latin verbs can be grouped, according to how they behave, into ‘families’. All the verbs in the same family behave in the same way. These verb families have a smart grammatical name – **conjugations**.

You will find that learning Latin introduces you to many smart grammatical names such as conjugation. You are about to meet the conjugation of the present tense of the Latin verb *amo* (called the first conjugation), which means *I love*. This is the usual way of setting out verbs, in all languages. Once you are used to the way it is done in Latin, you will find learning other languages much easier than non-Latinists.

Present tense, first conjugation - <i>amo</i>	
<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>amo</i>	I love <i>or</i> I am loving
<i>amas</i>	You love <i>or</i> You are loving (<i>speaking to a single person</i>)
<i>amat</i>	He/She/It loves <i>or</i> He/She/It is loving
<i>amamus</i>	We love <i>or</i> We are loving
<i>amatis</i>	You love <i>or</i> You are loving (<i>speaking to more than one person</i>)
<i>amant</i>	They love <i>or</i> They are loving

As you will see, in Latin, the two key pieces of information – what the action is and who is doing it – are expressed by a single word. The front bit (or stem) of the word indicates what the action is. The end bit (or ending) of the word indicates who is doing it.

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Vocabulary Box 1	
amo	I love, I like
ambulo	I walk
canto	I sing
clamo	I shout
festino	I hurry
habito	I live
intro	I enter
laboro	I work
paro	I prepare
porto	I carry
pugno	I fight

Notes on the vocabulary:

These verbs belong to the first conjugation, the same family of verbs as the table of *amo* above. Their endings will change, just as those of *amo* do, according to who is doing the action.

If you study the table of *amo* on page 3 you will see that the personal endings – the endings showing who is doing the action – are as follows:

Personal Endings, first conjugation	
Latin	English
-o	I
-as	You (<i>speaking to a single person</i>)
-at	He/She/It
-amus	We
-atis	You (<i>speaking to more than one person</i>)
-ant	They

Now it is time to practise adding the endings from the table of *amo* to the front bits (stems) of the verbs listed in Vocabulary 1.

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Exercise 2.1

Copy and complete the Latin words to arrive at a translation of the English.

Example

He is walking. ambul..... .

Answer: ambulAT.

Note: (sg) is the abbreviation for singular and (pl) is the abbreviation for plural.

1. He loves. am..... .
2. You (sg) walk. ambul..... .
3. They shout. clam..... .
4. We enter. intr..... .
5. They prepare. par..... .
6. They walk. ambul..... .
7. We are fighting. pugn..... .
8. I am hurrying. festin..... .
9. He carries. port..... .
10. You (pl) live. habit..... .
11. She is working. labor..... .
12. We are singing. cant..... .
13. You (sg) fight. pugn..... .
14. She is walking. ambul..... .
15. They carry. port..... .
16. I carry. port..... .
17. You (sg) shout. clam..... .
18. They live. habit..... .
19. She loves. am..... .
20. He is working. labor..... .

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Exercise 2.2

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. They are hurrying. | festin..... . |
| 2. They hurry. | festin..... . |
| 3. She is fighting. | pugn..... . |
| 4. We are loving. | am..... . |
| 5. They work. | labor..... . |
| 6. I live. | habit..... . |
| 7. They sing. | cant..... . |
| 8. He enters. | intr..... . |
| 9. You (pl) enter. | intr..... . |
| 10. You (pl) carry. | port..... . |
| 11. I am walking. | ambul..... . |
| 12. He shouts. | clam..... . |
| 13. You (pl) prepare. | par..... . |
| 14. They fight. | pugn..... . |
| 15. They are loving. | am..... . |
| 16. We are working. | labor..... . |
| 17. You (pl) sing. | cant..... . |
| 18. They enter. | intr..... . |
| 19. He hurries. | festin..... . |
| 20. We live. | habit..... . |

Exercise 2.3

1. You (sg) love.
2. We enter.
3. They carry.
4. He lives.
5. You (pl) shout.
6. We walk.
7. I walk.
8. They work.
9. She prepares.
10. You (sg) hurry.

Exercise 2.4

1. They are fighting.
2. We sing.
3. I am working.
4. They sing.
5. You (pl) are fighting.
6. We love.
7. You (sg) live.
8. We are working.
9. We sing.
10. He walks.

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Exercise 2.5

1. porto.
2. intrat.
3. habitant.
4. paro.
5. amas.
6. habitatis.
7. intras.
8. laboro.
9. cantamus.
10. laboras.

Exercise 2.7

1. habitas.
2. paramus.
3. laboratis.
4. pugnas.
5. habito.
6. parat.
7. pugnat.
8. festinatis.
9. ambulatis.
10. festinamus.

Exercise 2.9

1. intrans.
2. festinas.
3. clamo.
4. laboramus.
5. parant.
6. portat.
7. ambulo.
8. festinat.
9. ambulat.
10. portas.

Exercise 2.6

1. cantatis.
2. habitamus.
3. clamat.
4. festinant.
5. clamas.
6. paratis.
7. habitat.
8. pugnamus.
9. laborant.
10. ambulat.

Exercise 2.8

1. portant.
2. intramus.
3. laborat.
4. paras.
5. pugnat.
6. portatis.
7. intratis.
8. festino.
9. cantant.
10. portamus.

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Chapter 3: Person and Number

Person and *number* are grammatical terms used to identify a particular part of the verb. Here is the table of *amo* you have already met, with the persons and numbers added.

Present tense, first conjugation – amo			
Person	Number	Latin	English
1st	singular	amo	I love <i>or</i> I am loving
2nd	singular	amas	You love <i>or</i> You are loving (<i>sg</i>)
3rd	singular	amat	He/She/It loves <i>or</i> He/She/It is loving
1st	plural	amamus	We love <i>or</i> We are loving
2nd	plural	amatis	You love <i>or</i> You are loving (<i>pl</i>)
3rd	plural	amant	They love <i>or</i> They are loving

Person

This is a grammatical term which simply refers to the subject of the verb – in other words, the person doing the action.

- The 1st person singular is the grammatical way of saying *I* am doing something.
- The 2nd person singular refers to *you* (one person only) doing something.
- The 3rd person singular refers to *he* or *she* or *it* doing something.
- The 1st person plural refers to *we* doing something.
- The 2nd person plural refers to *you* (more than one person) doing something.
- The 3rd person plural refers to *they* doing something.

Number

This indicates whether one person (*singular*) or more than one person (*plural*) is doing an action.

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Exercise 3.1

Give the person and number of the following Latin verbs.

Example

portatis is the **2nd** person **plural** of porto.

Exercise 3.1

1. cantant is the person of *canto*.
2. pugnat is the person of *pugno*.
3. habitatis is the person of *habito*.
4. festinas is the person of *festino*.
5. ambulamus is the person of *ambulo*.
6. portant is the person of *porto*.
7. paras is the person of *paro*.
8. intratis is the person of *intro*.
9. clamat is the person of *clamo*.
10. laborant is the person of *laboro*.

Exercise 3.2

1. laboratis is the person of *laboro*.
2. cantas is the person of *canto*.
3. clamant is the person of *clamo*.
4. pugnamus is the person of *pugno*.
5. intrat is the person of *intro*.
6. habitat is the person of *habito*.
7. parant is the person of *paro*.
8. festinatis is the person of *festino*.
9. portas is the person of *porto*.
10. ambulat is the person of *ambulo*.

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Exercise 3.3

Your answer to each of the following will be a single Latin word.

1. Give the 2nd person singular of *canto*.
2. Give the 2nd person plural of *canto*.
3. Give the 1st person plural of *laboro*.
4. Give the 3rd person plural of *clamo*.
5. Give the 3rd person singular of *ambulo*.
6. Give the 2nd person singular of *porto*.
7. Give the 1st person plural of *festino*.
8. Give the 3rd person plural of *paro*.
9. Give the 2nd person plural of *habito*.
10. Give the 3rd person singular of *intro*.

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Chapter 4: 'and'

Vocabulary Box 2	
et	and

This little but common word is straightforward and behaves as you would expect it to.

Hidden subjects in English

Sometimes in English the subject (or doer) of a verb appears to be left out. For example, the sentence:

He is walking and singing actually means *He is walking and he is singing*. (it is the same person doing both actions).

Similarly:

We are shouting and fighting actually means *We are shouting and we are fighting*. (we are doing both actions).

Exercise 4.1

Example

I am shouting and singing. (= I am shouting and I am singing.)
= *clamo et canto*.

Exercise 4.1

1. You (sg) are walking and singing.
2. They are shouting and working.
3. I am singing and hurrying.
4. They live and fight.
5. We work and prepare.
6. They are singing and shouting.
7. You (pl) enter and shout.
8. He is shouting and singing.
9. They live and work.
10. We are shouting and hurrying.

Exercise 4.2

1. habitamus et laboramus.
2. clamant et pugnant.
3. ambulas et clamas.
4. ambulatis et cantatis.
5. festinant et parant.
6. canto et clamo.
7. clamat et cantat.
8. intramus et paramus.
9. pugnas et habitas.
10. cantant et clamant.

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Chapter 5: People doing things

Here are the Latin names of some Roman men:
Marcus, Sextus, Cornelius, Publius.

Here are the Latin names of some Roman women:
Flavia, Aurelia, Valeria, Iulia (this last name enters English as Julia).

What do you notice about the endings of these names?

- In Latin, if one person is doing an action, the verb goes into the third person singular – in other words, it has the he, she, it ending (-at).
- If more than one person is doing an action, the verb goes into the third person plural – in other words, it has the they ending (-ant).

Examples

Marcus laborat. *Marcus is working.*
(laborat is a 'he, she, it' ending)

Marcus et Sextus laborant. *Marcus and Sextus are working.*
(laborant is a 'they' ending)

Capital letters

As you may have spotted, a Latin sentence does not start with a capital letter unless the first word in the sentence is a proper noun – in other words, the name of a person or place.

Exercise 5.1

Complete the translation of the English sentences into Latin by adding the correct letters to the end of the Latin verbs below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Marcus is singing. | Marcus cant..... . |
| 2. Marcus and Sextus are singing. | Marcus et Sextus cant..... . |
| 3. Aurelia is fighting. | Aurelia pugn..... . |
| 4. Flavia is working. | Flavia labor..... . |
| 5. Julia and Flavia are hurrying. | Iulia et Flavia festin..... . |
| 6. Marcus is shouting. | Marcus clam..... . |
| 7. Sextus and Flavia fight. | Sextus et Flavia pugn..... . |
| 8. Aurelia is entering. | Aurelia intr..... . |
| 9. Cornelius and Publius shout. | Cornelius et Publius clam..... . |
| 10. Valeria is hurrying. | Valeria festin..... . |

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Exercise 5.2

1. Marcus festinat.
2. Flavia clamat.
3. Valeria cantat.
4. Sextus ambulat.
5. Aurelia laborat.
6. Iulia laborat.
7. Aurelia et Iulia laborant.
8. Cornelius pugnat.
9. Publius pugnat.
10. Cornelius et Publius pugnant.

Exercise 5.3

1. Marcus is fighting.
2. Sextus is fighting.
3. Marcus and Sextus are fighting.
4. Flavia is working.
5. Aurelia is working.
6. Flavia and Aurelia are working.
7. Cornelius and Publius are shouting.
8. Julia is hurrying.
9. Aurelia and Flavia are singing.
10. Marcus is walking.

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Chaper 6: *moneo*-type verbs

Not all Latin verbs go like *amo*, unfortunately. Here is a second family of verbs – or *conjugation* (there are four conjugations altogether). It is easy to spot verbs belonging to this family: they all in in **-eo**.

Present tense, second conjugation – moneo			
Person	Number	Latin	English
1st	singular	moneo	I warn <i>or</i> I am warning
2nd	singular	mones	You warn <i>or</i> You are warning (<i>sg</i>)
3rd	singular	monet	He, she, it warns <i>or</i> is warning
1st	plural	monemus	We warn <i>or</i> We are warning
2nd	plural	monetis	You warn <i>or</i> You are warning (<i>pl</i>)
3rd	plural	monent	They warn <i>or</i> They are warning

Vocabulary Box 3	
habeo	I have
maneo	I stay <i>or</i> remain
moneo	I warn
video	I see
non	not

Careful ! : Beware of confusing *habeo* (I have) with *habito* (I live).

Exercise 6.1

1. video.
2. non video.
3. moneo.
4. Marcus manet.
5. videmus.
6. habent.
7. Aurelia et Valeria manent.
8. non moneo.
9. video et maneo.
10. habemus.

Exercise 6.2

1. monetis.
2. videtis.
3. Iulia manet.
4. non videmus.
5. monemus.
6. manes.
7. Marcus et Sextus non manent.
8. habeo.
9. Flavia videt.
10. Iulia non videt.

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Exercise 6.3

1. He stays.
2. He does not stay.
3. We warn.
4. You (sg) see.
5. They stay.
6. She has*.
7. I have.
8. I see and I stay.
9. Marcus is warning.
10. Sextus is not warning.

**has* comes from the verb *have*.

Exercise 6.4

1. Cornelius and Publius are staying.
2. They do not see.
3. You (pl) warn.
4. He sees.
5. We are seeing.
6. I am not warning.
7. She is warning.
8. You (sg) do not have.
9. They stay and see.
10. She sees.

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Chapter 7: Practising *amo*-type and *moneo*-type verbs

Complete the translation of the English sentences into Latin by adding the correct endings to the Latin verbs below. (Remember: Some verbs go like *amo*, others go like *moneo*.)

Exercise 7.1

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We love. | am..... . |
| 2. They see. | vid..... . |
| 3. You (sg) have. | hab..... . |
| 4. I am fighting. | pugn..... . |
| 5. We are staying and singing. | man..... et cant..... . |
| 6. Marcus is seeing. | Marcus vid..... . |
| 7. Aurelia and Valeria are fighting and shouting. | Aurelia et Valeria pugn..... et clam..... . |
| 8. I do not see. | non vid..... . |

Exercise 7.2

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. We walk and see. | ambul..... et vid..... . |
| 2. We are preparing. | par..... . |
| 3. We are warning. | mon..... . |
| 4. You (pl) do not warn. | non mon..... . |
| 5. Flavia is singing. | Flavia cant..... . |
| 6. Sextus is warning. | Sextus mon..... . |
| 7. I am shouting and fighting. | clam..... et pugn..... . |
| 8. He is staying. | man..... . |

Exercise 7.3

1. You (sg) are walking.
2. We walk and see.
3. I do not see.
4. They do not see.
5. You (pl) carry.
6. They stay.
7. You (sg) are fighting.
8. We see and warn.
9. He is not hurrying.
10. We do not walk.

Exercise 7.4

1. You (pl) are warning.
2. She is singing.
3. You (sg) see.
4. They do not carry.
5. We are shouting.
6. You (pl) see and stay.
7. They stay and sing.
8. Flavia sees and shouts.
9. I am not staying.
10. Sextus and Publius stay and fight.

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Chapter 8: Revising *person* and *number*

Exercise 8.1

Give the correct Latin form, then translate your word into English.

Example

Question: The 3rd person plural of *amo*.

Answer: *amant*, they love.

1. The 3rd person singular of *moneo*.
2. The 3rd person singular of *amo*.
3. The 1st person plural of *video*.
4. The 3rd person plural of *clamo*.
5. The 2nd person plural of *maneo*.
6. The 2nd person singular of *habeo*.
7. The 1st person singular of *festino*.
8. The 2nd person singular of *porto*.
9. The 2nd person plural of *paro*.
10. The 3rd person singular of *maneo*.

Exercise 8.2

Translate into English and give the person (1st, 2nd or 3rd) and number (singular or plural) in each case.

Example

Question: *amo*. Answer: I love, 1st person singular.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>amamus</i> . | 6. <i>manet</i> . |
| 2. <i>monetis</i> . | 7. <i>ambulant</i> . |
| 3. <i>cantas</i> . | 8. <i>habeo</i> . |
| 4. <i>videmus</i> . | 9. <i>pugnat</i> . |
| 5. <i>clamatis</i> . | 10. <i>parant</i> . |

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Chapter 9: Plural Nouns

A noun is a person, place or thing, for example: *James, London, table*. In English, the usual way of forming a plural noun is to add an -s to the end of the word.

Examples

boy → plural: boys
cat → plural: cats

In Latin, many nouns end in the letter -a (like the girls' names we have met, for example: Flavia, Iulia, Aurelia, Valeria).

These kinds of nouns form their plurals by changing -a to -ae. For example:
puella *girl* → puellae *girls*
nauta *sailor* → nautae *sailors*

(Some English words ending in -a which come from Latin form their plurals like this as well. For example: larva → larvae; formula → formulae; antenna → antennae. But not banana!).

Exercise 9.1

Fill in the blanks in this table. The first line is done for you.

	Latin singular	English singular	Latin plural	English plural
1.	puella	girl	puellae	girls
2.	nauta	sailor		
3.	agricola	farmer		
4.	femina	woman		
5.	insula	island		
6.	via	road		
7.	filia	daughter		
8.	sagitta	arrow		
9.	porta	gate		
10.	poeta	poet		
11.	unda	wave		

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Vocabulary Box 4	
agricola	farmer
femina	woman
filia	daughter
nauta	sailor

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 10: Nouns and verbs

- When a singular noun is doing an action, it must be followed by a singular verb; that is, a verb with a *he, she, it* ending (3rd person singular).
- When a plural noun is doing an action, it must be followed by a plural verb; that is, a verb with a *they* ending (3rd person plural).

Examples

The girl (she) is walking. *puella ambulat.* (singular endings)

The girls (they) are walking. *puellae ambulant.* (plural endings)

Note: There is no word in Latin for *the* or *a/an*.

Exercise 10.1

1. The girl is singing.
2. The girls are singing.
3. The sailor sees.
4. The sailors see.
5. Cornelius is working.
6. Cornelius and Flavia shout.
7. The sailor is shouting.
8. The women are walking.
9. The daughter is hurrying.
10. The sailors are working.

Exercise 10.2

1. Publius is entering.
2. The daughters are warning.
3. The girl is staying.
4. The girls are staying.
5. Valerius is warning.
6. The girls stay and sing.
7. The farmer and the daughter stay.
8. We are warning.
9. You (sg) have.
10. The girl sees.

Exercise 10.3

1. *puella clamat.*
2. *puellae clamant.*
3. *femina videt.*
4. *feminae vident.*
5. *agricola festinat.*
6. *Flavia monet.*
7. *nautae pugnant.*
8. *filia ambulat.*
9. *agricolae manent.*
10. *Cornelius monet.*

Exercise 10.4

1. *filiae cantant.*
2. *nautae festinant.*
3. *agricolae monent.*
4. *femina monet.*
5. *agricola laborat.*
6. *agricolae laborant et clamant.*
7. *puellae clamant et cantant.*
8. *Publius manet et videt.*
9. *nauta clamat et pugnat.*
10. *puellae et feminae festinant.*

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 11: Subjects and Objects

The Latin nouns we have met end in *-a*. This ending tells us that the person is doing an action.

Example

puella amat. The girl likes.

In this sentence, the girl is doing an action and is known as the **subject**.

Sometimes a person is not doing an action but is having something done to it.

Example

I like the girl.

In this sentence the girl is the person done to and is known as the **object**.

Exercise 11.1

Identify the subject and the object in each of these English sentences.

1. The girl likes the farmer.
2. The farmer likes the girl.
3. The teacher punishes the pupil.
4. The cat is chasing the mouse.
5. The man is looking at the woman.

When a Latin noun (ending in *-a*) is having something done to it (is the object), its ending changes from *-a* to *-am*.

Remember

- The subject ends in *-a*.
- The object ends in *-am*.

Exercise 11.2

Complete the following table. The first gap is filled in for you.

	English	Latin subject (doer of action)	Latin object (receiver of action)
1.	farmer	agricola	agricolam
2.	goddess	dea
3.	sailor	nauta
4.	woman	femina
5.	daughter	filia
6.	girl	puella

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Warning!

In Latin, the verb (doing word) usually comes **at the end of the sentence**.

Example

puella nautam amat.
subject/doer object/receiver verb at the end
= The girl loves the sailor.

Exercise 11.3

1. filia nautam amat.
2. nauta puellam amat.
3. agricola filiam amat.
4. filia agricolam amat.
5. agricola feminam amat.
6. femina agricolam amat.
7. nauta feminam amat.
8. femina nautam non amat.
9. agricola nautam amat.
10. nauta agricolam amat.

Vocabulary Box 5	
dea	goddess
hasta	spear
pecunia	money
regina	queen
laudo (1)	I praise
neco (1)	I kill
specto (1)	I look at, I watch
voco (1)	I call
moveo (2)	I move
rideo (2)	I laugh
teneo (2)	I hold

Note: (1) means that the verb goes like *amo* (first conjugation).
(2) means that the verb goes like *moneo* (second conjugation).

Exercise 11.4

1. agricola hastam habet.
2. agricola hastam tenet.
3. agricola hastam amat.
4. nauta pecuniam amat.
5. puella reginam laudat.
6. agricola reginam spectat.
7. regina filiam habet.
8. regina filiam amat.
9. agricola filiam vocat.
10. regina deam videt.

Exercise 11.5

Remember to put the verb at the end!

1. The girl likes the farmer.
2. The farmer likes the girl.
3. The queen likes money.
4. The woman praises the goddess.
5. The sailor has* a spear.
6. Flavia is looking at the money.
7. The queen has* a daughter.
8. The girl is killing the queen.
9. The goddess warns the queen.
10. The queen loves the sailor.

**has comes from the verb / have.*

Prep School Latin 1

The Six Cases

Nouns in Latin can have different endings, depending on what job they are doing in the sentence. So far we have seen three forms for nouns like *puella* (known as 1st declension nouns):

	Example
puella (when it's the singular subject)	puella spectat. <i>The girl is watching.</i>
puellam (when it's the object)	puellam specto. <i>I am watching the girl.</i>
puellae (when it's the plural subject)	puellae spectant. <i>The girls are watching.</i>

- These different forms of the noun are called the **cases**. Each case has a special name, ending in *-ive*.
- The subject/doer form of the noun is called the **nominative** case.
- The object/receiver form of the noun is called the **accusative** case.
- There are six cases altogether in Latin. We shall be meeting the remaining four cases later.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 12: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 1)

You have now covered enough grammar and vocabulary to be able to read a simple passage of continuous Latin. Reading continuous Latin, rather than individual sentences, is the main aim of any Latin course, and your reading skills will improve as you do more of this.

Exercise 12.1

Translate the following passage. Line numbers are given on the left. New words are underlined in the text and their meanings given in the margin.

A sailor takes a fancy to Flavia; Flavia takes a fancy to him, too.

- 1 Flavia ambulat. Flavia in via ambulat. Flavia ambulat et cantat. in via = in the street

nauta ambulat. nauta in via ambulat. nauta non cantat. nauta Flaviam videt. nauta Flaviam spectat.

- 5 nauta Flaviam amat.

Flavia nautam videt. Flavia nautam spectat.
Flavia nautam amat. Flavia laeta est. nauta
laetus est.

laeta = happy
est = is
laetus = happy

Exercise 12.2

These questions relate to the passage above - Exercise 12.1.

1. Give an example of a first conjugation verb and write down the line number where it occurs.
2. Give an example of a second conjugation verb and write down the line number where it occurs.
3. **spectat** (line 4). Give the person of this verb.
4. **videt** (line 6). Give the first person singular of this verb.
5. Explain the connection between **spectat** (line 4) and the English word *spectacles*.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 13: Revising Nouns and Verbs

Exercise 13.1

1. cantas.
2. ridemus.
3. tenent.
4. festinant.
5. vocat.
6. videtis.
7. ambulas.
8. monemus.
9. non laboro.
10. habet.

Exercise 13.3

1. regina ridet.
2. puellae rident.
3. agricolae laborant.
4. dea clamat.
5. nauta manet.

Exercise 13.5

1. agricola hastam tenet.
2. regina filiam habet.
3. nauta puellam videt.
4. puella deam laudat.
5. puellae deam laudant.

Exercise 13.2

1. We kill.
2. You (sg) are holding.
3. They are working.
4. I do not see.
5. You (pl) have.
6. He is warning.
7. They call.
8. They stay.
9. We are looking at.
10. She is holding.

Exercise 13.4

1. The girl is walking.
2. The girls are walking.
3. Spears kill.
4. The women are laughing.
5. The queen sees.

Exercise 13.6

1. The girl likes the queen.
2. The sailor likes the spear.
3. The goddess warns the woman.
4. The farmer likes money.
5. The farmers like money.

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Exercise 13.7

1. teneo.
2. pecuniam teneo.
3. videmus.
4. agricolam videmus.
5. necant.
6. feminam necant.
7. spectatis.
8. puellam spectatis.
9. laudat.
10. deam laudat.

Exercise 13.8

1. nauta necat.
2. nautam necat.
3. regina vocat.
4. reginam vocat.
5. filia videt.
6. filiam videt.
7. puella ridet.
8. pecuniam portat.
9. hastam amamus.
10. pecuniam amant.

Exercise 13.9

1. I like money.
2. We see the queen.
3. They are carrying the girl.
4. You (sg) call the goddess.
5. They are not laughing.
6. He is holding a spear.
7. You (pl) like the sailor.
8. She is killing the farmer.
9. I praise the woman.
10. We see the daughter.

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Chapter 14: *cur?* and *quod*

Vocabulary Box 6	
cur?	why?
quod	because
terreo (2)	I frighten
timeo (2)	I fear, I am afraid of

Exercise 14.1

1. Marcus ridet.
2. cur Marcus ridet?
3. Marcus ridet quod non laborat.
4. nauta hastam habet.
5. cur nauta hastam habet?
6. nauta hastam habet quod pugnat.
7. puella nautam amat.
8. cur puella nautam amat?
9. puella nautam amat quod nauta pecuniam habet.
10. femina agricolam timet.
11. cur femina agricolam timet?
12. femina agricolam timet quod hastam portat.

Exercise 14.2

1. Iulia Flaviam timet.
2. cur Iulia Flaviam timet?
3. Iulia Flaviam timet quod Flavia Iuliam terret.
4. agricola reginam necat.
5. cur agricola reginam necat?
6. agricola reginam necat quod reginam non amat.
7. Publius puellam terret.
8. cur Publius puellam terret?
9. Publius puellam terret quod puellam non amat.
10. puellae agricolam spectant.
11. cur puellae agricolam spectant?
12. puellae agricolam spectant quod agricolam amant.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 15: Quick and Easy Revision

Exercise 15.1

1. puella
2. femina
3. regina
4. agricola
5. nauta

Exercise 15.3

1. vides.
2. clamat.
3. habitat.
4. maneo.
5. necas.

Exercise 15.5

1. puella laborat.
2. puella videt.
3. femina monet.
4. femina festinat.
5. nauta intrat.

Exercise 15.7

1. puella ambulat.
2. hasta necat.
3. dea ridet.
4. nauta festinat.
5. filia manet.

Exercise 15.2

1. filiae
2. deae
3. hastae
4. nautae
5. puellae

Exercise 15.4

1. cantamus.
2. necatis.
3. habemus.
4. monent.
5. terretis.

Exercise 15.6

1. hastae necant.
2. reginae rident.
3. nautae manent.
4. deae vocant.
5. filiae manent.

Exercise 15.8

1. feminae cantant.
2. reginae vident.
3. puellae rident.
4. agricolae necant.
5. nautae portant.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 16: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 2)

Exercise 16.1

Flavia invites Marcus to her place.

- 1 Marcus est nauta. in via ambulat. Flavia est puella. est = is
Flavia quoque in via ambulat. Flavia festinat. ad in via = in the street
villam festinat. ad quoque = also
villam = villa

- 5 Marcus Flaviam videt. Flaviam amat. ad Flaviam
festinat. Flaviam rogat: 'cur festinas, puella?' rogat = he asks

Flavia nautam spectat. nautam amat. respondet:
'salve, nauta. ego sum Flavia. festino quod cenam
paro.' respondet = she/he
replies
salve = hello
ego sum = I am

Marcus Flaviam rogat: 'ubi habitas, Flavia?'
cena = dinner
ubi...? = where..?

- 10 Flavia respondet: 'in villa habito. cenam in villa
paro.'

Flavia Marcum ad cenam invitat. Marcus laetus
est. 'euge!' respondet.
invitat = invites
laetus = happy
euge! = great!

Flavia et Marcus ad villam festinant.

Exercise 16.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 16.1.

1. **ambulat** (line 1). Give the person of this verb.
2. **videt** (line 4). Give the Latin subject of this verb.
3. **amat** (line 4). What does this word mean? Explain the connection between this Latin word and the English word *amateur*.
4. **festinant** (line 14). Give the number (singular or plural) of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 7	
cena	dinner
via	road, street
villa	villa
rogo (1)	I ask, I ask for
respondeo (2)	I reply
quoque	also
ubi?	where?

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 17: Grammar Check

Make sure you know the meanings of these grammatical terms:

conjugation	a family of verbs which behave in the same way
noun	the name of a person, place or thing
number	singular or plural
object	the person being done to – the receiver of the action
person	1st, 2nd or 3rd – the person or persons doing the action
present tense	an action taking place now, in the present
subject	the doer of the action
verb	a doing word

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 18: Plural Objects in -as

We have seen how the ending of a Latin singular noun ending in *-a* changes to *-am* when the noun is on the receiving end of an action (that is, when it is the object of a verb).

Example

puella ambulat. *The girl is walking.*
but
puellam amat. *He loves the girl.*

When a Latin **plural** noun is on the receiving end of an action, it changes its *-ae* ending to *-as*.

Example

puellae ambulant. *The girls are walking.*
but
puellas amat. *He loves girls.*

Summary of Noun Endings

You have now met four endings of nouns ending in *-a*. The ending of each noun indicates the job which that noun is doing in the sentence. These different forms of nouns are, if you remember from Chapter 11, called the **cases**. Here is a summary table of what you have met thus far.

<i>name of case</i>	<i>job being done</i>	<i>number</i>	
		<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
nominative	subject of verb/doer of the action	puella	puellae
accusative	object of verb/receiver of the action	puellam	puellas

Exercise 18.1

1. puella nautam monet.
2. puella nautas monet.
3. puellae nautam monent.
4. puellae nautas monent.
5. femina agricolam amat.
6. femina agricolas amat.
7. feminae agricolam amant.
8. feminae agricolas amant.
9. puellae cenam amant.
10. agricola puellas spectat.

Exercise 18.2

1. agricolae puellam spectant.
2. femina cenam parat.
3. regina deam laudat.
4. feminae puellas vocant.
5. nauta villam habet.
6. puellae hastas non portant.
7. feminae agricolas timent.
8. nauta pecuniam videt.
9. agricolae deam non laudant.
10. feminae cenam parant.

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Exercise 18.3

1. The girl likes the farmer.
2. The girls like the farmer.
3. The girl likes the farmers.
4. The girls like the farmers.
5. The farmers are looking at the girl.
6. The farmers are looking at the girls.
7. The queen has a villa.
8. The sailor is looking at the villas.
9. The women see the sailors.
10. The sailors see the women.

Exercise 18.4

1. The sailors are looking at the girls.
2. The girl is preparing dinner.
3. Women like villas.
4. The goddess likes the villa.
5. The queen is calling the sailors.
6. The girls are praising the goddess.
7. Women fear sailors.
8. Sailors frighten women.
9. The goddess calls the queen.
10. The girls are looking at the sailors.

Exercise 18.5

1. pecuniam amo.
2. puellas spectamus.
3. villam vides.
4. cenam parant.
5. puella manet.
6. villas spectant.
7. villam intramus.
8. agricolam vides.
9. hastam moveo.
10. nautae non pugnant.

Exercise 18.6

1. agricolam vocas.
2. cenam habemus.
3. agricolae spectant.
4. filiam habeo.
5. puellas amant.
6. deam laudamus.
7. villam video.
8. feminas amatis.
9. agricolae non laborant.
10. cenam laudamus.

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Exercise 18.7

1. I like girls.
2. I like the girl.
3. They are preparing dinner.
4. He has a villa.
5. We are calling the women.
6. We see the farmers.
7. The sailors are fighting.
8. He is moving the spear.
9. They are moving the spears.
10. I praise the goddess.

Exercise 18.8

1. They are looking at the dinner.
2. You (sg) like villas.
3. He warns the woman.
4. He warns the women.
5. You (pl) fear the goddess.
6. They like girls.
7. I have a villa.
8. Girls do not fight.
9. You (sg) like the farmers.
10. She is preparing dinner.

Exercise 18.9

Give the correct Latin form and translate into English.

Example

Question: The 2nd person singular of *amo*.

Answer: *amas*; you love.

1. The 1st person plural of *porto*.
2. The 1st person singular of *video*.
3. The 2nd person singular of *voco*.
4. The 2nd person plural of *neco*.
5. The 3rd person singular of *laudo*.
6. The 3rd person plural of *teneo*.
7. The 2nd person plural of *terreo*.
8. The 1st person plural of *timeo*.
9. The 2nd person singular of *rogo*.
10. The 3rd person singular of *respondeo*.

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Exercise 18.10

Translate into English and give the person (1st, 2nd or 3rd) and number (singular or plural) in each case.

Example

Question: *amo.*

Answer: I love; 1st person singular.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. respondemus. | 6. tenent. |
| 2. rogas. | 7. necat. |
| 3. terreo. | 8. spectamus. |
| 4. timetis. | 9. rident. |
| 5. laudas. | 10. vocas. |

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Chapter 19: Vocabulary Checklist

Here is a list of all the words you have met so far. Do you know them all?

Latin – English		English – Latin	
agricola	farmer	also	quoque
ambulo (1)	I walk	and	et
amo (1)	I like, love	I ask, ask for	rogo (1)
canto (1)	I sing	because	quod
cena	dinner	I call	voco (1)
clamo (1)	I shout	I carry	porto (1)
cur?	why?	daughter	filia
dea	goddess	dinner	cena
et	and	I enter	intro (1)
femina	woman	farmer	agricola
festino (1)	I hurry	I fear, am afraid of	timeo (2)
filia	daughter	I fight	pugno (1)
habeo (2)	I have	I frighten	terreo (2)
habito (1)	I live	girl	puella
hasta	spear	goddess	dea
intro (1)	I enter	I have	habeo (2)
laboro (1)	I work	I hold	teneo (2)
laudo (1)	I praise	I hurry	festino (1)
maneo (2)	I stay, remain	I kill	neco (1)
moneo (2)	I warn	I laugh	rideo (2)
moveo (2)	I move	I like, love	amo (1)
nauta	sailor	I live	habito (1)
neco (1)	I kill	I look at, watch	specto (1)
non	not	money	pecunia
paro (1)	I prepare	I move	moveo (2)
pecunia	money	not	non
porto (1)	I carry	I praise	laudo (1)
puella	girl	I prepare	paro (1)
pugno (1)	I fight	queen	regina
quod	because	I remain	maneo (2)
quoque	also	I reply	respondeo (2)
regina	queen	road, street	via
respondeo (2)	I reply	sailor	nauta
rideo (2)	I laugh	I see	video (2)
rogo (1)	I ask, ask for	I shout	clamo (1)
specto (1)	I look at, watch	I sing	canto (1)
teneo (2)	I hold	spear	hasta
terreo (2)	I frighten	I stay, remain	maneo (2)
timeo (2)	I fear, am afraid	street	via
ubi?	where?	villa	villa
via	road, street	I walk	ambulo (1)
video (2)	I see	I warn	moneo (2)
villa	villa	I watch	specto (1)
voco (1)	I call	where?	ubi?
		why?	cur?
		woman	femina
		I work	laboro (1)

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Chapter 20: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 3)

Exercise 20.1

Marcus and Flavia share an intimate dinner together.

- 1 Marcus et Flavia ad villam festinant. tandem villam intrant. quis laborat? Flavia laborat. cenam parat. cenam bonam parat.

ad = to
tandem = finally
quis? = who?
bonam* = good
dum = while

dum Flavia cenam parat, Marcus sedet. vinum bibit.

- 5 Marcus vinum amat. tandem cena parata est.

sedeo (2) = I sit
vinum = wine
bibit = he drinks
parata = ready
est = is

Flavia prope Marcum sedet. cenam consumunt et vinum bibunt. cena bona est. quod cena bona est, Marcus cenam laudat. Marcus Flaviam quoque laudat quod cena bona est.

prope = near
consumunt = they eat
bibunt = they drink

- 10 'vinum amo,' inquit Marcus. 'vinum bonum est. cenam amo. cena quoque bona est.'

inquit = says

Marcus vinum iterum bibit. Flavia Marcum spectat. 'puella bona es,' inquit Marcus. Flavia non respondet sed ridet. deinde rubet.

iterum = again
es = you are
sed = but
deinde = then
rubeo (2) = I blush

(* The ending of an adjective like *bonam* changes depending on the noun it is describing.)

Exercise 20.2

These questions relate to the passage above - Exercise 20.1.

1. **laborat** (line 2). Give the number of this verb.
2. **bibit** (line 4). Give the person of this verb.
3. **laudat** (line 9). Give the Latin object of this verb.
4. **spectat** (line 12). Give the 1st person singular of this verb.
5. **ridet** (line 14). Explain the connection between this word and the English word *ridiculous*.

Vocabulary Box 8	
deinde	then, next
inquit	he, she says
iterum	again
quis?	who?
sed	but
sedeo (2)	I sit
tandem	finally

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Chapter 21: Conjunctions

Do not confuse this word with *conjugation*, which means a family of verbs.

A conjunction is a joining word like **sed** (*but*) and **et** (*and*). Conjunctions are used to join two short sentences into a single, longer one.

Examples

ridet.	He laughs.
clamat.	He shouts.
ridet et clamat.	He laughs and shouts.
cantat.	He is singing.
timet.	He is afraid.
cantat sed timet.	He is singing but he is afraid.

Exercise 21.1

1. agricolae clamant.
2. agricolae pugnant.
3. agricolae clamant et pugnant.
4. sedet.
5. laborat.
6. non laborat.
7. puellae rident.
8. puellae cantant.
9. puellae rident et cantant.
10. non cantant.
11. timent.
12. cantant sed timent.
13. spectamus.
14. ridemus.
15. spectamus et ridemus.

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Chapter 22: The verb 'to be' – *sum*

This is a very common verb and in most languages is usually irregular, not behaving quite as you might expect.

Present tense, <i>sum</i>			
<i>Person</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
1st	singular	<i>sum</i>	I am
2nd	singular	<i>es</i>	you are
3rd	singular	<i>est</i>	he, she, it is
1st	plural	<i>sumus</i>	we are
2nd	plural	<i>estis</i>	you are
3rd	plural	<i>sunt</i>	they are

Exercise 22.1

1. puella *sum*.
2. femina *est*.
3. nauta *es*.
4. agricolae *sumus*.
5. deae *estis*.
6. puellae *sunt*.
7. quis *es*?
8. regina *sum*.
9. Flavia puella *est*.
10. Flavia et Iulia nautae non *sunt*.

Special note

Beware! – the verb *to be* is always followed by a noun in the nominative case, not an accusative. This is because the verb *to be* is not really performing an action on anyone – it's just a state of being.

Example: He is a sailor = nauta a est (**not** nautam est).

Exercise 22.2

1. I am a farmer.
2. We are women.
3. You (sg) are the queen.
4. She is Flavia.
5. You (pl) are sailors.
6. They are girls.
7. He is a farmer.
8. Marcus is a sailor.
9. Marcus and Sextus are sailors.
10. Flavia is not a sailor.

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Chapter 23: Introduction to Adjectives – describing words

Adjectives in Latin change their endings according to the noun they are describing. They must have the same number (singular/plural), case (nominative/accusative) and gender (masculine/feminine) as the noun or nouns being described.

Here are some sample endings of the word for good – *bonus* – and some examples of adjectives used in simple sentences. Study the examples by comparing the endings of the adjective with those in the table below.

	masculine	feminine
nominative (doer) singular	bonus	bona
nominative (doer) plural	boni	bonae

Examples

agricola est bonus.	The farmer is good.	<i>agricola</i> is masculine and singular.
agricolae sunt boni.	The farmers are good.	<i>agricolae</i> is masculine and plural.
puella est bona.	The girl is good.	<i>puella</i> is feminine and singular.
puellae sunt bonae.	The girls are good.	<i>puellae</i> is feminine and plural.

Vocabulary Box 9	
bonus	good
laetus	happy
Graecus	Greek
Romanus	Roman

Exercise 23.1

1. Flavia Romana est.
2. Flavia et Iulia Romanae sunt.
3. Marcus Romanus est.
4. Marcus et Sextus Romani sunt.
5. Flavia Graeca non est.
6. Flavia et Iulia Graecae non sunt.
7. Marcus Graecus non est.
8. Marcus et Sextus Graeci non sunt.
9. puella Graeca sum.
10. puellae Graecae sumus.

Exercise 23.2

1. nautae Romani sumus.
2. Marcus nauta Romanus est.
3. puella Graeca es.
4. puellae Romanae sunt.
5. Flavia puella Romana est.
6. Flavia et Iulia puellae Romanae sunt.
7. Graeci sumus.
8. Romani non sunt.
9. Flavia femina est.
10. Flavia Graeca non est.

Exercise 23.3

1. agricola est laetus.
2. agricolae sunt laeti.
3. dea est Graeca.
4. deae sunt Graecae.
5. femina est Graeca.
6. feminae sunt Graecae.
7. regina bona est.
8. nauta Romanus sum.
9. puella bona es.
10. agricolae laeti sumus.

Exercise 23.4

1. He is not Roman.
2. She is a Roman.
3. Julia is not Greek.
4. Marcus is not Greek.
5. We are Romans.
6. We are not Greeks.
7. Publius is a Roman.
8. I am a Roman.
9. I am a Roman farmer.
10. Julia is not a Roman.

Exercise 23.5

1. The sailor is a Roman.
2. Marcus and Sextus are happy.
3. Marcus is a good farmer.
4. Marcus is not a Greek sailor.
5. We are not Roman farmers.
6. The girl is Roman.
7. She is not a Greek.
8. You (sg) are a Greek girl.
9. You (pl) are good girls.
10. Publius is happy.

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Chapter 24: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 4)

Exercise 24.1

Marcus and Flavia enjoy each other's company.

- 1 Marcus est nauta Romanus. Flavia est puella Romana. Marcus et Flavia in villa sunt. cenam consumunt et vinum bibunt. cena bona est. Marcus cenam amat. vinum quoque bonum est. Marcus vinum quoque amat.
- 5 Marcus cenam laudat quod cena bona est. Marcus Flaviam quoque laudat quod Flavia puella bona est. quod Marcus Flaviam laudat, Flavia rubet.
- 10 Marcus prope Flaviam sedet. Marcus Flaviam spectat. Marcus Flaviam diu spectat. Flaviam amat. Flavia prope Marcum sedet. Flavia Marcum spectat. Flavia Marcum diu spectat. Marcum amat.
- 15 tandem Marcus 'te amo, Flavia,' inquit. 'amasne me, Flavia?' Flavia respondet: 'te quoque amo, Marcel!'
- deinde Flavia Marcum basiat. nunc Marcus rubet. Flaviam amat.
- consumunt = they eat
vinum = wine
bibunt = they drink
bona/bonum = good
- rubeo (2) = I blush
- prope = near
diu = for a long time
- te = you (this is an accusative ending)
--ne = turns a sentence into a question
me = me
basio (1) = I kiss
nunc = now

Exercise 24.2

These questions relate to the passage above - Exercise 24.1.

1. **sunt** (line 2). Give the person, the number and the first person singular of this verb.
2. **basiat** (line 16). Give the Latin subject of this verb.
3. Quoting the line number, give an example of a Latin conjunction.

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Chapter 25: More about verbs

So far, you have met three sorts of verbs: first conjugation verbs, like *amo*; second conjugation verbs, like *moneo*; and the irregular verb to be – *sum*. There are four basic verb conjugations in Latin. Here are conjugations 3 and 4; they are very similar to each other, which is why they are given here together.

Present tense, third conjugation - <i>rego</i>			
<i>Person</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
1st	singular	rego	I rule
2nd	singular	regis	You (<i>singular</i>) rule
3rd	singular	regit	He, she, it rules
1st	plural	regimus	We rule
2nd	plural	regitis	You (<i>plural</i>) rule
3rd	plural	regunt	They rule

Present tense, fourth conjugation - <i>audio</i>			
<i>Person</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
1st	singular	audio	I hear
2nd	singular	audis	You (<i>singular</i>) hear
3rd	singular	audit	He, she, it hears
1st	plural	audimus	We hear
2nd	plural	auditis	You (<i>plural</i>) hear
3rd	plural	audiunt	They hear

Vocabulary Box 10	
curro (3)	I run
dico (3)	I say
duco (3)	I lead
mitto (3)	I send
pono (3)	I put
rego (3)	I rule
*capio (3½)	I take, I capture
*facio (3½)	I make, I do
audio (4)	I hear, I listen to
dormio (4)	I sleep
venio (4)	I come

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**capio* and *facio* belong to a small group of verbs (which we have not met yet) which behave in some ways like third conjugation (*rego*-type) verbs and in other ways like fourth conjugation (*audio*-type) verbs. They are called mixed (or 3½) conjugation verbs. For the moment you can regard *facio* and *capio* as being *audio*-type verbs.

Exercise 25.1

1. They rule.
2. You (sg) are leading.
3. She hears.
4. He is sleeping.
5. We do.
6. You (pl) put.
7. He is running.
8. We run.
9. You (pl) do.
10. They make.

Exercise 25.3

1. We are sending.
2. We hear.
3. We are coming.
4. She comes.
5. They are leading.
6. I hear.
7. They put.
8. I am not running.
9. He is taking.
10. You (pl) sleep.

Exercise 25.2

1. They take.
2. They say.
3. We send.
4. I am coming.
5. You (sg) rule.
6. They send.
7. They are sleeping.
8. I am making.
9. We are running.
10. You (sg) say.

Exercise 25.4

1. mitto.
2. curris.
3. currunt.
4. rego.
5. dormitis.
6. ducitis.
7. mittit.
8. venimus.
9. ducunt.
10. audimus.

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Exercise 25.5

1. audis.
2. venitis.
3. mittimus.
4. faciunt.
5. capis.
6. audiunt.
7. dormiunt.
8. mittis.
9. capit.
10. facis.

Exercise 25.7

1. puella non laborat. dormit.
2. feminae pecuniam capiunt.
3. cur curris, puella?
4. curro quod festino.
5. puella reginam audit.
6. agricola currit.
7. Romani veniunt!
8. cur laboratis, nautae?
9. laboramus quod villam facimus.
10. puellae villas amant.

Exercise 25.6

1. regitis.
2. veniunt.
3. ducimus.
4. ponit.
5. regit.
6. audit.
7. ponitis.
8. capimus.
9. currimus.
10. dicit.

Exercise 25.8

1. The farmer hears the goddess.
2. Sailors like money.
3. The women are ruling¹.
4. The girl is coming.
5. The woman is taking the money.
6. We are making dinner.
7. You (sg) are taking the money.
8. I hear the farmer.
9. I do not like the dinner.
10. The farmer is leading his² daughter.

¹Careful! *They are ruling = they rule.*

²Ignore this word when translating into Latin.

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Chapter 26: Open questions using *-ne*

- An open question means a question which expects the answer *yes* or *no*.
- In English, we change a statement into a question by changing the word order and adding a question mark.
- For example, the statement *He is walking* becomes the question *Is he walking?*
- Similarly, the statement *They are running* becomes the question *Are they running?*

In Latin, you change a statement into an open question by doing two things:

- You add *-ne* to the end of the **first word** in the Latin sentence.
- You add a question mark to the end of the sentence.

Examples

Statements		Questions
ambulat. <i>He is walking.</i>	→	ambulatne? <i>Is he walking?</i>
puellae rident. <i>The girls are laughing.</i>	→	puellaene rident? <i>Are the girls laughing?</i>
Marcus Flaviam amat. <i>Marcus likes Flavia.</i>	→	Marcusne Flaviam amat? <i>Does Marcus like Flavia?</i>

Remember the question mark!

Exercise 26.1

1. curro.
2. currone?
3. mittimus.
4. mittimusne?
5. rident.
6. ridentne?
7. veniunt.
8. veniuntne?
9. regit.
10. regitne?

Exercise 26.2

1. festinatisne?
2. audisne?
3. cantantne?
4. dormitne?
5. venisne?
6. curruntne?
7. timesne?
8. venitne?
9. manetne?
10. laboramusne?

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Exercise 26.3

1. amasne puellam?
2. spectasne feminam?
3. agricolane laborat?
4. agricolaene laborant?
5. deamne timet?
6. nautaene currunt?
7. reginane ridet?
8. puellaene audiunt?
9. hastamne habes?
10. cenamne paramus?

Exercise 26.5

1. Are you (sg) listening?
2. Are they sleeping?
3. Am I shouting?
4. Are we working?
5. Is he praising?
6. Are we sitting?
7. Is he afraid?
8. Are they running?
9. Are we leading?
10. Are you (sg) looking?

Exercise 26.7

1. Are the girls sleeping?
2. Is the queen laughing?
3. Do queens rule?
4. Is dinner coming?
5. Are the girls sleeping?
6. Is Flavia a sailor?
7. Do girls like villas?
8. Is Marcus looking at Flavia?
9. Do spears kill sailors?
10. Do farmers kill?

Exercise 26.4

1. estne Flavia nauta?
2. nautane pecuniam habet?
3. puellaene currunt?
4. nautaene puellam amat?
5. mittisne pecuniam?
6. Marcusne Flaviam amat?
7. puellamne amas, nauta?
8. puellaene nautam audiunt?
9. feminaene deam laudant?
10. agricolaene hastas tenent?

Exercise 26.6

1. Are they sitting?
2. Are you (sg) afraid?
3. Are we running?
4. Are they leading?
5. Are they looking?
6. Is the girl fighting?
7. Are the girls fighting?
8. Is the sailor running?
9. Are the sailors running?
10. Is the woman coming?

Exercise 26.8

1. Is the woman preparing dinner?
2. Are the girls Romans?
3. Are the sailors listening to the queen?
4. Does Marcus like the dinner?
5. Is the farmer looking at the queen?
6. Does Flavia like the sailor?
7. Do the women praise the queen?
8. Is Marcus sending the money?
9. Does the girl fear spears?
10. Do sailors like money?

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Chapter 27: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 5)

Exercise 27.1

Marcus and Flavia express their feelings for each other.

- 1 Marcus rubet. cur Marcus rubet? Marcus rubet quod Flavia eum basiat. rubeo (2) = I blush
eum = him
basio (1) = I kiss
- Flavia Marco 'rubes,' inquit, 'Marce. cur rubes? rubesne quod te basio?' Marco = to Marcus
te = you (this is an object/person done to ending)
- 5 Marcus Flaviae respondet: 'Flavia, laetus sum quod me basias. laetus sum quod me amas. rubeo quod puellae me non amant. cur me amas, Flavia? mene amas quod nauta sum?' Flaviae = to Flavia
me = me (this is an object/person done to ending)
- 10 Flavia Marco respondet: 'Marce, te non amo quod nauta es. te amo quod pulcher es. amasne me, Marce?' pulcher = handsome
- Marcus 'te' inquit 'amo, Flavia.'
- Flavia rogat: 'cur me amas, Marce? mene amas quod cenas bonas paro?' bonas = good
- 15 'te non amo quod cenas bonas paras, Flavia,' respondet Flaviae Marcus. 'te amo quod puella pulchra es.' pulchra = beautiful
- Marcus Flaviam basiat. Flavia non iam rubet. Flavia Marcum iterum basiat. Marcus non iam rubet. Marcus Flaviam iterum basiat. Marcus et Flavia laeti sunt. iam = now

Exercise 27.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 27.1.

1. From the passage give one example of a first conjugation verb and quote the line number where it occurs.
2. **basiat** (line 2). Give the Latin subject of this verb.
3. **nauta** (line 8). Explain the connection between this word and the English word *nautical*.
4. **paras** (line 15). Give the Latin object of this verb.
5. **sunt** (line 21). Give the first person singular of this verb.

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Chapter 28: The Cases

As you know, a Latin noun has different endings to show which job the noun is doing in the sentence. The endings we have met so far have been 'person or persons doing' (subject) endings (-a/-ae) and 'person or persons done to' (object) endings (-am/-as). These different endings indicate the noun's **case**. There are six cases in Latin. Here is a table showing which job in a sentence each case indicates.

name of case	job	English example in bold
nominative	subject (doer) of verb	The boy is working hard.
vocative	person spoken to	Boy , what are you doing?
accusative	object (receiver) of verb	The teacher punishes the boy .
genitive	<i>of</i>	The teacher of the boy is clever.
dative	<i>to, for</i>	I give money to the boy .
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	He hits the boy with his hand .

Recognising the cases

Exercises 28.1 and 28.2

If you were translating the sentences in the following two exercises into Latin, into which case would you put each of the underlined words? Use the table above to help.

Exercise 28.1

1. The Queen of Hearts she baked some tarts.
2. The teacher bribed the children with a Mars Bar.
3. We travelled by taxi.
4. Girl, why are you running from the room?
5. Will you do a favour for me?

Exercise 28.2

1. The teacher is chasing the boy.
2. He shouts, 'Boy, what are you doing?'
3. The teacher beats the boy with a stick.
4. 'Why are you beating me, sir?' asks the boy.
5. The master replies to the boy, 'Silence, boy!'

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Chapter 29: All the cases of *puella*

Here are all the cases of *puella*. It is worth chanting them through and learning them by heart!

Singular		
nominative	subject	puella
vocative	person spoken to	puella
accusative	object	puellam
genitive	<i>of</i>	puellae
dative	<i>to, for</i>	puellae
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	puella
Plural		
nominative	subjects	puellae
vocative	persons spoken to	puellae
accusative	objects	puellas
genitive	<i>of</i>	puellarum
dative	<i>to, for</i>	puellis
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	puellis

Vocabulary Box 11	
-ne?	? (open question)
iam	now
ancilla	maidservant
aqua	water
incola	inhabitant
insula	island
ira	anger
patria	country, homeland
poeta	poet
sagitta	arrow
terra	land
turba	crowd
unda	wave

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Exercise 29.1

1. of a farmer
2. girls (objects)
3. by road
4. by sailors
5. of women
6. the roads (objects)
7. by waters
8. for the girl
9. of the inhabitants
10. for the farmers

Exercise 29.3

1. crowds (objects)
2. for the maidservant
3. of the poet
4. with dinner
5. inhabitants (subject)
6. of the island
7. of the islands
8. with water
9. by anger
10. with arrows

Exercise 29.5

1. the anger of the goddess
2. the crowd of inhabitants
3. the inhabitants of the road
4. the dinner of the farmer
5. the money of the poet
6. the villa of the queen
7. the daughter of the woman
8. the water of the island
9. the sailors of the country
10. the crowds of girls

Exercise 29.2

1. of water
2. woman (subject)
3. goddess!
4. with anger
5. with water
6. for money
7. of the maidservants
8. for the girls
9. to the girl
10. by land

Exercise 29.4

1. for the inhabitants
2. the island (object)
3. the islands (objects)
4. from the crowds
5. for Flavia
6. to the land
7. with poets
8. of the poets
9. of waves
10. for the crowd

Exercise 29.6

1. for the crowd of inhabitants
2. with the arrows of the sailor
3. to the inhabitants of the land
4. for the poets of the country
5. with the money of the queen
6. with the spears of the farmers
7. for the women of the islands
8. to the queen of the inhabitants
9. the anger of the crowd
10. for the inhabitants of the country

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Exercises 29.7–29.8: Give the form of the noun requested, then translate your answer into English.

Example

Question: The dative singular of *puella*

Answer: *puellae*; to or for the girl

Exercise 29.7

1. The ablative singular of *villa*.
2. The ablative plural of *hasta*.
3. The dative singular of *pecunia*.
4. The nominative plural of *incola*.
5. The genitive singular of *ira*.
6. The ablative singular of *sagitta*.
7. The nominative singular of *regina*.
8. The genitive plural of *femina*.
9. The nominative plural of *cena*.
10. The dative singular of *dea*.

Exercise 29.8

1. The genitive singular of *femina*.
2. The ablative plural of *agricola*.
3. The dative singular of *filia*.
4. The genitive plural of *nauta*.
5. The dative plural of *puella*.
6. The genitive singular of *aqua*.
7. The dative plural of *turba*.
8. The genitive singular of *poeta*.
9. The genitive plural of *unda*.
10. The genitive singular of *dea*.

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Chapter 30: Grammar Check

Make sure that you know the meanings of the following grammatical terms:

case	nominative (subject), vocative (person spoken to), accusative (object), genitive (of), dative (to or for) or ablative (by, with, from)
conjugation	a family of verbs which behave in the same way
noun	the name of a person, place or thing
number	singular or plural
object	the person being done to – the receiver of the action
person	1st, 2nd or 3rd – the person or persons doing the action
present tense	an action taking place now, in the present
subject	the doer of the action
verb	a doing word

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Chapter 31: Practising Nouns like *puella*

Exercise 31.1

1. hasta nautae.
2. hasta nautae necat.
3. filia reginae.
4. filia reginae venit.
5. ancilla poetae.
6. ancilla poetae cantat.
7. filia feminae.
8. filia feminae timet.
9. regina insulae.
10. regina insulae ridet.

Exercise 31.2

1. turba nautarum venit.
2. agricolae puellas terrent.
3. agricolae puellas hastis terrent.
4. filia agricolae cantat.
5. filiae agricolae non cantant.
6. nauta filiam reginae amat.
7. femina cenam agricolae parat.
8. cenam agricolis paramus.
9. nautae incolas sagittis necant.
10. turbam puellarum videmus.

Vocabulary Box 12	
do (1)	I give
ostendo (3)	I show

Exercise 31.3

1. I give water to the farmer.
2. I give water to the farmers.
3. I show the money to the inhabitant.
4. I show the money to the inhabitants.
5. We are giving spears to the sailors.

Exercise 31.4

1. puella pecuniam agricolae dat.
2. puella pecuniam agricolis dat.
3. poeta insulam nautae ostendit.
4. poeta insulam nautis ostendit.
5. femina aquam poetae dat.

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Exercise 31.5

1. femina aquam poetis dat.
2. hastam agricolae do.
3. villam feminae ostendimus.
4. cenam nautae paras.
5. sagittas nautis paro.

Exercise 31.6

1. A crowd of girls.
2. The arrows of the sailors kill.
3. The poet sees a crowd of farmers.
4. The daughter of the farmer is singing.
5. The maidservants are preparing dinner for the queen.

Exercise 31.7

1. I am preparing.
2. I am preparing dinner.
3. I am preparing dinner for the farmer.
4. We are giving.
5. We are giving money.

Exercise 31.8

1. We are giving money to the girls.
2. He shows.
3. The farmer shows.
4. The farmer shows the spears.
5. He shows the spears.

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Chapter 32: Revising Nouns and Verbs

Exercise 32.1

1. dormimus.
2. sedet.
3. mitto.
4. curris.
5. clamas.
6. ducunt.
7. respondet.
8. ponitis.
9. festinamus.
10. venis.

Exercise 32.2

1. poetae timent.
2. regina venit.
3. undas audis.
4. sagittas habemus.
5. incolae dormiunt.
6. agricola terram amat.
7. nautae undas non timent.
8. ancillae reginam audiunt.
9. turba puellas terret.
10. poeta pecuniam capit.

Exercise 32.3

1. I stay.
2. We come.
3. She is afraid.
4. They sleep.
5. They reply.
6. You (sg) send.
7. I shout.
8. You (pl) say.
9. He looks at.
10. We put.

Beware of *audio*!

If you are translating *listen to* into Latin you must put the object of the verb – what is being listened to – into the **accusative** case. Do not be misled by the *to* of *listen to* into putting it into the dative (*to* or *for*) case. You may find it easier to think of the meaning of *audio* simply as *I hear*.

So:

He is listening to the queen =
He hears the queen =
reginAM audit.

Exercise 32.4

1. The farmers are running.
2. I see the island.
3. I do not like crowds.
4. We hear the queen.
5. The queen is sleeping.
6. Sailors like water.
7. The maidservant prepares dinner.
8. The girl listens to the poet.
9. The woman looks at the crowd.
10. The queen rules the land.

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Chapter 33: Summary of verbs met so far

First conjugation		Second conjugation	
ambulo	walk	habeo	have
amo	love, like	maneo	stay, remain
canto	sing	moneo	warn
clamo	shout	moveo	move
do	give	respondeo	reply
festino	hurry	rideo	laugh
habito	live	sedeo	sit
intro	enter	teneo	hold
laboro	work	terreo	frighten
laudo	praise	timeo	fear, am afraid of
neco	kill	video	see
paro	prepare		
porto	carry	Mixed conjugation (3½)	
pugno	fight	capio	take, capture
rogo	ask, ask for	facio	do, make
specto	look at, watch		
voco	call	Fourth conjugation	
		audio	hear, listen to
Third conjugation		dormio	sleep
curro	run	venio	come
dico	say		
duco	lead	Irregular	
mitto	send	inquit	he, she says
ostendo	show	sum	I am
pono	put		
rego	rule		

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 34: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 6)

Exercise 34.1

A punch-up in the classroom

- 1 Sextus et Flavia discipuli sunt. in ludo laborant. scribunt. Sextus Flaviam non amat. Flaviam non amat quod puella est. puellas non amat. discipulus = pupil
ludus = school
scribo (3) = I write
- 5 Flavia Sextum non amat. Sextum non amat quod puer est. Flavia pueros non amat, praeter Marcum. puer = boy
praeter = except for
- subito Sextus Flaviam pulsat. Sextus puellas saepe pulsat. Flavia igitur Sextum pulsat. Sextus Flaviam iterum pulsat. pugnans. subito = suddenly
pulso (1) = I thump
saepe = often
igitur = therefore
- 10 magister Sextum et Flaviam videt. 'quid facitis?' clamat. 'cur pugnatis?' Sextus et Flavia non iam pugnans. magistrum spectans. magister = teacher
quid? = what?
- 'Sextus me semper pulsat,' respondet Flavia. 'Flavia me semper pulsat,' respondet Sextus. me = me (this is an object/person done to ending)
semper = always
- 15 magister iratus est. Sextum punit. Sextus flet. magister Flaviam quoque punit. Flavia quoque flet. iratus = angry
punio (4) = I punish
fleo (2) = I cry
- Flavia et Sextus non laeti sunt. magistrum non amant.

Exercise 34.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 34.1.

1. **laborant** (line 1). Give the number of this verb.
2. **scribunt** (line 2). Give the person of this verb.
3. **Flaviam** (line 2). Give the case of this noun.
4. **puellas** (line 3). Give the case of this noun. Why is this case used?

Vocabulary Box 13	
fleo (2)	I cry
scribo (3)	I write
punio (4)	I punish
igitur	therefore
quid?	what?
saepe	often
semper	always
subito	suddenly

Chapter 35: Second declension nouns like *servus*

We have already met the table of *puella*, which forms the pattern for nouns ending in *-a*. A group of nouns which behave in the same way is called a **declension**, and the *puella* group is called the **first declension**. We shall now meet a group (declension) of nouns which end in *-us*. Nouns belonging to this **second declension** go like *servus* (= slave) and are masculine. As you may remember, many male names in Latin end in *-us*. Here is the table of this new declension.

servus = slave

Singular		
nominative	subject	servus
vocative	person spoken to	serve
accusative	object	servum
genitive	<i>of</i>	servi
dative	<i>to, for</i>	servo
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	servo
Plural		
nominative	subjects	servi
vocative	persons spoken to	servi
accusative	objects	servos
genitive	<i>of</i>	servorum
dative	<i>to, for</i>	servis
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	servis

Vocabulary Box 14	
amicus	friend
cibus	food
deus	god
dominus	master
equus	horse
filius	son
gladius	sword
locus	place
murus	wall
nuntius	messenger
servus	slave
socius	ally*, comrade
ventus	wind

*Note on *socius*: An ally (plural: allies) is someone who is on your side in a competition or war. Soccer, or association football, comes from this Latin word. Do not confuse this English word with *alley*, meaning a narrow passageway!

Exercise 35.1

1. of the slave
2. by the sword
3. by the swords
4. with walls
5. horse (object)
6. friends (subject)
7. with food
8. by messenger
9. of the walls
10. for the son

Exercise 35.3

1. amicus currit.
2. amicum habeo.
3. amici pugnant.
4. amicos non habes.
5. gladios habemus.
6. dominum timent.
7. nuntius venit.
8. nuntii veniunt.
9. servus festinat.
10. muros spectas.

Exercise 35.2

1. messengers (object)
2. for friends
3. with horses
4. master! (person spoken to)
5. of food
6. slaves! (persons spoken to)
7. by horse
8. son (object)
9. from the wall
10. of horses

Exercise 35.4

1. equum habet.
2. equos amamus.
3. servi pugnant.
4. filium habes.
5. deus clamat.
6. ventum audimus.
7. cibum amant.
8. gladii necant.
9. socii veniunt.
10. locum video.

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Exercise 35.5

1. dominus servum habet.
2. domini servos habent.
3. socii equos amant.
4. servi cibum parant.
5. servi dominum audiunt.
6. gladius amicum terret.
7. deus gladios non timet.
8. amici ventum timent.
9. dominus nuntium mittit.
10. gladii servos necant.

Exercise 35.7

1. The slave is hurrying.
2. The slaves are hurrying.
3. The master is coming.
4. The masters are coming.
5. The horses are running.
6. The friend is shouting.
7. The friends are fighting.
8. The horse is sleeping.
9. The son is afraid.
10. The god is not afraid.

Exercise 35.9

1. The messenger has a son.
2. The son has a sword.
3. The son likes swords.
4. The winds frighten the horses.
5. The master likes food.
6. The god frightens the master.
7. The gods like the place.
8. The sword kills the horse.
9. The master has a son.
10. The slaves lead the horses.

Exercise 35.6

1. socii gladios habent.
2. deus dominum vocat.
3. dominus deum timet.
4. filius dominum audit.
5. servus cibum portat.
6. equi cibum amant.
7. servi amicos non habent.
8. dominus locum amat.
9. socii muros spectant.
10. amici murum spectant.

Exercise 35.8

1. I have a sword.
2. I have swords.
3. We see the wall.
4. We see the walls.
5. They like horses.
6. You (pl) hear the messenger.
7. We fear the master.
8. You (sg) are preparing the food.
9. He sees the horses.
10. They fear swords.

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Chapter 36: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 7)

Exercise 36.1

Marcus finds Flavia crying.

- 1 Flavia amicum habet. amicus Flaviae Marcus est.
Marcus amicam habet. amica Marci Flavia est.

amica = girlfriend

Marcus per viam ambulat. Flavia quoque per viam
ambulat. ad ludum festinat. flet. flet quod Sextus in
5 ludo eam semper pulsat. Sextum non amat quod
puer malus est.

per = along
ad = to, towards
ludus = school
eam = her
pulso (1) = I thump
puer = boy
malus = wicked
statim = immediately
magister = teacher
me = me (this is an
object/person
done to ending)

- Marcus Flaviam videt. 'Flavia,' statim rogat Marcus,
'cur fles?' Flavia Marco respondet: 'O Marce, fleo
quod Sextus in ludo me pulsat. deinde magister me
10 punit. vir malus est. Sextum numquam punit. Sextum
non amo. puer malus est.'

vir = man
numquam = never
iratus = angry
basio (1) = I kiss

- Marcus iratus est quod Flavia flet. Flaviam basiat.
Flavia iam laeta est quod Marcus eam basiat. ridet.
Marcus et Flavia ad ludum ambulant. Marcus et
15 Flavia laeti sunt.

Exercise 36.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 36.1.

1. **amicus** (line 1). Explain the connection between this word and the English word *amicable*.
2. From the passage, quote the line number and give an example of a feminine noun.
3. **Flaviae** (line 1). Give the case of this noun.
4. **habet** (line 2). Give the person of this verb.
5. **ambulant** (line 14). Give the number of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 15	
numquam	never
statim	immediately
deleo (2)	I destroy
ager	field
magister (<i>goes like</i> ager)	teacher, master
puer	boy
vir	man

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Chapter 37: Second declension nouns like *puer* (boy) and *ager* (field)

The endings of these two nouns differ from the table of *servus* only in the nominative and vocative singular. As you will see from the table below, *puer* keeps its *e* in all its endings, but *ager* drops its *e* from the accusative singular onwards. That is the only difference between *puer* and *ager*.

The word *vir* (man) also has the same endings as *servus*, except, yet again, for the nominative and vocative singular, which are both *vir*.

Second Declension Nouns

Singular		<i>slave</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>field</i>	<i>man</i>
nominative	subject	<i>servus</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>	<i>vir</i>
vocative	person spoken to	<i>serve</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>	<i>vir</i>
accusative	object	<i>servum</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrum</i>	<i>virum</i>
genitive	<i>of</i>	<i>servi</i>	<i>pueri</i>	<i>agri</i>	<i>vir</i>
dative	<i>to, for</i>	<i>servo</i>	<i>puero</i>	<i>agro</i>	<i>viro</i>
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	<i>servo</i>	<i>puero</i>	<i>agro</i>	<i>viro</i>
Plural		<i>slaves</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>fields</i>	<i>men</i>
nominative	subjects	<i>servi</i>	<i>pueri</i>	<i>agri</i>	<i>vir</i>
vocative	persons spoken to	<i>servi</i>	<i>pueri</i>	<i>agri</i>	<i>vir</i>
accusative	objects	<i>servos</i>	<i>pueros</i>	<i>agros</i>	<i>viros</i>
genitive	<i>of</i>	<i>servorum</i>	<i>puerorum</i>	<i>agrorum</i>	<i>virorum</i>
dative	<i>to, for</i>	<i>servis</i>	<i>pueris</i>	<i>agris</i>	<i>vir</i>
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	<i>servis</i>	<i>pueris</i>	<i>agris</i>	<i>vir</i>

Exercise 37.1

1. The slave likes water.
2. The slaves are preparing dinner.
3. The sailors praise the food.
4. Farmers like horses.
5. The Greeks are killing the Romans.
6. The farmer does not have a horse.
7. The messenger is looking at the man.
8. I have a sword and a spear.
9. Arrows are frightening the horses.
10. The masters have villas.

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Exercise 37.2

1. The slave of the farmer is running.
2. The slaves destroy the land with spears.
3. The farmer gives money to the slaves.
4. The wind is destroying the villa of the master.
5. The arrows are destroying the walls.
6. The woman is giving money to her friends.
7. A crowd of slaves is coming. (*Remember: crowd is a singular noun!*)
8. I am showing the villa to a friend.
9. They praise the goddess of the island.
10. The farmer is destroying the wall with (his*) sword.

* Ignore this word when translating into Latin. It is assumed that the farmer is using his own sword rather than someone else's.

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Chapter 38: Prepositions

These are little words positioned in front of (prepositioned – get it?) nouns which they govern or control. Some prepositions are followed in Latin by nouns with accusative endings, other prepositions are followed by nouns with ablative endings. Wordlists and dictionaries will make it clear in which case the noun following a preposition has to be.

Examples

ad + accusative = to, towards

ad murum curro.

I am running towards the wall.

cum + ablative = with

cum servo pugnat.

He is fighting with a slave.

Beware of tricky 'in'!

in + ablative = in, on

but in + accusative = into

So you cannot translate in correctly until you have looked carefully at the end of the word following it.

Example

in agro **stat.** (in + ablative)

He is standing in the field.

in **agrum** currit. (in + accusative)

He is running into the field.

Vocabulary Box 16	
ad + acc.	to, towards
contra + acc.	against
in + acc.	into
per + acc.	through, along
prope + acc.	near
trans + acc.	across
a/ab + abl.	away from
cum + abl.	with
de + abl.	down from
e/ex + abl.	out of
in + abl.	in, on

Prep School Latin 1

Exercise 38.1

1. on horses
2. on the wall
3. in the villa
4. into the villa
5. across the island
6. with a friend
7. with the sailors
8. near the water
9. away from the wall
10. in the road

Exercise 38.2

1. towards the water
2. near the place
3. along the road
4. out of the water
5. away from the messengers
6. in the roads
7. to the wall
8. through the water
9. against the allies
10. across the road

To and with

How to translate the word *to* into Latin

Use the following as a guide:

To = motion towards → ad + accusative

To = giving/showing to → dative only

Examples

motion towards:

The girl is running to the wall.

puella ad murum currit.

giving/showing to:

The girl gives money to Marcus.

puella pecuniam Marco dat.

Exercise 38.3

Translate only the underlined phrases into Latin:

1. He is running to the girl.
2. I am giving food to the slave.
3. We are showing the island to the friends.
4. They are hurrying to the island.
5. They are coming to the water.
6. I often give money to the boy.
7. He leads the horse to the wall.
8. We give arrows to the sailors.
9. The girl runs to the friend.
10. The farmers show swords to the Romans.

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How to translate the word *with* into Latin.

Use the following as a guide:

With = in company with → *cum* + ablative

With = by means of → ablative only

Examples

in company with:

Flavia is walking with Marcus.

Flavia cum Marco ambulat.

by means of:

The boy kills the teacher with a sword.

puer magistrum gladio necat.

Exercise 38.4

Translate only the underlined phrases into Latin:

1. We are playing with friends.
2. He is staying with the girl.
3. They are fighting with swords.
4. I am working with a slave.
5. He rules with anger.
6. We kill the sailor with arrows.
7. The allies are coming with horses.
8. The slave is working with the maidservant.
9. He destroys the wall with a sword.
10. We are fighting with the Romans.

Exercise 38.5

1. with friends
2. on the horse
3. against the inhabitants
4. with Sextus
5. near the road
6. against the master
7. into the wall
8. in a crowd
9. with slaves
10. with food

Exercise 38.6

1. cum Marco
2. ex aqua
3. in via
4. in viam
5. de muro
6. per viam
7. per vias
8. contra Romanos
9. ad insulam
10. ad insulas

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Exercise 38.7

1. in terra
2. trans viam
3. ab insulis
4. cum sociis
5. prope locum
6. in muro
7. contra ventum
8. in equis
9. cum amico
10. in turba

Exercise 38.9

1. in muro sedeo.
2. ad villam ambulamus.
3. contra Romanos pugnat.
4. per viam currimus.
5. in villa habitas.
6. prope insulam habitamus.
7. trans viam ambulat.
8. cum amicis cantamus.
9. a villa curris.
10. in villam curris.

Exercise 38.11

1. on the wall
2. into the wall
3. in the road
4. into the road
5. into the villas
6. in the villas
7. into the place
8. in the place
9. in a crowd
10. into the water

Exercise 38.8

1. prope insulam
2. cum nautis
3. in murum
4. cum feminis
5. contra agricolas
6. in aqua
7. contra Sextum
8. trans aquam
9. ad villam
10. a nuntio

Exercise 38.10

1. I am running in the street.
2. I am running into the street.
3. We come away from the island.
4. They stay in the place.
5. He is sitting on the wall.
6. They are sleeping in the villa.
7. I am fighting against the Greeks.
8. You (sg) are hurrying across the road.
9. He is singing with a friend.
10. They are walking towards the wall.

Exercise 38.12

1. puer a magistro currit.
2. puella cum amicis venit.
3. nautae in muro sedent.
4. servus in villa habitat.
5. servi in villis habitant.
6. vir per vias festinat.
7. equus ad murum ambulat.
8. Romani contra Graecos pugnant.
9. in patria regit.
10. turba puellarum in viam currit.

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Exercise 38.13

1. puer amicum in via videt.
2. puellae in equis sedent.
3. Marcus et Flavia per viam ambulant.
4. servus aquam in villam portat.
5. ancilla cenam in villa parat.
6. equum ex aqua ducit.
7. agricolae contra nautas pugnant.
8. nautae ab insula currunt.
9. pueri prope magistrum laborant.
10. agricola nuntium ad amicum mittit.

Exercise 38.14

1. The slaves run into the villa.
2. The allies are fighting against friends.
3. The girl is sitting on the horse.
4. The crowd hurries through the street.
5. The crowds hurry through the streets.
6. The teacher is writing on the island.
7. The slaves carry the food across the road.
8. The man puts the money near the wall.
9. The master sends a slave to the place.
10. The teachers send the maidservants out of the villa.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 39: Revision – verbs

Exercise 39.1

Give the correct Latin form and translate into English:

1. The 1st person plural of *punio*.
2. The 3rd person plural of *do*.
3. The 1st person singular of *dico*.
4. The 3rd person singular of *audio*.
5. The 2nd person singular of *duco*.
6. The 3rd person plural of *deleo*.
7. The 3rd person singular of *mitto*.
8. The 3rd person plural of *fleo*.
9. The 2nd person plural of *sedeo*.
10. The 3rd person singular of *scribo*.

Exercise 39.2

Translate into English and give the person and number in each case:

1. *delemus*.
2. *ponis*.
3. *puniunt*.
4. *facitis*.
5. *scribis*.
6. *venio*.
7. *flet*.
8. *dormimus*.
9. *damus*.
10. *ostenditis*.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 40: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 8)

Exercise 40.1

Marcus thumps Sextus.

- 1 Flavia cum Marco ad ludum ambulat. ludus = school
Flavia Marcum amat. amicus bonus
est. Flavia Sextum non amat. puer
malus est. malus = wicked
- 5 iam ad ludum appropinquant. multi appropinquo (1) = I approach
discipuli prope ludum ludunt. Marcus multi = many
Sextum non videt. ludum intrat. discipulus = pupil
ludo (3) = I play
ibi = there
- ibi pueri laborant. libros legunt et liber (like ager) = book
scribunt. magister tamen in ludo non lego (3) = I read
10 adest. Marcus pueros spectat. tamen = however
Sextum videt. ridet. ad Sextum currit. adsum = I am present
Sextum pulsat. Sextum iterum pulso (1) = I thump
iterumque pulsat. 'desiste!' clamat iterumque = and again
Sextus. 'cur me pulsas?' Marcus desisto (3) = I stop
15 desistit. 'te pulso quod tu Flaviam me = me (this is an accusative ending)
semper pulsas', respondet Marcus. te = you (this is an accusative ending)
'Flavia amica mea est. tu puer malus tu = you (this is a nominative ending)
es, Sexte!' Marcus Sextum iterum amica = girlfriend
pulsat, deinde discedit. Sextus non mea = my
20 laetus est. flet. discedo (3) = I depart

Careful!

- *ludo* (I play) is a verb and has endings like *rego*.
- *ludus* (school) is a noun and has endings like *servus*.

Exercise 40.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 40.1.

1. From the passage, give an example of (and quote the line number) a preposition followed by a noun in the ablative case.
2. From the passage, give an example of (and quote the line number) a preposition followed by a noun in the accusative case.
3. **amicus** (line 2). Give the gender of this noun.
4. **Sextum** (line 3). Give the case of this noun.
5. **es** (line 18). Give the 1st person singular of this verb.

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Vocabulary Box 17	
ager	field
discipulus	pupil
liber	book
ibi	there
tamen ¹	however
absum ²	I am away, absent
adsum ³	I am present
discedo (3)	I depart
lego (3)	I read
ludo (3)	I play

Notes

¹ You will generally find that this word comes second in a Latin sentence.

² This verb is the same as *sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt* with an *ab* stuck on the front – think of the English word *absent*.

³ This verb is the same as *sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt* with an *ad* stuck on the front.

Exercise 40.3

1. puer et vir in agro currunt.
2. puer et vir in agrum currunt.
3. magister librum scribit.
4. magister librum pueris scribit.
5. vir libros non legit.
6. libri pueri in villa sunt.
7. pueri librum magistro dant.
8. equos in agris videmus.
9. puella puerum non amat.
10. turba puerorum ad agrum festinat.

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Chapter 41: *ego* and *tu*

You will find these words referred to in grammar books as first person pronouns (*I, we*) and second person pronouns (*you*).

	first person		second person	
Singular				
nominative	ego	<i>I</i>	tu	<i>you</i>
accusative	me	<i>me</i>	te	<i>you</i>
Plural				
nominative	nos	<i>we</i>	vos	<i>you</i>
accusative	nos	<i>us</i>	vos	<i>you</i>

The nominatives of these pronouns are sometimes used to add extra emphasis or to point out a contrast.

Examples

ego laboro; **tu** non laboras.

I am working; you are not working.

vos curritis; **nos** ambulamus.

You are running; we are walking.

Exercise 41.1

1. ego te amo.
2. tunc me amas?
3. me amat.
4. vos amamus.
5. nos amant.
6. nos currimus, vos ambulatis.
7. ego rideo, tu fles.
8. vos disceditis, nos manemus.
9. puellae nos spectant.
10. vos pueri Romani estis, nos pueri Graeci sumus.

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Exercise 41.2

1. ego puella sum, tu puer es.
2. ego te amo, sed tu me non amas.
3. nos Romani sumus, vos Graeci estis.
4. magister rogat: 'quid vos facitis, pueri? ego laboro.'
5. pueri respondent: 'nos ludimus, magister.'
6. magister clamat: 'ego igitur vos non amo.'
7. pueri clamant: 'cur nos non amas, magister?'
8. magister respondet: 'vos non amo quod non laboratis.'
9. pueri clamant: 'magister, te non audimus. te non amamus.'
10. magister respondet: 'pueri, vos me non amatis, ego vos non amo.'

Exercise 41.3

Translate the following into Latin, using pronouns where possible:

1. I am Marcus, you are Sextus.
2. They like me.
3. We like you (sg).
4. The teacher does not like us.
5. We do not like the teacher.
6. I am looking at you (pl).
7. I am warning you (sg).
8. The master frightens me.
9. The slaves are looking at us.
10. We are afraid of you, sailors.

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Chapter 42: Neuter nouns

There is one more type of second declension noun to learn. *Neuter* means *neither*. Neuter nouns are neither masculine nor feminine, and go like *bellum* (war). The table is given below. There are many similarities with the other second declension nouns you have met, as you will see from the table at the bottom of the page, and this is one of the easiest to learn by heart and chant through!

Singular		<i>war</i>
nominative	subject	bellum
vocative	person spoken to	bellum
accusative	object	bellum
genitive	<i>of</i>	belli
dative	<i>to, for</i>	bello
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	bello
Plural		<i>wars</i>
nominative	subjects	bella
vocative	persons spoken to	bella
accusative	objects	bella
genitive	<i>of</i>	bellorum
dative	<i>to, for</i>	bellis
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	bellis

Singular		<i>slave</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>field</i>	<i>man</i>
nominative	subject	servus	puer	ager	vir
vocative	person spoken to	serve	puer	ager	vir
accusative	object	servum	puerum	agrum	virum
genitive	<i>of</i>	servi	pueri	agri	virii
dative	<i>to, for</i>	servo	puero	agro	viro
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	servo	puero	agro	viro
Plural		<i>slaves</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>fields</i>	<i>men</i>
nominative	subjects	servi	pueri	agri	virii
vocative	persons spoken to	servi	pueri	agri	virii
accusative	objects	servos	pueros	agros	viros
genitive	<i>of</i>	servorum	puerorum	agrorum	virorum
dative	<i>to, for</i>	servis	pueris	agris	viris
ablative	<i>by, with, from</i>	servis	pueris	agris	viris

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Vocabulary Box 18	
aurum	gold
auxilium	help
bellum	war
caelum	sky
oppidum	town
periculum	danger
proelium	battle
scutum	shield
templum	temple
verbum	word
vinum	wine

Exercise 42.1

(Translate using a single Latin word)

1. of the war
2. words (object)
3. by the danger
4. shields (subject)
5. for the town
6. of the temples
7. by words
8. with help
9. dangers (object)
10. of the battle

Exercise 42.2

(Translate using a single Latin word)

1. with wine
2. with gold
3. from the sky
4. of battles
5. of the shield
6. with a word
7. from dangers
8. by war
9. towns (subject)
10. with words

Exercise 42.3

1. pueri bella amant.
2. templa specto.
3. servus scutum portat.
4. servi scuta portant.
5. feminae aurum amant.
6. agricola caelum spectat.
7. nautae pericula non timent.
8. nauta vinum amat.
9. auxilium non venit.
10. agricolae proelia amant.

Exercise 42.4

1. puella bellum timet.
2. dominus auxilium servis dat.
3. templum in oppido est.
4. pueri verba magistri non audiunt.
5. puellae in templis non ludunt.
6. regina gladium habet.
7. magister puellas verbis terret.
8. nautae in proeliis saepe pugnant.
9. Romani oppidum capiunt.
10. oppidum auxilio Graecorum capiunt.

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Exercise 42.5

1. The farmers are preparing war.
2. Women do not like wars.
3. The girl likes gold.
4. We hear the words.
5. The slave is carrying wine.
6. I am watching the sky.
7. We like the town.
8. The man sees the danger.
9. The allies have shields.
10. The sailor fears battles and wars.

Exercise 42.6

1. We live in a town.
2. We are carrying gold into the temple.
3. The girls are running out of danger.
4. The Greeks are fighting against the Romans.
5. The slave likes the wine of the master.
6. The messengers are sleeping in the temple.
7. The shields of the Romans frighten the girls.
8. The sailors look at the temples of the town.
9. I see danger in the battle.
10. Slaves are killing friends in the war.

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Chapter 43: Revision – first and second declension nouns

Here is a summary of all the first and second noun types you have met. You will find it useful to refer to this in the exercises which follow.

<i>1st declension</i>			<i>2nd declension</i>			
Singular		<i>girl (f.)</i>	<i>slave (m.)</i>	<i>boy (m.)</i>	<i>field (m.)</i>	<i>war (n.)</i>
nom	subject	puella	servus	puer	ager	bellum
voc	person spoken to	puella	serve	puer	ager	bellum
acc	object	puellam	servum	puerum	agrum	bellum
gen	<i>of</i>	puellae	servi	pueri	agri	belli
dat	<i>to, for</i>	puellae	servo	puero	agro	bello
abl	<i>by, with, from</i>	puella	servo	puero	agro	bello
Plural		<i>girls</i>	<i>slaves</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>fields</i>	<i>wars</i>
nom	subjects	puellae	servi	pueri	agri	bella
voc	persons spoken to	puellae	servi	pueri	agri	bella
acc	objects	puellas	servos	pueros	agros	bella
gen	<i>of</i>	puellarum	servorum	puerorum	agrorum	bellorum
dat	<i>to, for</i>	puellis	servis	pueris	agris	bellis
abl	<i>by, with, from</i>	puellis	servis	pueris	agris	bellis

Exercise 43.1

1. Give the nominative plural of *nauta*.
2. Give the genitive singular of *servus*.
3. Give the ablative plural of *ager*.
4. Give the dative singular of *vinum*.
5. Give the vocative singular of *amicus*.
6. Give the accusative plural of *templum*.
7. Give the genitive plural of *dominus*.
8. Give the ablative singular of *gladius*.
9. Give the genitive singular of *pecunia*.
10. Give the accusative plural of *bellum*.

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Exercise 43.2

1. Give the ablative plural of *puer*.
2. Give the genitive plural of *via*.
3. Give the dative singular of *hasta*.
4. Give the ablative plural of *murus*.
5. Give the genitive singular of *equus*.
6. Give the nominative plural of *oppidum*.
7. Give the ablative singular of *periculum*.
8. Give the ablative singular of *cibus*.
9. Give the accusative singular of *dominus*.
10. Give the accusative plural of *hasta*.

Exercise 43.3

1. by the road
2. the walls
3. of the girls
4. of the danger
5. of the dangers
6. with a sword
7. with towns
8. to the horse
9. O, girl!
10. to the friend

Exercise 43.4

1. by food
2. of the wall
3. for the boy
4. by spears
5. temples
6. by wars
7. of the masters
8. from danger
9. to the girl
10. for the money

Exercise 43.5

1. viae
2. hastarum
3. muri
4. cibo
5. verbis
6. oppida
7. gladiis
8. amicorum
9. vino
10. amicis

Exercise 43.6

1. servis
2. nautae
3. pueris
4. bella
5. templum
6. proelio
7. oppidis
8. vini
9. agrorum
10. equo

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Chapter 44: Noun check

First declension, mostly feminine		Second declension, masculine	
agricola, m.	farmer	ager, m.	field
ancilla, f.	maidservant	amicus, m.	friend
aqua, f.	water	cibus, m.	food
cena, f.	dinner	deus, m.	god
dea, f.	goddess	discipulus, m.	pupil
femina, f.	woman	dominus, m.	master
filia, f.	daughter	equus, m.	horse
hasta, f.	spear	filius, m.	son
incola, m.	inhabitant	gladius, m.	sword
insula, f.	island	liber, m.	book
ira, f.	anger	locus, m.	place
nauta, m.	sailor	magister, m.	master
patria, f.	country, homeland	murus, m.	wall
pecunia, f.	money	nuntius, m.	messenger
poeta, m.	poet	puer, m.	boy
puella, f.	girl	servus, m.	slave
regina, f.	queen	socius, m.	ally
sagitta, f.	arrow	ventus, m.	wind
terra, f.	land	vir, m.	man
turba, f.	crowd		
unda, f.	wave		
via, f.	road, street		
villa, f.	villa		
Second declension neuter			
aurum, n.	gold	proelium, n.	battle
auxilium, n.	help	scutum, n.	shield
bellum, n.	war	templum, n.	temple
caelum, n.	sky	verbum, n.	word
oppidum, n.	town	vinum, n.	wine
periculum, n.	danger		

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Chapter 45: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 9)

Exercise 45.1

Marcus and Flavia encounter some drunken sailors.

- 1 Marcus et Flavia in oppido sunt. tabernam intrant. ubi tabernam intrant, sedent. cibum consumunt et vinum bibunt. in taberna diu manent. cibus bonus est. Flavia cibum amat.
5 vinum bonum est. Marcus vinum amat. Marcus et Flavia laeti sunt.

taberna = pub
ubi = when
consumo (3) = I eat
bibō (3) = I drink
diu = for a long time

quattuor nautae quoque in taberna adsunt. prope Marcum et Flaviam stant. nautae, quod vinum bonum est, multum bibunt. mox igitur ebrii sunt.

quattuor = four
sto (1) = I stand
multum = a lot
mox = soon
ebrii = drunk
itaque = and so, therefore
perterrita = frightened
discedere = to depart
cupio (3½) = I want

- 10 Flavia nautas ebrios spectat. nautas timet. itaque Marco, 'Marce,' inquit, 'nautae ebrii sunt. perterrita sum. discedere cupio.'

eos = them
iratus = angry

Marcus nautas spectat. ubi eos videt, iratus est. Marcus et Flavia e taberna ambulant. quattuor nautae quoque e taberna ambulant.

Exercise 45.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 45.1.

1. **oppido** (line 1). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
2. **vinum** (line 3). Give the gender (masculine/feminine/neuter) of this noun.
3. **amat** (line 4). Give the Latin subject and the Latin object of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 19	
sto (1)	I stand
bibo (3)	I drink
consumo (3)	I eat
cupio (3½)	I want, I desire
ubi	when
diu	for a long time
itaque	and so, therefore
mox	soon

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Chapter 46: Adjectives

These are words which describe nouns, for example: *big, beautiful, silly, long, red*. You have already met four adjectives in Latin (from Chapter 23, page 41): **bonus** (*good*), **laetus** (*happy*), **Graecus** (*Greek*) and **Romanus** (*Roman*).

The new Latin adjectives we are going to meet also end in *-us*.

There are two important things to note about adjectives in Latin.

1. An adjective must have the same gender (masculine/feminine/neuter), case (nominative/vocative/accusative etc.) and number (singular/plural) as the noun it is describing. Sometimes the endings will rhyme (see below), but not always!
2. An adjective may come after the noun it is describing, instead of in front of it (the English way).

bonus = good

Singular	masculine	feminine	neuter
nominative	bonus	bona	bonum
vocative	bone	bona	bonum
accusative	bonum	bonam	bonum
genitive	boni	bonae	boni
dative	bono	bonae	bono
ablative	bono	bona	bono
Plural			
nominative	boni	bonae	bona
vocative	boni	bonae	bona
accusative	bonos	bonas	bona
genitive	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum
dative	bonis	bonis	bonis
ablative	bonis	bonis	bonis

If you compare these endings with those of the nouns you have met, you will see that:

- The masculine endings are the same as those of *servus*.
- The feminine endings are the same as those of *puella*.
- The neuter endings are the same as those of *bellum*.

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Examples

servus bonus	<i>a good slave</i>	(masculine singular nominative)
puella bona	<i>a good girl</i>	(feminine singular nominative)
vinum bonum	<i>a good wine</i>	(neuter singular nominative)
servi boni	<i>good slaves</i>	(masculine plural nominative)
puellae bonae	<i>good girls</i>	(feminine plural nominative)
vina bona	<i>good wines</i>	(neuter plural nominative)

Vocabulary Box 20	
fessus	tired
iratus	angry
magnus	big, great
malus	bad, wicked
multus	much, many
parvus	small, little
perterritus	frightened
saevus	savage

Exercise 46.1

1. puer bonus
2. puella bona
3. vinum bonum
4. servi laeti
5. multae feminae
6. templum magnum
7. templa magna
8. agricola iratus
9. villa parva
10. periculum magnum

Exercise 46.2

1. multa pericula
2. gladius bonus
3. gladii boni
4. equus fessus
5. muri magni
6. verba mala
7. amici perterriti
8. servus fessus
9. dominus saevus
10. dea irata

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Exercise 46.3

1. equi fessi
2. bella saeva
3. multae hastae
4. magister saevus
5. murus magnus
6. vir bonus
7. servi irati
8. templum parvum
9. insula magna
10. nauta iratus

Exercise 46.4

1. a small girl
2. small girls
3. a tired slave
4. tired slaves
5. a big war
6. big wars
7. a happy slave
8. much money
9. big shields
10. the angry goddess

Exercise 46.5

1. the angry master
2. a good word
3. bad food
4. savage winds
5. big battles
6. an angry goddess
7. many dangers
8. a good man
9. good food
10. a big crowd

Exercise 46.6

1. a good book
2. for many slaves
3. of angry masters
4. for the good girl
5. tired friends (subject)
6. many spears (object)
7. good wine (subject)
8. for the happy slaves
9. with good words
10. for a small temple

Exercise 46.7

1. servus cibum bonum parat.
2. puer multas puellas spectat.
3. magister iratus pueros malos monet.
4. puellae Romanae sunt.
5. agricola multos agros habet.
6. multi equi sunt in agris.
7. multi pueri per viam currunt.
8. nautae fessi in villa dormiunt.
9. puellae malae magistrum bonum audiunt.
10. pueri boni bellum saevum timent.

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Exercise 46.8

1. dominus multam pecuniam servis dat.
2. dominus pecuniam multis servis dat.
3. libros bonos saepe lego.
4. magister librum magnum scribit.
5. pueri sunt laeti quod magister est bonus.
6. pueri fessi in agris magnis ludunt.
7. Romani multa oppida capiunt.
8. multi amici cibum bonum laudant.
9. puer puellam scuto magno terret.
10. puer laetus hastam magnam habet.

Exercise 46.9

1. Romani multos gladios et multas sagittas habent.
2. verba magistri irati non audimus.
3. verba irata magistri non audimus.
4. dominus vinum servis fessis dat.
5. servi laeti vinum in oppido magno bibunt.
6. verba puellarum iratarum pueros terrent.
7. pueri boni multos libros legunt.
8. magister iratus est quod pueri boni non sunt.
9. dominus multas hastas amicis bonis dat.
10. pueri cum amicis bonis in agris ludunt.

Exercise 46.10

1. magister aurum pueris bonis dat.
2. femina bona aquam nautae fesso dat.
3. servi cibum pueris bonis parant.
4. puella nautam saevum non amat.
5. agricolae oppida magna non amant.
6. verba magistri irati audiunt.
7. turba feminarum iratarum in oppidum festinat.
8. puella perterrita in villa magna sedet.
9. nauta iratus puellam terret.
10. puella nautam iratum timet.

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Exercise 46.11

1. The teacher is happy because the boys are good.
2. Good girls fear sailors.
3. The frightened girls are hurrying along the road.
4. Many men look at the big temple.
5. The boy fears the angry master.

Exercise 46.12

1. Many men fear the dangers of war.
2. The frightened woman is running out of the temple.
3. Because the boys are running, they are tired.
4. Many slaves have big spears.
5. The master gives water to the tired slave.

Chapter 47: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 10)

Exercise 47.1

The drunken sailors confront Marcus and Flavia; Marcus tells them to get lost.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Marcus et Flavia e <u>taberna</u> ambulant quod Flavia <u>quattuor</u> nautas <u>ebrios</u> timet. nautae quoque e <u>taberna</u> ambulant. ‘<u>festina</u>, Marce! <u>eos</u> timeo,’ clamat Flavia. <u>festinare</u></p> <p>5 <u>constituunt</u>.</p> <p>nautae quoque per viam iam festinant. ‘<u>curre</u>, Marce!’ clamat Flavia. currunt. nautae quoque currunt. <u>sic</u> nautae Marcum et Flaviam mox <u>consequuntur</u>.</p> <p>10 nauta <u>primus</u> clamat: ‘quid <u>hic</u> facitis? <u>respondete!</u>’</p> <p>Marcus respondet: ‘<u>domum</u> ambulamus.’</p> <p>nauta <u>secundus</u> rogat: ‘quis est puella?’</p> <p>Marcus iratus respondet: ‘puella Flavia est.</p> <p>15 <u>amica mea</u> est.’</p> <p>nauta <u>tertius</u> clamat: ‘<u>amica tua?</u> Flavia <u>pulchra</u> est. tune me amas, Flavia?’</p> <p><u>quattuor</u> nautae rident.</p> <p>‘ubi est pecunia?’ clamat nauta <u>quartus</u>.</p> <p>20 Marcus iam <u>magnopere</u> iratus est. ‘pecuniam non habemus. <u>discedite!</u>’</p> | <p>taberna = pub
quattuor = four
ebrius = drunk
quartus = fourth
festina = hurry!
eos = them
festinare = to hurry
constituo (3) = I decide
magnopere = greatly, very
discedo = I depart
curre = run!
sic = thus, in this way
consequuntur = catch up with
primus = first
hic = here
respondete! = answer!</p> <p>domum = home
secundus = second
amica = girlfriend
meus = my</p> <p>tertius = third
tuus = your
pulchra = beautiful</p> <p>discedite! = push off!</p> |
|---|---|

Exercise 47.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 47.1.

1. From the passage, give an example (and quote the line number) of a preposition followed by a noun in the ablative.
2. **nautas** (line 2). Give the number of this noun.
3. **timet** (line 2). Explain the connection between this word and the English word *timid*.
4. **facitis** (line 10). Give the person of this verb.
5. **rident** (line 18). Give the first person singular of this verb.

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Vocabulary Box 21	
constituo (3)	I decide
hic	here
magnopere	greatly, very
meus	my, mine
sic	thus, in this way
tuus	your, yours

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Chapter 48: Imperatives

These are used for giving orders – telling people to do things. The singular imperative is used to give an order to one person; the plural imperative is used to give an order to more than one person.

conjugation	present	singular imperative	plural imperative	English
1	amo	ama	amate	<i>love!</i>
2	moneo	mone	monete	<i>warn!</i>
3	rego	rege	regite	<i>rule!</i>
3½	capio	cape	capite	<i>take!</i>
4	audio	audi	audite	<i>hear!/listen!</i>
irregular	sum	es/esto	este/estote	<i>be!</i>

Examples

audi, puer! *Listen, boy!* (singular imperative)
audite, pueri! *Listen, boys!* (plural imperative)

Exercise 48.1

Give the singular Latin imperative of:

1. Hurry!
2. Laugh!
3. Write!
4. Take!
5. Sleep!
6. Listen!
7. Drink!
8. Send!
9. Destroy!
10. Sing!

Exercise 48.2

Give the plural Latin imperative of:

1. Work!
2. Stay!
3. Run!
4. Come!
5. Read!
6. Play!
7. Eat!
8. See!
9. Be!
10. Walk!

Exercise 48.3

1. ride, puer!
2. currite, servi!
3. magistrum audite, pueri!
4. veni, amice!
5. oppidum capite, servi!
6. templum spectate, servi!
7. cibum para, serve!
8. pueri, laborate!
9. hic mane, Marce!
10. servum puni, domine!

Exercise 48.4

1. da puero pecuniam, puella!
2. pugnate, nautae!
3. Graecos necate, Romani!
4. aurum ad dominum mitte!
5. cenam para, femina!
6. librum lege, poeta!
7. amice, da servis cibum!
8. audi verba mea, domine!
9. Romanos neca!
10. venite ad magnum oppidum, amici!

Exercise 48.5

1. pecuniam cape, serve!
2. ad oppidum veni, amice!
3. vinum bibite!
4. laborate, pueri!
5. labora, amice!
6. da pecuniam pueris!
7. terram rege, regina!
8. pugna, puer!
9. specta!
10. cantate, puellae!

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Exercise 48.6

1. contra Romanos pugnate!
2. templa spectate, nautae!
3. vinum bibe, regina!
4. oppidum capite!
5. auxilium mitte!
6. dormite, puellae!
7. currite, servi!
8. aurum mitte, regina!
9. scuta movete, servi!
10. servos necate, Romani!

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Chapter 49: Numbers

Vocabulary Box 22 Cardinal Numbers	
unus	one
duo	two
tres	three
quattuor	four
quinque	five
sex	six
septem	seven
octo	eight
novem	nine
decem	ten

Vocabulary Box 23 Ordinal Numbers	
primus	first
secundus	second
tertius	third
quartus	fourth
quintus	fifth
sextus	sixth
septimus	seventh
octavus	eighth
nonus	ninth
decimus	tenth

As you will see, all the ordinal numbers end in *-us*. They have endings like those of the adjective *bonus* and must agree with the noun they are describing.

Examples

servus primus. *The first slave.* (masculine)
puella secunda. *The second girl.* (feminine)
bellum tertium. *The third war.* (neuter)

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 50: Grammar Check

Make sure that you know the meanings of the following grammatical terms:

adjective	a word which describes a noun, like <i>bonus</i> (good) or <i>iratus</i> (angry)
cardinal number	a number like <i>unus</i> (one), <i>duo</i> (two), <i>tres</i> (three) [beware of confusing this with ordinal number]
case	nominative (subject), vocative (person spoken to), accusative (object), genitive (<i>of</i>), dative (<i>to</i> or <i>for</i>) or ablative (<i>by</i> , <i>with</i> , <i>from</i>)
conjugation	a family of verbs which behave in the same way
conjunction	a joining word, like <i>et</i> (and) or <i>sed</i> (but)
declension	a family of nouns or adjectives which behave in the same way
gender	whether a noun is masculine, feminine or neuter
imperative	a command – ordering someone to do something – e.g. <i>ama!</i> (love! – singular imperative); <i>amate!</i> (love! – plural imperative)
noun	the name of a person, place or thing
number	singular or plural
object	the person being done to – the receiver of the action
ordinal number	a number like <i>primus</i> (first), <i>secundus</i> (second), <i>tertius</i> (third) – think of putting things in order [beware of confusing this with cardinal number]
person	1st, 2nd or 3rd – the person or persons doing the action
preposition	little words like <i>ad</i> (to), <i>cum</i> (with), <i>in</i> (in), <i>ex</i> (out of)
present tense	an action taking place now, in the present
subject	the doer of the action
verb	a doing word

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Chapter 51: Revision

Exercise 51.1

1. vinum bibimus.
2. templa spectant.
3. periculum timeo.
4. librum legunt.
5. discipulos punit.

Exercise 51.3

1. discipuli laeti sunt.
2. liber magnus est.
3. pueri boni sumus.
4. femina perterrita est.
5. magistri irati sunt.

Exercise 51.5

1. servi in agris laborant.
2. puella te non amat.
3. puer multos amicos habet.
4. bella me non terrent.
5. cum amicis non ludo.

Exercise 51.7

1. The farmer has water.
2. The maidservant carries a spear.
3. The crowd kills the farmer. (*Careful again! – crowd is a singular noun.*)
4. The girl praises the goddess.
5. The daughter likes the queen.

Exercise 51.8

1. The woman sees the island.
2. The poet likes the girl.
3. The arrow frightens the poet.
4. The spear kills the sailor.
5. The sailor looks at the woman.

Exercise 51.2

1. Help is coming.
2. We like gold.
3. They are eating food.
4. You (pl) are destroying the temples.
5. She writes books.

Exercise 51.4

1. The horses are tired.
2. I am a good boy.
3. The masters are wicked.
4. The temples are big.
5. The farmer is happy.

Exercise 51.6

1. The teacher does not like us.
2. He is always angry.
3. We often play in the road.
4. We are Romans, but you are Greeks.
5. Greeks do not like Romans.

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Chapter 52: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 11)

Exercise 52.1

Marcus sees off the sailors.

- 1 Marcus et Flavia et quattuor nautae in via stant.
Marcus magnopere iratus est. nautas discedere iubet.

magnopere = very
discedere = to depart
iubeo (2) = I order

nautae, quod Marcum non timent, rident. Marco et Flaviae clamant: 'date nobis pecuniam vestram!

nobis = to us
vester = your
emere = to buy
terrere = to frighten

- 5 vinum emere cupimus.' Marcus nautas terrere constituit.

novus = new
validus = strong
suus = his

gladium novum habet. gladius bonus et validus est.
Marcus gladium suum capit et ad nautas statim currit.
clamat. Flavia perterrita est.

- 10 Marcus cum nautis pugnāt. fortiter pugnāt. bene pugnāt. nautae tamen gladios non habent. itaque Marcus nautas mox superat. nautae fugiunt.

fortiter = bravely
bene = well
supero (1) = I overcome
fugio (3½) = I flee
noster = our
tutus = safe

Marcus Flaviam spectat. 'pecunia nostra tuta est. nos tuti sumus,' inquit. 'te amo, Marce,' respondet Flavia.

Exercise 52.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 52.1.

- From the passage, give an example (and quote the line number) of:
 - a plural imperative;
 - a cardinal number;
 - an adjective;
 - a neuter noun.
- cupimus** (line 5). Give the person of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 24	
supero (1)	I overcome
iubeo (2)	I order
bene	well
fortiter	bravely
novus	new
suus	his, her, their
tutus	safe
validus	strong
noster	our
vester	your (pl)

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 53: Infinitives

These are **to**-words (e.g. **to run**, **to laugh**, **to play**). Apart from the irregular verb *to be*, they are easy to spot in Latin: they all end in *-re*.

conjugation	present	English	infinitive	English
1	amo	<i>I love</i>	amare	<i>to love</i>
2	moneo	<i>I warn</i>	monere	<i>to warn</i>
3	rego	<i>I rule</i>	regere	<i>to rule</i>
3½	capio	<i>I take</i>	capere	<i>to take</i>
4	audio	<i>I hear</i>	audire	<i>to hear</i>
irregular	sum	<i>I am</i>	esse	<i>to be</i>

Position

You will usually find these infinitives just before the main verb at the end of a Latin sentence.

Examples

puella **currere** parat.

puer **ludere** cupit.

vir **pugnare** constituit.

dominus servum **laborare** iubet.

*The girl prepares **to run**.*

*The boy wants **to play**.*

*The man decides **to fight**.*

*The master orders the slave **to work**.*

Exercise 53.1

1. ludere cupimus.
2. laborare non cupimus.
3. festinare cupio.
4. puellae cantare parant.
5. Marcus pugnare cupit.
6. nautae bibere cupiunt.
7. puer scribere non cupit.
8. discipuli dormire cupiunt.
9. poeta librum legere cupit.
10. domini servos punire semper cupiunt.

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Exercise 53.2

1. manere constituit.
2. discedere parant.
3. discipuli laborare constituunt.
4. servus currere constituit.
5. magister discipulos punire constituit.
6. nautae pecuniam capere constituunt.
7. regina terram regere constituit.
8. Romani Graecos superare parant.
9. poeta librum scribere constituit.
10. ancillae cenam parare constituunt.

Exercise 53.3

1. dominus servos laborare iubet.
2. magister discipulos scribere iubet.
3. Marcus nautam discedere iubet.
4. domini servos ludere numquam iubent.
5. agricolas bene pugnare iubet.
6. ego te hic manere iubeo.
7. regina viros hastas parare iubet.
8. dominus servum equum ex agro ducere iubet.
9. dea ancillas templum spectare iubet.
10. dominus servos aquam in villam portare iubet.

Exercise 53.4

1. To sing.
2. To see.
3. To put.
4. To decide.
5. To hurry.
6. To play.
7. To write.
8. To be.
9. To order.
10. To work.

Exercise 53.5

1. To watch.
2. To read.
3. To stay.
4. To fight.
5. To send.
6. To punish.
7. To give.
8. To run.
9. To shout.
10. To laugh.

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Exercise 53.6

1. We want to play.
2. They decide to work.
3. I want to drink.
4. You (pl) decide to fight.
5. They want to sing.

Exercise 53.7

1. The master decides to hurry.
2. The queen wants to rule the island.
3. The maidservants decide to prepare dinner.
4. Pupils do not want to read books.
5. The sailor decides to punish the slave.

Exercise 53.8

1. Masters order slaves to work.
2. You (sg) often order me to stay.
3. The queen orders the slave to sing.
4. Flavia orders Marcus to fight.
5. The masters order the boys to work.

Exercise 53.9

1. The man orders the slave to take the money.
2. The woman orders (her) daughter to walk across the road.
3. The queen orders the slaves to prepare food.
4. Marcus orders the farmer to kill the horse.
5. The queen orders the man to send a messenger to the island.

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Chapter 54: Adjectives in *-er*

There are two sorts of *-er* adjectives: those that keep the *e* of their *-er* ending, and those that do not. Study these tables carefully:

Keeping the *e*: miser = *miserable*

Singular	masculine	feminine	neuter
nominative	miser	miser a	miser um
vocative	miser	miser a	miser um
accusative	miser um	miser am	miser um
genitive	miser i	miser ae	miser i
dative	miser o	miser ae	miser o
ablative	miser o	miser a	miser o
Plural			
nominative	miser i	miser ae	miser a
vocative	miser i	miser ae	miser a
accusative	miser os	miser as	miser a
genitive	miser orum	miser arum	miser orum
dative	miser is	miser is	miser is
ablative	miser is	miser is	miser is

Note

- The masculine endings are the same as those of *puer*.
- The feminine endings are the same as those of *puella*.
- The neuter endings are the same as those of *bellum*.

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Dropping the e: *pulcher* = *beautiful*

Singular	masculine	feminine	neuter
nominative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchr um
vocative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchr um
accusative	pulchr um	pulchr am	pulchr um
genitive	pulchri	pulchra e	pulchri
dative	pulchr o	pulchra e	pulchr o
ablative	pulchr o	pulchra	pulchr o
Plural			
nominative	pulchri	pulchra e	pulchra
vocative	pulchri	pulchra e	pulchra
accusative	pulchr os	pulchr as	pulchra
genitive	pulchr orum	pulchr arum	pulchr orum
dative	pulchr is	pulchr is	pulchr is
ablative	pulchr is	pulchr is	pulchr is

Note

- The masculine endings are the same as those of *ager*.
- The feminine endings are the same as those of *puella*.
- The neuter endings are the same as those of *bellum*.

Vocabulary Box 25	
altus	high, deep
clarus	clear, bright, famous
miser	miserable
notus	well known
pulcher	beautiful, handsome
sacer	sacred
aedifico (1)	I build
navigo (1)	I sail
oppugno (1)	I attack
iacio (3½)	I throw

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Exercise 54.1

1. in templo sacro sedemus.
2. Marcus nauta notus et clarus est.
3. Flavia misera est quod nautae mali sunt.
4. servi murum aedificant.
5. Romani muros oppugnant.
6. nautae ad insulam navigant.
7. agricolae multas hastas iaciunt.
8. oppidum oppugnite, nautae!
9. viri mali oppidum sacrum hastis et gladiis oppugnant.
10. regina ad terram navigat et oppidum novum aedificat.

Exercise 54.2

1. The farmer has water.
2. The maidservant carries a spear.
3. The crowd kills the farmer.
4. The girl praises the goddess.
5. The daughter likes the queen.
6. The woman sees the island.
7. The poet likes the girl.
8. The arrow frightens the poet.
9. The spear kills the sailor.
10. The sailor looks at the woman.

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Chapter 55: Verb check

First conjugation		Third conjugation	
aedifico, -are	build	bibo, -ere	drink
ambulo, -are	walk	constituo, -ere	decide
amo, -are	love, like	consumo, -ere	eat
canto, -are	sing	dico, -ere	say
clamo, -are	shout	discedo, -ere	depart
do, -are	give	duco, -ere	lead
festino, -are	hurry	lego, -ere	read
habito, -are	live	ludo, -ere	play
intro, -are	enter	mitto, -ere	send
laboro, -are	work	ostendo, -ere	show
laudo, -are	praise	pono, -ere	put
navigo, -are	sail	rego, -ere	rule
neco, -are	kill	scribo, -ere	write
oppugno, -are	attack	Mixed conjugation (3½)	
paro, -are	prepare	capio, -ere	take, capture
porto, -are	carry	cupio, -ere	want
pugno, -are	fight	facio, -ere	do, make
rogo, -are	ask, ask for	iacio, -ere	throw
specto, -are	look at, watch	Fourth conjugation	
sto, -are	stand	audio, -ire	hear, listen to
supero, -are	overcome	dormio, -ire	sleep
voco, -are	call	punio, -ire	punish
Second conjugation		venio, -ire	come
deleo, -ere	destroy	Irregular	
fleo, -ere	cry	sum, esse	be
habeo, -ere	have	absum, abesse	be away, absent
iubeo, -ere	order	adsum, adesse	be present
maneo, -ere	stay, remain	inquit	he, she says/said
moneo, -ere	warn		
moveo, -ere	move		
respondeo, -ere	reply		
rideo, -ere	laugh		
sedeo, -ere	sit		
teneo, -ere	hold		
terreo, -ere	frighten		
timeo, -ere	fear, am afraid of		
video, -ere	see		

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Chapter 56: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 12)

Exercise 56.1

Marcus: Flavia's hero

- 1 Marcus et Flavia tuti erant. Flavia non iam perterrita erat. etiam Marcum laudabat.
erant = were
erat = was
etiam = even
laudabat = she was praising
fortis = brave
timebant = (they) were afraid of
timebam = I was afraid of
cupiebant = (they) wanted
- 'Marce, tu vir fortis et validus es. ego laeta sum quod tuti sumus. nautae te timebant.
5 etiam ego te timebam. quod nautae te timebant, pugnare non cupiebant.'

Marcus Flaviae: 'Flavia,' inquit, 'ego quoque laetus sum quod nos tuti sumus.'

- 10 'Marce, veni ad villam meam. cibum habeo. cenam bonam parabo. tu heros meus es.'
parabo = I shall prepare
heros = hero
euge! = great!
clamavit = shouted
- 'euge!' clamavit Marcus.
- Marcus laetus erat. cibum amabat. cenas Flaviae quoque amabat. Marcus et Flavia igitur ad villam Flaviae festinaverunt.
laetus = happy
amabat = he liked
festinaverunt = hurried

Exercise 56.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 56.1.

1. Quoting the line number from the passage, give an example of an infinitive.
2. Quoting the line number from the passage, give an example of an imperative.
3. **villam** (line 9). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
4. **habeo** (line 9). Give the number of this verb.
5. **es** (line 10). Give the person, number and first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
6. **clamavit** (line 11). Explain the connection between this word and the English word *exclamation*.

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Chapter 57: The Imperfect Tense

This tense is not called the imperfect because there is something wrong with it.

'Imperfect' actually means 'incomplete' or 'not finished.' It describes a **continuous action or a habit in the past.**

Here are some English examples:

The boy **was** walking.

The poets **were** writing.

The slave **used to** work hard.

In Latin the personal endings of these verbs are:

-bam I was doing / I used to do something

-bas You were doing / You used to do something

-bat He/She/It was doing/ He/She/It used to do something

-bamus We were doing / We used to do something

-batis You were doing / You used to do something

-bant They were doing / used to do something

These endings are linked to the verb stems by a vowel or two, as you will see in the following table. The verb *to be* of course is, as usual, irregular – but it is very common!

			1	2
			amo	moneo
person	number	English	loving	warning
1st	singular	<i>I was</i>	am a bam	mone a bam
2nd	singular	<i>You were</i>	am a bas	mone a bas
3rd	singular	<i>He was</i>	am a bat	mone a bat
1st	plural	<i>We were</i>	am a bamus	mone a bamus
2nd	plural	<i>You were</i>	am a batis	mone a batis
3rd	plural	<i>They were</i>	am a bant	mone a bant
			3	4
			rego	audio
			ruling	hearing
1st	singular	<i>I was</i>	rege a bam	audie a bam
2nd	singular	<i>You were</i>	rege a bas	audie a bas
3rd	singular	<i>He was</i>	rege a bat	audie a bat
1st	plural	<i>We were</i>	rege a bamus	audie a bamus
2nd	plural	<i>You were</i>	rege a batis	audie a batis
3rd	plural	<i>They were</i>	rege a bant	audie a bant

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			irregular verb sum was/were	key endings
1st	singular	<i>I</i>	eram <i>I was</i>	-bam
2nd	singular	<i>You</i>	eras <i>You were</i>	-bas
3rd	singular	<i>He, She, It</i>	erat <i>He was</i>	-bat
1st	plural	<i>We</i>	eramus <i>We were</i>	-bamus
2nd	plural	<i>You</i>	eratis <i>You were</i>	-batis
3rd	plural	<i>They</i>	erant <i>They were</i>	-bant

Exercise 57.1

1. laudabat.
2. ponebam.
3. ludebant.
4. mittebat.
5. discedebat.
6. capiebat.
7. cupiebant.
8. erat.
9. faciebam.
10. ludebat.

Exercise 57.3

1. veniebas.
2. erant.
3. videbamus.
4. bibebant.
5. ambulabat.
6. dormiebam.
7. veniebat.
8. ridebas.
9. faciebant.
10. audiebatis.

Exercise 57.2

1. ambulabamus.
2. laudabatis.
3. currebat.
4. puniebant.
5. movebat.
6. veniebas.
7. erant.
8. videbamus.
9. bibebant.
10. movebat.

Exercise 57.4

1. She was praising.
2. We were working.
3. I was standing.
4. He used to ask.
5. They were attacking.
6. We were calling.
7. You (sg) were building.
8. You (pl) were sailing.
9. They were watching.
10. He used to kill.

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Exercise 57.5

1. You (sg) were seeing.
2. We were ordering.
3. They were warning.
4. I was frightening.
5. He was answering.
6. I was staying.
7. He was laughing.
8. They were afraid.
9. You (pl) were holding.
10. We used to have.

Exercise 57.7

1. They were listening.
2. I was sleeping.
3. He was coming.
4. We were throwing.
5. You (pl) were hearing.
6. We were taking.
7. You (sg) were doing.
8. They were coming.
9. She was sleeping.
10. You (sg) used to take.

Exercise 57.6

1. He was leading.
2. They were drinking.
3. I used to read.
4. We were sending.
5. He was playing.
6. He was saying.
7. They were deciding.
8. You (pl) were putting.
9. We were departing.
10. They were running.

Exercise 57.8

1. They were warning.
2. She was drinking.
3. You (pl) were carrying.
4. We were laughing.
5. They were singing.
6. We were watching.
7. They were staying.
8. He was sending.
9. You (sg) were running.
10. They were listening.

Vocabulary Box 26	
celeriter	quickly
etiam	even, also
heri	yesterday
hodie	today
lente	slowly
nihil	nothing
olim	once, one day, once upon a time

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Exercise 57.9

1. hodie ambulo; heri non ambulabam.
2. iam laborat; heri ludebat.
3. discipuli iam laborant; heri non laborabant.
4. hodie bene pugnamus; heri non bene pugnabamus.
5. heri librum legebam; hodie nihil facio.
6. hodie servi celeriter laborant, sed heri lente laborabant.
7. magistrum audi, puer! heri magistrum non audiebas.
8. bene pugnate, Romani! heri non bene pugnabatis.
9. hodie ambulant, sed heri currebant.
10. olim multi servi per viam festinabant.

Exercise 57.10

1. magister multa verba dicebat.
2. nautae in villa saepe manebant.
3. cur currebas, puer?
4. currebam quod timebam.
5. femina aquam pueris saepe dabat.
6. Romani oppugnabant. hodie non oppugnant.
7. multi servi ex oppido currebant.
8. puellae ludebant sed pueri non ludebant.
9. Romani contra Graecos saepe pugnabant.
10. Graeci Romanos non timebant.

Exercise 57.11

1. Romani oppidum oppugnabant.
2. puer ad villam ambulabat.
3. magister saevus erat.
4. puellas amabam.
5. olim poeta librum legebat.
6. servi in agris pugnabant.
7. pueri magistrum non audiebant.
8. cur non laborabatis, pueri?
9. per viam ambulabamus.
10. cur ridebas?

Exercise 57.12

1. timebam quod magister iratus erat.
2. magna turba puerorum veniebat.
3. pueri puellas non spectabant.
4. servi ex oppido currebant.
5. cur magister puellas non laudabat?
6. magister puellas non laudabat quod puellae non laborabant.
7. nautae vinum saepe bibebant.
8. puer magistrum non amabat.
9. olim servi in viis saepe pugnabant.
10. celeriter currebam.

Exercise 57.13

1. He used to love.
2. We were seeing.
3. They were ruling.
4. I was.
5. You (pl) were listening.
6. We were reading.
7. You (sg) were running.
8. She was praising.
9. They used to walk.
10. I was sending.

Exercise 57.14

1. The poet was reading.
2. The poets were reading.
3. Flavia was singing.
4. The girls were singing.
5. The slave was fighting.
6. The slaves were fighting.
7. The Romans were attacking.
8. The farmers were working.
9. The horses were drinking.
10. The pupil was watching.

Exercise 57.15

1. The pupil was reading a book.
2. The pupils were listening to the master.
3. The farmer was carrying a shield.
4. The horse was drinking water.
5. The Greeks were watching the Romans.

Exercise 57.16

1. The farmers were building a wall.
2. The slave had a daughter.
3. The slave was good.
4. The slaves were good.
5. The master used to frighten the pupils.

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Chapter 58: Revision

Exercise 58.1

Translate, and give the person and number of, the following.

1. stas.
2. adest.
3. cupiunt.
4. absunt.
5. bibit.
6. aedificamus.
7. luditis.
8. superant.
9. iubet.
10. constituit.

Exercise 58.2

Give, and translate, the following.

1. The second person plural of the present tense of *moveo*.
2. The first person plural of the present tense of *iubeo*.
3. The third person plural of the present tense of *adsum*.
4. The third person singular of the present tense of *lego*.
5. The third person singular of the present tense of *navigo*.
6. The second person singular of the imperfect tense of *iacio*.
7. The third person plural of the imperfect tense of *discedo*.
8. The first person singular of the imperfect tense of *oppugno*.
9. The third person singular of the imperfect tense of *absum*.
10. The first person plural of the imperfect tense of *ludo*.

Exercise 58.3

1. The girl has an arrow.
2. The goddess warns the queen.
3. The queen likes the goddess.
4. The island has a road.
5. The goddess praises the queen.
6. The poet moves the money.
7. The spear frightens the woman.
8. The queen calls the girl.
9. The girl sees the queen.
10. The sailor watches the water.

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Exercise 58.4

Keeping the same person (1st/2nd/3rd) and number (singular/plural), put the imperfect verbs in this exercise into the present tense, then translate your answer.

1. amabat.
2. monebamus.
3. navigabant.
4. aedificabas.
5. iubebam.
6. stabatis.
7. delebat.
8. flebant.
9. dabamus.
10. respondebat.

Exercise 58.5

Keeping the same person (1st/2nd/3rd) and number (singular/plural), put the imperfect verbs in this exercise into the present tense, then translate your answer.

1. manebam.
2. ambulabas.
3. habebamus.
4. cantabat.
5. monebant.
6. clamabant.
7. videbat.
8. spectabant.
9. ridebatis.
10. pugnabat.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 59: The Wasp

Exercise 59.1

A wasp distracts Marcus and his friends in school.

Orbilius, their teacher, is not happy.

- 1 Orbilius magister erat. olim in ludo laborabat. multi discipuli aderant. Marcus quoque aderat. discipuli bene laborabant. Orbilius igitur laetus erat. olim = once (upon a time)
ludus = school
- 5 subito vespa ludum intravit. Marcus et amici vespam audiverunt, deinde viderunt. non iam laborabant. vespam spectabant. Orbilius, quod discipuli non laborabant, magnopere iratus erat. vespam statim necare igitur constituit. vespa = wasp
intravit = (he) entered
audiverunt = (they) heard
viderunt = (they) saw
- 10 vespa iam in magno periculo erat. in muro erat. Orbilius vespam vidit. ad vespam festinavit. vespam necavit. vespam cepit et discipulis ostendit. vidit = (he) saw
festinavit = (he) hurried
necavit = (he) killed
cepit = (he) took
ostendit = (he) showed
ecce! = look!
clamavit = (he) shouted
necavi = I have killed
nunc = now
- 'ecce!' Marco et amicis clamavit, 'vespam necavi!
nunc laborate, pueri!'

Exercise 59.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 59.1.

1. **vidit** (line 10). Give the Latin subject and Latin object of this verb.
2. **ad vespam** (line 10). In which case is *vespam*? Why is this case used?
3. From the passage, give an example of an imperative and quote the line number where it occurs.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 60: Perfect tense – first conjugation

We have already met the **imperfect** tense, indicating a continuous action in the past, such as *he was running, we were playing, they were laughing*. Imperfect, you remember, actually means 'incomplete'.

The **perfect** tense indicates a single, completed, one-off action in the past, such as *he ran, we played, they laughed* or *he has run, we have played, they have laughed*. It is a very common tense in Latin and you will meet it frequently.

In Latin, the personal endings for the perfect are the same for all the verb conjugations.

person	number	Latin ending	English meaning
1st person	singular	-i	<i>I (did something)</i>
2nd person	singular	-isti	<i>you (did something)</i>
3rd person	singular	-it	<i>he, she, it (did something)</i>
1st person	plural	-imus	<i>we (did something)</i>
2nd person	plural	-istis	<i>you (did something)</i>
3rd person	plural	-erunt	<i>they (did something)</i>

Although the fact that these endings are the same for all verbs makes life easier, the stems (front bits of the verbs), onto which these endings are added, are not always what you might expect. Some of these stems are irregular and have to be learned by heart.

For example, most first conjugation verbs (like *amo*) add -av- to the present stem (am-) to form the perfect stem *amav-*. So we get:

person	number	Latin	English meaning
1st person	singular	am-av-i	<i>I loved or I have loved</i>
2nd person	singular	am-av-isti	<i>you loved or you have loved</i>
3rd person	singular	am-av-it	<i>he, she, it loved or he, she, it has loved</i>
1st person	plural	am-av-imus	<i>we loved or we have loved</i>
2nd person	plural	am-av-istis	<i>you loved or you have loved</i>
3rd person	plural	am-av-erunt	<i>they loved or they have loved</i>

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Exercise 60.1

1. I carried.
2. You (pl) watched.
3. He sailed.
4. We have worked.
5. He fought.
6. You (sg) sang.
7. He asked.
8. You (pl) have built.
9. We shouted.
10. She walked.

Exercise 60.3

1. We attacked.
2. I prepared.
3. He loved.
4. You (pl) hurried.
5. He walked.
6. I entered.
7. She killed.
8. They overcame.
9. We liked.
10. They have attacked.

Exercise 60.5

1. laboravit.
2. cantavit.
3. amaverunt.
4. portavi.
5. clamavi.
6. pugnavit.
7. aedificavit.
8. oppugnaverunt.
9. spectavi.
10. intravistis.

Exercise 60.2

1. They prepared.
2. We praised.
3. She entered.
4. She sailed.
5. They sang.
6. He worked.
7. We have fought.
8. You (sg) attacked.
9. They sailed.
10. We entered.

Exercise 60.4

1. He has hurried.
2. They worked.
3. I have shouted.
4. We have liked.
5. He built.
6. You (pl) called.
7. They entered.
8. We lived.
9. You (sg) called.
10. They fought.

Exercise 60.6

1. aedificavistis.
2. pugnaverunt.
3. habitavit.
4. vocavit.
5. ambulavi.
6. festinavisti.
7. laudavimus.
8. intraverunt.
9. portavistis.
10. necavit.

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Exercise 60.7

1. amavit.
2. cantavimus.
3. spectavistis.
4. laboravi.
5. vocavistis.
6. navigavi.
7. clamaverunt.
8. ambulavit.
9. vocaverunt.
10. pugnavistis.

Exercise 60.9

1. portavit.
2. amavisti.
3. cantavistis.
4. laboraverunt.
5. aedificavi.
6. clamavit.
7. ambulavimus.
8. spectavit.
9. ambulavisti.
10. navigaverunt.

Exercise 60.11

1. oppidum oppugnavimus.
2. templum intravit.
3. pecuniam portaverunt.
4. servos laudavi.
5. murum aedificavisti.
6. nuntium necavit.
7. puellam amavi.
8. equum necavimus.
9. discipulos laudavit.
10. templum aedificavimus.

Exercise 60.8

1. necavi.
2. paravimus.
3. laudavistis.
4. intravimus.
5. festinavimus.
6. navigavisti.
7. paraverunt.
8. necaverunt.
9. laudavit.
10. festinaverunt.

Exercise 60.10

1. paravistis.
2. vocavimus.
3. laudaverunt.
4. festinavit.
5. aedificaverunt.
6. paravit.
7. spectaverunt.
8. portavimus.
9. vocavisti.
10. navigavit.

Exercise 60.12

1. amicos rogaverunt.
2. puellam spectavi.
3. cenam paravisti.
4. templa aedificaverunt.
5. magistrum rogavimus.
6. scuta portaverunt.
7. bella amavit.
8. oppidum oppugnaverunt.
9. puerum laudavistis.
10. dominum necavi.

Exercise 60.13

1. dominus servum laudavit.
2. dominus servos laudavit.
3. Romani oppidum oppugnaverunt.
4. Romani multa oppida aedificaverunt.
5. servus cenam paravit.
6. Romani Graecos superaverunt.
7. nauta murum aedificavit.
8. nuntius proelium spectavit.
9. servi dominum amaverunt.
10. agricola puellam portavit.

Exercise 60.14

1. puella templum spectavit.
2. puer auxilium rogavit.
3. femina cenam bonam paravit.
4. agricola puellam spectavit.
5. Romani muros oppugnaverunt.
6. Romani muros aedificaverunt.
7. Graeci scuta portaverunt.
8. incolae Romanos superaverunt.
9. vir villam intravit.
10. sagitta virum necavit.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 61: Perfect tense – second conjugation

Several second conjugation verbs (like *moneo*) change the -e of the present stem to -u to form the perfect stem:

person	number	Latin	English meaning
1st person	singular	mon <u>u</u> -i	<i>I warned or I have warned</i>
2nd person	singular	mon <u>u</u> -isti	<i>you warned or you have warned</i>
3rd person	singular	mon <u>u</u> -it	<i>he, she, it warned or he, she, it has warned</i>
1st person	plural	mon <u>u</u> -imus	<i>we warned or we have warned</i>
2nd person	plural	mon <u>u</u> -istis	<i>you warned or you have warned</i>
3rd person	plural	mon <u>u</u> -erunt	<i>they warned or they have warned</i>

Exercise 61.1

1. We warned.
2. You (sg) frightened.
3. He has had.
4. They held.
5. I frightened.
6. I have been afraid.
7. She held.
8. He held.
9. They had.
10. You (pl) have frightened.

Exercise 61.2

1. We feared.
2. We have feared.
3. We have had.
4. You (sg) have had.
5. She warned.
6. They feared.
7. We had.
8. You (sg) have warned.
9. I have held.
10. He has been afraid.

Exercise 61.3

1. The slave has a friend.
2. The friend likes the slave.
3. The wind frightens the boy.
4. The boy fears the wind.
5. The master orders the messenger.
6. The messenger kills the master.
7. The god likes gold.
8. The boy fears danger.
9. Danger frightens the boy.
10. The horse likes food.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 62: Grammar Check

Make sure that you know the meanings of the following grammatical terms:

adjective	a word which describes a noun, like <i>bonus</i> (good) or <i>iratus</i> (angry)
cardinal number	a number like <i>unus</i> (one), <i>duo</i> (two), <i>tres</i> (three) [beware of confusing this with ordinal number]
case	nominative (subject), vocative (person spoken to), accusative (object), genitive (<i>of</i>), dative (<i>to</i> or <i>for</i>) or ablative (<i>by</i> , <i>with</i> , <i>from</i>)
conjugation	a family of verbs which behave in the same way
conjunction	a joining word, like <i>et</i> (and) or <i>sed</i> (but)
declension	a family of nouns or adjectives which behave in the same way
gender	whether a noun is masculine, feminine or neuter
imperative	a command – ordering someone to do something – e.g. <i>ama!</i> (love! – singular imperative); <i>amate!</i> (love! – plural imperative)
imperfect tense	a continuous action in the past
infinitive	a to-word; in Latin they usually end in -re, e.g. <i>amare</i> , to love, but beware of the irregular <i>esse</i> , to be
noun	the name of a person, place or thing
number	singular or plural
object	the person being done to – the receiver of the action
ordinal number	a number like <i>primus</i> (first), <i>secundus</i> (second), <i>tertius</i> (third) – think of putting things in order [beware of confusing this with cardinal number]
perfect tense	a single, completed action in the past
person	1st, 2nd or 3rd – the person or persons doing the action
preposition	little words like <i>ad</i> (to), <i>cum</i> (with), <i>in</i> (in), <i>ex</i> (out of)
present tense	an action taking place now, in the present
subject	the doer of the action
verb	a doing word

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Chapter 63: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 13)

Exercise 63.1

Caught in the act!

- 1 olim Flavia cenam in villa parare cupiebat. Marcus cenas Flaviae amabat. in villa autem Flavia multum cibi non habebat. in oppidum igitur ire et cibum ibi emere constituit. itaque e villa exiit et per viam ad oppidum ambulavit.
- 5 in via erat taberna. Flavia, ubi ad tabernam venit, intrare et vinum emere constituit. ubi autem tabernam intravit, rem horribilem vidit. Marcum vidit. ille puellam basiabat!
- 10 Marcus, ubi Flaviam vidit, statim rubuit.
- 'Marcel!' clamavit Flavia. 'quid facis?'
- 'nihil facio,' respondit Marcus. 'haec Valeria est. Valeria amica mea nova est.'
- 'puer horribilis es, Marce,' inquit Flavia. 'te odi.'
- 15 e taberna flens cucurrit et ad villam festinavit. irata erat. magnopere irata erat.

autem = however

ire = to go

emere = to buy

exiit = (she) went out

taberna = pub

rem horribilem = a dreadful

sight

vidit = (she/he) saw

ille = he

basio (1) = I kiss

rubuit = he blushed

clamavit = (she) shouted

respondit = (he) replied

haec = this

amica = girlfriend

horribilis = dreadful

odi = I hate

flens = crying

cucurrit = she ran

Exercise 63.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 63.1.

- From the passage, give an example of (and quote the line number):
 - a verb in the imperfect tense;
 - a verb in the perfect tense;
 - a verb in the present tense;
 - an infinitive.
- erat** (line 6). Give the person and number of this verb. Give the first person singular of its present tense.
- emere** (line 7). What name is given to this part of the verb?
- taberna** (line 15). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 64: Perfect tense – third conjugation

Some third conjugation verbs (like *rego*) change the last letter of the verb stem to *x* before the personal endings, so we get:

person	number	Latin	English meaning
1st person	singular	rex-i	<i>I ruled or I have ruled</i>
2nd person	singular	rex-isti	<i>you ruled or you have ruled</i>
3rd person	singular	rex-it	<i>he, she, it ruled or he, she, it has ruled</i>
1st person	plural	rex-imus	<i>we ruled or we have ruled</i>
2nd person	plural	rex-istis	<i>you ruled or you have ruled</i>
3rd person	plural	rex-erunt	<i>they ruled or they have ruled</i>

Other examples

I say (dico) → dixi *I said*

I lead (duco) → duxi *I led*

Exercise 64.1

1. We ruled.
2. You (sg) said.
3. He has led.
4. I have said.
5. They said.
6. They ruled.
7. You (pl) led.
8. He said.
9. I led.
10. We said.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 65: Perfect tense – fourth conjugation

Some fourth conjugation verbs (like *audio*) add *v* to the *i* of the present stem to get the perfect stem:

person	number	Latin	English meaning
1st person	singular	audiv-i	<i>I heard or I have heard</i>
2nd person	singular	audiv-isti	<i>you heard or you have heard</i>
3rd person	singular	audiv-it	<i>he, she, it heard or he, she, it has heard</i>
1st person	plural	audiv-imus	<i>we heard or we have heard</i>
2nd person	plural	audiv-istis	<i>you heard or you have heard</i>
3rd person	plural	audiv-erunt	<i>they heard or they have heard</i>

Other examples

I punish (punio) → punivi *I punished*

I sleep (dormio) → dormivi *I slept*

Exercise 65.1

1. They heard.
2. You (sg) slept.
3. I heard.
4. They have punished.
5. He slept.
6. They have slept.
7. She has slept.
8. He punished.
9. We punished.
10. You (pl) heard.

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Chapter 66: Perfect tense – summary

sum (to be): Although the perfect stem of this verb is slightly unusual, it still has the same personal endings.

person	number	Latin	English meaning
1st person	singular	fu-i	<i>I was</i> or <i>I have been</i>
2nd person	singular	fu-isti	<i>you were</i> or <i>you have been</i>
3rd person	singular	fu-it	<i>he, she, it was</i> or <i>he, she, it has been</i>
1st person	plural	fu-imus	<i>we were</i> or <i>we have been</i>
2nd person	plural	fu-istis	<i>you were</i> or <i>you have been</i>
3rd person	plural	fu-erunt	<i>they were</i> or <i>they have been</i>

Hers is a table summarising the perfect tenses of all the conjugations:

			1 amo	2 moneo	
person	number	English	<i>loved</i>	<i>warned</i>	
1st person	singular	<i>I</i>	amavi	monui	
2nd person	singular	<i>You</i>	amavISTI	monuISTI	
3rd person	singular	<i>He/She/It</i>	amavit	monuIT	
1st person	plural	<i>We</i>	amavIMUS	monuIMUS	
2nd person	plural	<i>You</i>	amavISTIS	monuISTIS	
3rd person	plural	<i>They</i>	amavERUNT	monuERUNT	
			3 rego	4 audio	
person	number	English	<i>ruled</i>	<i>heard</i>	
1st person	singular	<i>I</i>	rexi	audivi	
2nd person	singular	<i>You</i>	rexiISTI	audivISTI	
3rd person	singular	<i>He/She/It</i>	rexit	audivIT	
1st person	plural	<i>We</i>	rexiMUS	audivIMUS	
2nd person	plural	<i>You</i>	rexiISTIS	audivISTIS	
3rd person	plural	<i>They</i>	rexiERUNT	audivERUNT	
			irregular verb sum	key endings	
person	number	English	<i>was/were</i>		
1st person	singular	<i>I</i>	ful	<i>I was</i>	-I
2nd person	singular	<i>You</i>	fuISTI	<i>You were</i>	-ISTI
3rd person	singular	<i>He/She/It</i>	fuIT	<i>He was</i>	-IT
1st person	plural	<i>We</i>	fuIMUS	<i>We were</i>	-IMUS
2nd person	plural	<i>You</i>	fuISTIS	<i>You were</i>	-ISTIS
3rd person	plural	<i>They</i>	fuERUNT	<i>They were</i>	-ERUNT

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You may have noticed that the perfect stems (front bits) of the verb conjugations are not what you might expect:

- | | | |
|--------|--------|----------------------|
| 1: | amav- | NOT am- |
| 2: | monu- | NOT mon- or mone- |
| 3: | rex- | NOT reg- |
| 4: | audiv- | NOT aud- or audi- |
| to be: | sum | irregular, as usual! |

How are you supposed to know what these irregular perfect stems are? Well, you just have to look them up, and try to memorise them. Which brings us to the topic of looking up verbs in wordlists and dictionaries.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 67: Looking up verbs – principal parts

So far in this book a number in brackets after the first person singular (the *I*-form) of the verb tells you which conjugation that verb belongs to.

So:

neco (1) *I kill* The (1) tells you that this verb behaves like *amo*.
habeo (2) *I have* The (2) tells you that this verb behaves like *moneo*.
curro (3) *I run* The (3) tells you that this verb behaves like *rego*.
venio (4) *I come* The (4) tells you that this verb behaves like *audio*.

From now on, more information will be given to you about each verb you come across. You will be given **three** pieces of information, then the conjugation number, then the English meaning. These are called the **Principal Parts** of the verb ('principal' means 'main'). If you know all this information about a Latin verb you will be able to work out all the different parts of it. Here are some examples:

amo, amare, amavi (1)	<i>I like, to like, I liked</i>
moneo, monere, monui (2)	<i>I warn, to warn, I warned</i>
rego, regere, rexi (3)	<i>I rule, to rule I ruled</i>
audio, audire, audivi (4)	<i>I hear, to hear, I heard</i>
sum, esse, fui (irreg)	<i>I am, to be, I was</i>

Now the explanation of these three principal parts.

1st word: (will usually end on *-o*): = 1st person singular, present tense
2nd word: (will usually end in *-re*): = the infinitive, or *to*-word
3rd word: (will end in *-i*): = 1st person singular, perfect tense

So, the third principal part, ending in *-i*, is the start of the perfect tense.

If you remove this final *-i* you are left with the **perfect stem**, onto which you can add the various perfect endings: *-i, -isti, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt*

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 68: Practising the perfect tense

These are revision exercises on the perfect tense. The following verbs are used in the exercises. The perfect tenses are in **bold** print, because these are the forms you will need to focus on.

advise	moneo, monere, monui (2)
be afraid	timeo, timere, timui (2)
carry	porto, portare, portavi (1)
fear	timeo, timere, timui (2)
frighten	terreo, terrere, terrui (2)
have	habeo, habere, habui (2)
hear	audio, audire, audivi (4)
hurry	festino, festinare, festinavi (1)
lead	duco, ducere, dux (3)
listen to	audio, audire, audivi (4)
look (at)	specto, spectare, spectavi (1)
punish	punio, punire, punivi (4)
rule	rego, regere, rex (3)
say	dico, dicere, dixi (3)
shout	clamo, clamare, clamavi (1)
sleep	dormio, dormire, dormivi (4)
warn	moneo, monere, monui (2)
watch	specto, spectare, spectavi (1)

Exercise 68.1

1. You (pl) ruled.
2. I led.
3. We slept.
4. We shouted.
5. You (sg) frightened.
6. He frightened
7. They ruled.
8. She shouted.
9. You (sg) slept.
10. You (pl) shouted.

Exercise 68.2

1. I slept.
2. I shouted.
3. You (pl) frightened.
4. He carried.
5. You (sg) ruled.
6. You (sg) had.
7. We heard.
8. You (pl) slept.
9. I warned.
10. You (pl) hurried.

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Exercise 68.3

1. They carried.
2. You (pl) carried.
3. They frightened.
4. I ruled.
5. We led.
6. You (sg) carried.
7. They watched.
8. I frightened.
9. He hurried.
10. I watched.

Exercise 68.5

1. habuimus.
2. tenuerunt.
3. pugnavi.
4. dixit.
5. duxit.
6. dormivisti.
7. duximus.
8. rexerunt.
9. terruerunt.
10. timuisti.

Exercise 68.7

1. discipuli dormiverunt.
2. verba audivimus.
3. servum punivisti.
4. terram rexi.
5. deam timuimus.
6. magistri boni fuerunt.
7. oppidum oppugnanimus.
8. discipulum laudavi.
9. gladios tenuisti.
10. discipuli timuerunt.

Exercise 68.4

1. I heard.
2. They warned.
3. We punished.
4. They hurried.
5. You (pl) feared.
6. You (sg) feared.
7. We said.
8. They shouted.
9. You (sg) hurried.
10. You (sg) heard.

Exercise 68.6

1. laboravi.
2. monuistis.
3. habui.
4. duxisti.
5. dormivit.
6. reximus.
7. punivisti.
8. diximus.
9. fui.
10. festinavimus.

Exercise 68.8

1. nautae oppidum oppugnaverunt.
2. discipulus dominum timuit.
3. servus equum duxit.
4. multa verba dixit.
5. dominus servos punivit.
6. pueri servum laudaverunt.
7. discipuli nuntium audiverunt.
8. magister discipulos terruit.
9. puer gladium tenuit.
10. servi equos duxerunt.

Prep School Latin 1

Chapter 69: More principal parts

Reminder

Principal parts of a verb are set out like this:

	amo,	amare,	amavi (1)	I love
English meanings:	<i>I love</i>	<i>to love</i>	<i>I loved</i>	
	(present)	(infinitive)	(perfect)	

Here are the principal parts of the remainder of the verbs you have met so far. They are arranged by conjugation. You may be able to spot some patterns or similarities which will make them easier to learn by heart.

First Conjugation

aedifico	aedificare	aedificavi	(1)	I build
ambulo	ambulare	ambulavi	(1)	I walk
amo	amare	amavi	(1)	I love, like
canto	cantare	cantavi	(1)	I sing
clamo	clamare	clamavi	(1)	I shout
festino	festinare	festinavi	(1)	I hurry
habito	habitare	habitavi	(1)	I live
intro	intrare	intravi	(1)	I enter, go in
laudo	laudare	laudavi	(1)	I praise
narro	narrare	narravi	(1)	I tell
navigo	navigare	navigavi	(1)	I sail
neco	necare	necavi	(1)	I kill
oppugno	oppugnare	oppugnavi	(1)	I attack
paro	parare	paravi	(1)	I prepare
porto	portare	portavi	(1)	I carry
pugno	pugnare	pugnavi	(1)	I fight
rogo	rogare	rogavi	(1)	I ask, ask for
servo	servare	servavi	(1)	I save
specto	spectare	spectavi	(1)	I look at, watch
supero	superare	superavi	(1)	I overcome
voco	vocare	vocavi	(1)	I call

It's easy to spot the pattern here. Most first conjugation verbs behave like those above. The one tricky one we've come across so far is:

do	dare	dedi	(1)	I give
----	------	------	-----	--------

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Second Conjugation

deleo	delere	delevi	(2)	I destroy
habeo	habere	habui	(2)	I have
iubeo	iubere	iussi	(2)	I order
maneo	manere	mansi	(2)	I remain
moneo	monere	monui	(2)	I warn
moveo	movere	movi	(2)	I move
respondeo	respondere	respondi	(2)	I reply
rideo	ridere	risi	(2)	I laugh
teneo	tenere	tenui	(2)	I hold
terreo	terrere	terrui	(2)	I frighten
timeo	timere	timui	(2)	I fear
video	videre	vidi	(2)	I see

Third Conjugation

bibo	bibere	bibi	(3)	I drink
consumo	consumere	consumpsi	(3)	I eat
constituo	constituere	constitui	(3)	I decide
curro	currere	cucurri	(3)	I run
discedo	discedere	discessi	(3)	I depart
duco	ducere	duxi	(3)	I lead
lego	legere	legi	(3)	I read, choose
mitto	mittere	misi	(3)	I send
ostendo	ostendere	ostendi	(3)	I show
pono	ponere	posui	(3)	I put
rego	regere	rexii	(3)	I rule
scribo	scribere	scripsi	(3)	I write

Fourth Conjugation

audio	audire	audivi	(4)	I hear, listen to
dormio	dormire	dormivi	(4)	I sleep
venio	venire	veni	(4)	I come
cupio	cupere	cupivi	(4-ish)	I want
fugio	fugere	fugi	(4-ish)	I flee
iacio	iacere	ieci	(4-ish)	I throw

Irregular

sum	esse	fui	I am
-----	------	-----	------

As you may have spotted by now, 4-ish verbs go like 3rd conjugation verbs in some ways, and 4th conjugation verbs in others. Some text books call them 'mixed conjugation' verbs and refer to them as (M), others refer to them as 5th conjugation (5), and others as 3½!

This may be a lot to take in at once. Don't panic! With practice and the repeated looking up of verbs in this book or elsewhere you will soon become familiar with some of the trickier perfect tenses. The key is: don't guess – look it up!

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Chapter 70: Practising principal parts

You will need to look up the correct parts of the verbs here, using this book. The verbs are listed above, and there is a full listing as well in the reference sections at the back of the book. Do not guess!

Exercise 70.1

1. We sang.
2. They replied.
3. You (sg) wrote.
4. He slept.
5. We threw.
6. You (pl) fled.
7. They wanted.
8. He put.
9. We moved.
10. They gave.

Exercise 70.2

1. He gave.
2. They destroyed.
3. You (sg) held.
4. He saw.
5. We ate.
6. They departed.
7. I have read.
8. You (pl) slept.
9. They fled.
10. We attacked.

Exercise 70.3

1. risimus.
2. posuerunt.
3. delevi.
4. pugnauerunt.
5. scripsit.
6. misisti.
7. iecimus.
8. fuerunt.
9. fugerunt.
10. dedit.

Exercise 70.4

1. tenuerunt.
2. legisti.
3. fuit.
4. cucurrerunt.
5. mansit.
6. movimus.
7. responderunt.
8. ostendistis.
9. discesserunt.
10. iussit.

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Exercise 70.5

1. vinum bibistis.
2. servos punivimus.
3. gladium tenui.
4. cibum consumpsisti.
5. hastas iecimus.
6. magistrum audivimus.
7. terram rexit.
8. incolas necaverunt.
9. libros scripsit.
10. ancillam iussit.

Exercise 70.6

1. poeta librum scripsit.
2. socii oppida deleverunt.
3. poeta cibum consumpsit.
4. magister multa verba dixit.
5. regina servum punivit.
6. socii ventos timuerunt.
7. puellae reginam viderunt.
8. discipuli magistrum audiverunt.
9. pueri gladios tenuerunt.
10. servus murum aedificavit.

Exercise 70.7

1. The slaves destroyed the temples.
2. The slave girls ate the food.
3. The master praised the slave.
4. The poets wrote books.
5. The teacher frightened the boys.

Exercise 70.8

1. The farmers threw spears.
2. The horse drank water.
3. The slave moved the arrows.
4. The inhabitants read a book.
5. The girls praised the horses.

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Chapter 71: Adverb check

These are little words which are tricky to learn, but occur frequently in Latin passages.

bene	well
celeriter	quickly
diu	for a long time
fortiter	bravely
heri	yesterday
hic	here
hodie	today
iam	now
ibi	there
iterum	again
lente	slowly
magnopere	greatly
mox	soon
non	not
numquam	never
olim	once
saepe	often
semper	always
sic	thus
statim	immediately
subito	suddenly
tamen	however
tandem	finally

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Chapter 72: Flavia and the Sailor (Part 14)

Exercise 72.1

Marcus gets his comeuppance.

- 1 Flavia e taberna cucurrit. flebat sed magnopere irata erat. taberna = pub

Marcus et Valeria in taberna manserunt. Marcus Valeriam spectavit. Valeria Marcum spectavit. diu

- 5 nihil dixerunt. tandem Valeria Marcum rogavit:

‘quis erat illa puella, Marce?’ illa = that

Marcus respondit: ‘illa puella Flavia erat. amica mea est ... erat.’ amica = girlfriend

- 10 ‘amica tua?!’ clamavit Valeria. irata erat. ‘duasne amicas habes, Marce? et Flaviam et me? responde, Marce! statim responde! irata sum.’ duas = two
et ... et ... = both ...
and ...

Marcus tamen Valeriae respondere non cupivit. iterum rubuit. rubuit = he blushed

- 15 ‘te non amo, Marce,’ inquit Valeria. ‘puer malus es. tu amicus meus non es. vale!’ ubi haec verba dixit, Marcum pulsavit et irata e taberna festinavit. vale! = goodbye!
haec = these
pulso, -are (1) = I thump

Marcus in taberna attonitus manebat. solus erat. attonitus = amazed
solus = alone

Exercise 72.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 72.1.

- From the passage, give an example of (and quote the line number):
 - a verb in the perfect tense;
 - a verb in the imperfect tense;
 - an imperative;
 - an infinitive.
- manserunt** (line 3). Give the person, number and the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
- amicus** (line 15). Give the gender of this noun.
- taberna** (line 17). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

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Exercise 72.3

1. dedi.
2. discessit.
3. misisti.
4. delevistis.
5. risisti.
6. iussimus.
7. cucurristi.
8. fecistis.
9. manserunt.
10. fuit.

Exercise 72.5

1. stetimus.
2. fecimus.
3. vidisti.
4. dederunt.
5. biberunt.
6. veni.
7. delevimus.
8. luserunt.
9. bibisti.
10. dixerunt.

Exercise 72.7

1. cucurrit.
2. iusserunt.
3. posuit.
4. vidit.
5. steterunt.
6. respondi.
7. cucurrerunt.
8. dedimus.
9. mansit.
10. vidimus.

Exercise 72.4

1. cepit.
2. audivit.
3. feci.
4. rexit.
5. iecit.
6. respondit.
7. fuimus.
8. dedisti.
9. fecerunt.
10. mansimus.

Exercise 72.6

1. miserunt.
2. riserunt.
3. discesserunt.
4. iussit.
5. dixit.
6. scripserunt.
7. vidi.
8. ceperunt.
9. deleverunt.
10. fecisti.

Exercise 72.8

1. dedit.
2. iussi.
3. cucurri.
4. stetit.
5. iussisti.
6. fecit.
7. dixi.
8. misit.
9. risit.
10. discessimus.

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Exercise 72.9

1. vir stetit.
2. equus cucurrit.
3. puellae manserunt.
4. auxilium venit.
5. servi dormiverunt.
6. magister respondit.
7. Romani fugerunt.
8. nautae discesserunt.
9. regina risit.
10. dominus constituit.

Exercise 72.11

1. equi cucurrerunt.
2. magister clamavit.
3. puer discessit.
4. turba venit.
5. pueri riserunt.
6. discipulus discessit.
7. nautae pugnauerunt.
8. incola dormivit.
9. amici biberunt.
10. socii consumpserunt..

Exercise 72.13

1. The man drank.
2. The girl slept.
3. The Romans came.
4. The sailor read.
5. The pupils laughed.
6. The man drank.
7. The slave fled.
8. The allies departed.
9. The boy answered.
10. The friends stayed.

Exercise 72.10

1. libros legi.
2. equum duxisti.
3. librum scripsi.
4. scutum cepit.
5. hastam ieci.
6. reginam vidit.
7. vinum bibimus.
8. murum moverunt.
9. cibum consumpsistis.
10. templa deleverunt.

Exercise 72.12

1. servos punivit.
2. libros legerunt..
3. equum duxit.
4. templa aedificaverunt.
5. reginam vidimus.
6. servum laudavisti.
7. aquam biberunt.
8. pecuniam misimus.
9. verba audivistis.
10. servum monui.

Exercise 72.14

1. I have held a shield.
2. They loved the girl.
3. We read the book.
4. He attacked the town.
5. You (sg) saw the place.
6. They destroyed the villas.
7. They drank the water.
8. We sent the food.
9. I took the money.
10. I have been angry.

Exercise 72.15

1. The master has written a book.
2. The slaves moved the food.
3. The Greeks destroyed the villa.
4. The pupil threw water.
5. The sailors took the town.
6. The friends ran out of the temple.
7. The woman read a book to the boys.
8. The sailor decided to drink wine.
9. The Romans destroyed the wall in the battle.
10. The farmers led the horse out of the field.

Exercise 72.16

1. nauta ab insula navigavit.
2. puellae bene dormiverunt.
3. magister librum bonum scripsit.
4. reginam audivimus.
5. servi ex oppido fugerunt.
6. puer parvus in viam cucurrit.
7. puer in muro stetit.
8. quid fecistis, pueri?
9. vir hastam iecit.
10. ad oppidum celeriter venimus.

Exercise 72.17

1. librum non legistis, discipuli.
2. ancillae aquam et vinum biberunt.
3. multi servi in villa laboraverunt.
4. dominus multam pecuniam servo dedit.
5. magister discipulos laborare iussit.
6. Romani murum oppugnare constituerunt.
7. vir gladium cepit et in proelium cucurrit.
8. Graeci multas hastas in Romanos iecerunt.
9. discipuli verba magistri non audiverunt.
10. servus equos ex agris duxit.

Exercise 72.18

1. librum bonum ad amicum misi.
2. dominus multa verba servis dixit.
3. Valeria Marcum rogavit: 'cur non respondisti?'
4. bonus esse constitui.
5. pueri cum amicis in via luserunt.
6. periculum nautas terruit.
7. aurum magistro ostendimus.
8. servus pecuniam capere cupivit.
9. pecuniam in templo deorum posuimus.
10. Graeci e periculo non fugerunt.

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Chapter 73: Revision

Exercise 73.1

1. currimus.
2. currebamus.
3. cucurrimus.
4. pugnavi.
5. pugnabam.
6. pugno.
7. videbant.
8. vident.
9. viderunt.
10. auditis.

Exercise 73.3

1. deleo.
2. scribit.
3. scripsit.
4. scribebat.
5. dabamus.
6. damus.
7. dedimus.
8. rident.
9. riserunt.
10. ridebant.

Exercise 73.5

1. stetit.
2. bibi.
3. sedebant.
4. respondet.
5. respondit.
6. rogavi.
7. timeo.
8. terrebamus.
9. vident.
10. intrabat.

Exercise 73.2

1. audivistis.
2. audiebatis.
3. est.
4. erat.
5. fuit.
6. misisti.
7. mittis.
8. mittebas.
9. debebam.
10. delevi.

Exercise 73.4

1. legunt.
2. iecimus.
3. oppugnabant.
4. aedificaverunt.
5. iussit.
6. superant.
7. constituerunt.
8. movebas.
9. cupiebamus.
10. consumpsimus.

Exercise 73.6

1. pugnaverunt.
2. laborabat.
3. clamamus.
4. discesserunt.
5. punis.
6. scripsi.
7. fleo.
8. dedit.
9. faciebant.
10. erant.

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Exercise 73.7

1. We sing.
2. We sang.
3. We were singing.
4. I see.
5. I saw.
6. I was seeing.
7. They ran.
8. They were running.
9. They are running.
10. You (pl) come

Exercise 73.9

1. He was taking.
2. You (sg) were leading.
3. You (sg) led.
4. You (sg) lead.
5. They destroyed.
6. They destroy.
7. They were destroying.
8. I was standing.
9. I stand.
10. I stood.

Exercise 73.11

1. I was giving.
2. They came.
3. She called.
4. We were killing.
5. We were laughing.
6. They laughed.
7. I was deciding.
8. I decided.
9. We attack.
10. They were throwing.

Exercise 73.8

1. You (pl) came.
2. You (pl) were coming.
3. They are.
4. They have been.
5. They were.
6. We were sleeping.
7. We slept.
8. We sleep.
9. He takes.
10. He took.

Exercise 73.10

1. He was.
2. We see.
3. We saw.
4. You (sg) write.
5. You (sg) wrote.
6. He comes.
7. He was coming.
8. I am.
9. He was leading.
10. They send.

Exercise 73.12

1. You (pl) were sailing.
2. He is warning.
3. They were eating.
4. We departed.
5. They lead.
6. They sent.
7. We were ruling.
8. I ask.
9. You (pl) hurried.
10. They were praising.

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Exercise 73.13

Give the part of the verb, then translate your answer into English.

1. The 3rd person singular of the present tense of *amo*.
2. The 2nd person plural of the perfect tense of *scribo*.
3. The 1st person plural of the imperfect tense of *laudo*.
4. The 3rd person plural of the perfect tense of *iacio*.
5. The 2nd person singular of the imperfect tense of *oppugno*.
6. The 1st person singular of the present tense of *navigo*.
7. The 3rd person singular of the imperfect tense of *constituo*.
8. The 3rd person plural of the perfect tense of *moveo*.
9. The 2nd person plural of the present tense of *cupio*.
10. The 1st person plural of the imperfect tense of *sto*.

Exercise 73.14

Give the part of the verb, then translate your answer into English.

1. The 1st person singular of the present tense of *bibo*.
2. The 3rd person singular of the imperfect tense of *adsum*.
3. The 3rd person plural of the perfect tense of *lego*.
4. The 2nd person singular of the perfect tense of *discedo*.
5. The 2nd person plural of the imperfect tense of *deleo*.
6. The 1st person plural of the imperfect tense of *punio*.
7. The 1st person singular of the present tense of *fleo*.
8. The 2nd person singular of the perfect tense of *scribo*.
9. The 3rd person plural of the perfect tense of *dormio*.
10. The 1st person plural of the imperfect tense of *mitto*.

Exercise 73.15

Give the part of the verb, then translate your answer into English.

1. The 3rd person singular of the present tense of *canto*.
2. The 1st person singular of the imperfect tense of *duco*.
3. The 1st person plural of the perfect tense of *venio*.
4. The 2nd person plural of the perfect tense of *audio*.
5. The 2nd person plural of the imperfect tense of *intro*.
6. The 3rd person singular of the present tense of *respondeo*.
7. The 2nd person plural of the imperfect tense of *rogo*.
8. The 1st person plural of the imperfect tense of *timeo*.
9. The 2nd person singular of the perfect tense of *habeo*.
10. The 3rd person singular of the perfect tense of *pono*.

Exercise 73.16

1. The slave is carrying water.
2. The man destroys the wall.
3. The messenger praises the queen.
4. The queen calls the slave.
5. The slave likes the queen.
6. The queen orders the messenger.
7. The messenger has a daughter.
8. The crowd is building a temple.
9. The god gives money.
10. The goddess likes the god.

Exercise 73.17

1. The maidservant fears danger.
2. The sailor looks at the sword.
3. The queen is holding the sword.
4. The sword kills the daughter.
5. The poet likes wine.
6. The farmer has a horse.
7. The woman has a slave.
8. The girl likes the master.
9. The master likes the girl.
10. The danger frightens the maidservant.

Summary of Grammar and Syntax

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SECTION 1: Grammatical Terms

adjectives	These are words that describe nouns. e.g. <i>bonus</i> (good), <i>pulcher</i> (beautiful).
adverbs	These are words which describe verbs. e.g. <i>bene</i> (well), <i>statim</i> (immediately)
cardinal number	<i>unus</i> (one), <i>duo</i> (two), <i>tres</i> (three) etc. Note carefully the difference between this and an Ordinal Number .
case	nominative (subject), vocative (person spoken to), accusative (object), genitive (<i>of</i>), dative (<i>to</i> or <i>for</i>) or ablative (<i>by</i> , <i>with</i> , <i>from</i>).
conjugation	A family of verbs which behave in the same way. e.g. <i>amo</i> (1) is in the first conjugation; <i>audio</i> (4) is in the fourth conjugation.
conjunction	A joining word. e.g. <i>et</i> (and), <i>sed</i> (but).
declension	A family of nouns which behave in the same way. e.g. <i>puella</i> (girl) is in the first declension; <i>servus</i> (slave) is in the second declension.
gender	Whether a noun or adjective is masculine, feminine or neuter.
imperative	An order. e.g. <i>audi!</i> (listen!), <i>amate!</i> (love!).
infinitive	A <i>to</i> word, the second principal part of a verb, usually ending in <i>-re</i> in Latin. e.g. <i>amare</i> (to love). But beware of <i>esse</i> (to be).
noun	A person, place or thing
number	Whether a noun or verb is SINGULAR or PLURAL.
ordinal number	<i>primus</i> (first), <i>secundus</i> (second), <i>tertius</i> (third) and so on. Note carefully the difference between this and a Cardinal Number .

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person

1st person singular = I
2nd person singular = You
3rd person singular = He, She, It
1st person plural = We
2nd person plural = You
3rd person plural = They

prepositions

Little words like *cum* (with), *ad* (to, towards), *in* (in).
In Latin, some prepositions are followed by accusative nouns, others by ablative nouns.

tense

This describes the time when something is happening. You will meet three tenses in Level 1: present (happening now), imperfect (continuous action in the past) or perfect (a single, one-off action in the past).

verb

A doing word.

SECTION 2 - NOUNS

2.1 Summary of case usage

<i>name of case</i>	<i>job</i>	<i>examples</i>
nominative	subject (doer) of verb	servus laborat. <i>The slave is working.</i>
	with the verb <i>to be</i>	Marcus est servus . <i>Marcus is a slave.</i>
vocative	person spoken to	serve , quid facis? <i>Slave, what are you doing?</i>
accusative	object (receiver) of verb	servum laudo. <i>I am praising the slave.</i>
	after prepositions like <i>ad</i>	<i>ad</i> servum currit. <i>He is running towards the slave.</i>
genitive	'of'	dominus servi est saevus. <i>The master of the slave is cruel.</i>
dative	'to', 'for'	pecuniam servo dat. <i>He gives money to the slave.</i>
ablative	'by', 'with', 'from'	puerum gladio necat. <i>He kills the boy with his sword.</i>
	after prepositions like <i>cum</i>	<i>cum</i> servo pugnat. <i>He is fighting with the slave.</i>

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2.2 Summary of Nouns

Declension:	1	2	2	2	2
Gender:	f	m	m	m	n
	<i>girl</i>	<i>slave</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>field</i>	<i>war</i>
SINGULAR					
nominative	puell A	serv US	pu ER	ag ER	bell UM
vocative	puell A	serv E	pu ER	ag ER	bell UM
accusative	puell AM	serv UM	puer UM	agr UM	bell UM
genitive	puell AE	serv I	puer I	agr I	bell I
dative	puell AE	serv O	puer O	agr O	bell O
ablative	puell A	serv O	puer O	agr O	bell O
PLURAL	<i>girls</i>	<i>slaves</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>fields</i>	<i>wars</i>
nominative	puell AE	serv I	puer I	agr I	bell A
vocative	puell AE	serv I	puer I	agr I	bell A
accusative	puell AS	serv OS	puer OS	agr OS	bell A
genitive	puell ARUM	serv ORUM	puer ORUM	agr ORUM	bell ORUM
dative	puell IS	serv IS	puer IS	agr IS	bell IS
ablative	puell IS	serv IS	puer IS	agr IS	bell IS

SECTION 3 – ADJECTIVES

3.1 Adjectives in -us

e.g. bon**US**, *good*

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	bon US	bon A	bon UM
vocative	bon E	bon A	bon UM
accusative	bon UM	bon AM	bon UM
genitive	bon I	bon AE	bon I
dative	bon O	bon AE	bon O
ablative	bon O	bon A	bon O
PLURAL			
nominative	bon I	bon AE	bon A
vocative	bon I	bon AE	bon A
accusative	bon OS	bon AS	bon A
genitive	bon ORUM	bon ARUM	bon ORUM
dative	bon IS	bon IS	bon IS
ablative	bon IS	bon IS	bon IS

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3.2 Adjectives in -er (keeping the e)

e.g. miser**ER**, *miserable*

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	miser	miser A	miser UM
vocative	miser	miser A	miser UM
accusative	miser UM	miser AM	miser UM
genitive	miser I	miser AE	miser I
dative	miser O	miser AE	miser O
ablative	miser O	miser A	miser O
PLURAL			
nominative	miser I	miser AE	miser A
vocative	miser I	miser AE	miser A
accusative	miser OS	miser AS	miser A
genitive	miser ORUM	miser ARUM	miser ORUM
dative	miser IS	miser IS	miser IS
ablative	miser IS	miser IS	miser IS

3.3 Adjectives in -er (dropping the e)

e.g. pulchr**ER**, *beautiful*

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	pulcher	pulchr A	pulchr UM
vocative	pulcher	pulchr A	pulchr UM
accusative	pulchr UM	pulchr AM	pulchr UM
genitive	pulchr I	pulchr AE	pulchr I
dative	pulchr O	pulchr AE	pulchr O
ablative	pulchr O	pulchr A	pulchr O
PLURAL			
nominative	pulchr I	pulchr AE	pulchr A
vocative	pulchr I	pulchr AE	pulchr A
accusative	pulchr OS	pulchr AS	pulchr A
genitive	pulchr ORUM	pulchr ARUM	pulchr ORUM
dative	pulchr IS	pulchr IS	pulchr IS

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SECTION 4 – PRONOUNS

4.1 First Person Pronoun: *ego*

	singular		plural	
nominative	ego	<i>I</i>	nos	<i>we</i>
accusative	me	<i>me</i>	nos	<i>us</i>

4.2 Second Person Pronoun: *tu*

	singular		plural	
nominative	tu	<i>you</i>	vos	<i>you</i>
accusative	te	<i>you</i>	vos	<i>you</i>

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SECTION 5 - PREPOSITIONS

5.1 Level 1

ad + accusative	<i>to, towards</i>	ad reginam ambulat <i>He is walking towards the queen</i>
contra + accusative	<i>against</i>	contra nautam pugnat. <i>He is fighting against the sailor.</i>
per + accusative	<i>through, along</i>	per viam currit. <i>He is running along the road.</i>
prope + accusative	<i>near</i>	prope murum stat. <i>He is standing near the wall.</i>
trans + accusative	<i>across</i>	trans viam festinat. <i>He hurries across the road.</i>
a/ab + ablative	<i>(away) from</i>	ab insula navigat. <i>He sails away from the island.</i>
cum + ablative	<i>with</i>	cum amico ludit. <i>He is playing with a friend.</i>
de + ablative	<i>down from, about</i>	de periculo monet. <i>He warns about the danger.</i>
e/ex + ablative	<i>out of</i>	ex oppido currit. <i>He runs out of the town.</i>

The Preposition *in*

This frequently causes problems, because it can be followed by an ablative word (when it means *in* or *on*.) as well as by an accusative word (when it means *into*).

Examples

in + ablative = *in*. equus in agro currit.
*The horse is running **in** the field.*

in + accusative = *into*. equus in agrum currit.
*The horse is running **into** the field.*

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VERBS

6.1 Present Tense

	1 <i>love</i>	2 <i>warn</i>	3 <i>rule</i>	3½ <i>take</i>	4 <i>hear</i>
<i>I</i>	am O	mon EO	reg O	cap IO	aud IO
<i>You (sg)</i>	am AS	mon ES	reg IS	cap IS	aud IS
<i>He/She/It</i>	am AT	mon ET	reg IT	cap IT	aud IT
<i>We</i>	am AMUS	mon EMUS	reg IMUS	cap IMUS	aud IMUS
<i>You (pl)</i>	am ATIS	mon ETIS	reg ITIS	cap ITIS	aud ITIS
<i>They</i>	am ANT	mon ENT	reg UNT	cap IUNT	aud IUNT

6.2 Imperfect Tense

	1 <i>was/were loving</i>	2 <i>was/were warning</i>	3 <i>was/were ruling</i>	3½ <i>was/were taking</i>	4 <i>was/were hearing</i>
<i>I</i>	am ABAM	mon EBAM	reg EBAM	cap IEBAM	aud IEBAM
<i>You (sg)</i>	am ABAS	mon EBAS	reg EBAS	cap IEBAS	aud IEBAS
<i>He/She/It</i>	am ABAT	mon EBAT	reg EBAT	cap IEBAT	aud IEBAT
<i>We</i>	am ABAMUS	mon EBAMUS	reg EBAMUS	cap IEBAMUS	aud IEBAMUS
<i>You (pl)</i>	am ABATIS	mon EBATIS	reg EBATIS	cap IEBATIS	aud IEBATIS
<i>They</i>	am ABANT	mon EBANT	reg EBANT	cap IEBANT	aud IEBANT

6.3 Perfect Tense

	1 <i>loved</i>	2 <i>warned</i>	3 <i>ruled</i>	3½ <i>took</i>	4 <i>heard</i>
<i>I</i>	amav I	monu I	rex I	cepi I	audi I
<i>You (sg)</i>	amav ISTI	monu ISTI	rex ISTI	cepi ISTI	audi ISTI
<i>He/She/It</i>	amav IT	monu IT	rex IT	cepi IT	audi IT
<i>We</i>	amav IMUS	monu IMUS	rex IMUS	cepi IMUS	audi IMUS
<i>You (pl)</i>	amav ISTIS	monu ISTIS	rex ISTIS	cepi ISTIS	audi ISTIS
<i>They</i>	amav ERUNT	monu ERUNT	rex ERUNT	cepi ERUNT	audi ERUNT

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6.4 Present Infinitives (an infinitive is a *to*-word)

	Present	English	Infinitive	English
1	amo	<i>I love</i>	am ARE	<i>to love</i>
2	moneo	<i>I warn</i>	mon ERE	<i>to warn</i>
3	rego	<i>I rule</i>	reg ERE	<i>to rule</i>
4	audio	<i>I hear</i>	aud IRE	<i>to hear</i>
3½	capio	<i>I take</i>	cap ERE	<i>to take</i>
irregular verb	sum	<i>I am</i>	esse	<i>to be</i>

6.5 Imperatives (these are used to give orders)

	singular	plural	
1	am A	am ATE	<i>love!</i>
2	mon E	mon ETE	<i>warn!</i>
3	reg E	reg ITE	<i>rule!</i>
4	aud I	aud ITE	<i>hear!//listen!</i>
3½	cap E	cap ITE	<i>take!</i>

6.6 *sum, I am*

	Present	Imperfect	Perfect
	<i>am/is/are</i>	<i>was/were</i>	<i>was/were</i>
<i>I</i>	sum	eram	fui
<i>You (sg)</i>	es	eras	fuisti
<i>He/She/It</i>	est	erat	fuit
<i>We</i>	sumus	eramus	fuimus
<i>You (pl)</i>	estis	eratis	fuistis
<i>They</i>	sunt	erant	fuerunt
Infinitive ('to')	esse		
Imperatives			
singular:	es/esto		
plural:	este/estote		

SECTION 7 – SYNTAX

7.1 Adverbs

Adverbs do not change their form in Latin. They will usually be found just before the verb at the end of the sentence.

servi fortiter pugnant. *The slaves fight bravely.*
pueri semper bene laborant. *Boys always work well.*

7.2 *quod* (= because) clauses

These are straightforward:

puella nautam amabat quod pecuniam habebat.
The girl liked the sailor because he had money.

servi, quod dominum timebant, fugerunt.
Because the slaves were afraid of their master, they fled.

7.3 *ubi* (= when) clauses

These also are straightforward:

ubi magistrum vidit, perterritus erat.
When he saw the teacher, he was frightened.

servi, ubi pericula viderunt, cucurrerunt.
When the slaves saw the dangers, they ran.

7.4 Direct Questions: *-ne*

A Latin statement can be changed into a question by adding *-ne* to the end of the first word of the sentence and adding a question mark to the end of the sentence:

Examples

1. laborat. *He is working.*
laborat**ne**? *Is he working?*
2. est fessus. *He is tired.*
est**ne** fessus? *Is he tired?*
3. puer puellam spectat. *The boy is looking at the girl.*
puer**ne** puellam spectat? *Is the boy looking at the girl?*

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7.5 Present infinitives

These are *to*-words. You will find them used with the verbs *prepare* (**paro**), *want* (**cupio**), *decide* (**constituo**) and *order* (**iubeo**). The infinitive usually comes just before the main verb at the end of the sentence.

puella **cantare** parat.

The girl prepares to sing.

pueri **ludere** cupiunt.

The boys want to work.

servi **pugnare** constituerunt.

The slaves decided to fight.

dominus servos bene **laborare** iussit.

The master ordered the slaves to work.

SECTION 8 – NUMBERS

8.1 Cardinal numbers 1-10

unus	one
duo	two
tres	three
quattuor	four
quinque	five
sex	six
septem	seven
octo	eight
novem	nine
decem	ten

8.2 Ordinal numbers 1st – 10th

primus	first
secundus	second
tertius	third
quartus	fourth
quintus	fifth
sextus	sixth
septimus	seventh
octavus	eighth
nonus	ninth
decimus	tenth

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Vocabulary Checklist

Adjectives

1	altus, -a, -um	<i>high, deep</i>
2	bonus, -a, -um	<i>good</i>
3	clarus, -a, -um	<i>clear, bright, famous</i>
4	fessus, -a, -um	<i>tired</i>
5	iratus, -a, -um	<i>angry</i>
6	laetus, -a, -um	<i>happy</i>
7	magnus, -a, -um	<i>big, great, large</i>
8	malus, -a, -um	<i>bad, wicked</i>
9	meus, -a, -um	<i>my</i>
10	miser, -era, -erum	<i>wretched, unfortunate</i>
11	multus, -a, -um	<i>much, many</i>
12	noster, nostra, nostrum	<i>our</i>
13	notus, -a, -um	<i>well known</i>
14	novus, -a, -um	<i>new</i>
15	parvus, -a, -um	<i>small, little</i>
16	perterritus, -a, -um	<i>frightened</i>
17	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	<i>beautiful, handsome</i>
18	Romanus, -a, -um	<i>Roman</i>
19	sacer, sacra, sacrum	<i>sacred, holy</i>
20	saevus, -a, -um	<i>savage</i>
21	suus, -a, -um	<i>his own, her own, their own</i>
22	tutus, -a, -um	<i>safe</i>
23	tuus, -a, -um	<i>your (singular)</i>
24	validus, -a, -um	<i>strong</i>
25	vester, vestra, vestrum	<i>your (plural)</i>

Adverbs

26	bene	<i>well</i>
27	deinde	<i>then, next</i>
28	diu	<i>for a long time</i>
29	fortiter	<i>bravely</i>
30	frustra	<i>in vain</i>
31	hic	<i>here</i>
32	iam	<i>now, already</i>

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33	ibi	<i>there</i>
34	iterum	<i>again</i>
35	magnopere	<i>greatly, especially</i>
36	mox	<i>soon</i>
37	non	<i>not</i>
38	numquam	<i>never</i>
39	olim	<i>once (upon a time)</i>
40	saepe	<i>often</i>
41	semper	<i>always</i>
42	sic	<i>thus, so</i>
43	statim	<i>immediately</i>
44	subito	<i>suddenly</i>
45	tamen	<i>however</i>
46	tandem	<i>at last</i>

Conjunctions

47	et	<i>and</i>
48	etiam	<i>even, also</i>
49	igitur	<i>therefore</i>
50	itaque	<i>and so, therefore</i>
51	quod	<i>because</i>
52	sed	<i>but</i>
53	ubi	<i>when</i>

Nouns: 1st declension

54	ancilla, -ae 1 f.	<i>maidservant, slavegirl</i>
55	aqua, -ae 1 f.	<i>water</i>
56	dea, -ae 1 f.	<i>goddess</i>
57	femina, -ae 1 f.	<i>woman</i>
58	filia, -ae 1 f.	<i>daughter</i>
59	hasta, -ae 1 f.	<i>spear</i>
60	insula, -ae 1 f.	<i>island, block of flats</i>
61	ira, -ae 1 f.	<i>anger</i>
62	patria, -ae 1 f.	<i>country, homeland</i>
63	pecunia, -ae 1 f.	<i>money</i>
64	puella, -ae 1 f.	<i>girl</i>
65	regina, -ae 1 f.	<i>queen</i>

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66	sagitta, -ae 1 f.	<i>arrow</i>
67	terra, -ae 1 f.	<i>land, earth</i>
68	turba, -ae 1 f.	<i>crowd</i>
69	unda, -ae 1 f.	<i>wave</i>
70	via, -ae 1 f.	<i>road, street</i>
71	agricola, -ae 1 m.	<i>farmer</i>
72	incola, -ae 1 m./f.	<i>inhabitant</i>
73	nauta, -ae 1 f.	<i>sailor</i>
74	poeta, -ae 1 m.	<i>poet</i>

Nouns: 2nd declension masculine

75	ager, agri 2 m.	<i>field</i>
76	amicus, -i 2 m.	<i>friend</i>
77	cibus, -i 2 m.	<i>food</i>
78	deus, dei 2 m.	<i>god</i>
79	dominus, -i 2 m.	<i>master</i>
80	equus, -i 2 m.	<i>horse</i>
81	filius, -i 2 m.	<i>son</i>
82	gladius, -i 2 m.	<i>sword</i>
83	liber, libri 2 m.	<i>book</i>
84	locus, -i 2 m. (n.pl)	<i>place</i>
85	magister, -tri 2 m.	<i>teacher, master</i>
86	murus, -i 2 m.	<i>wall</i>
87	nuntius, -i 2 m.	<i>messenger</i>
88	puer, pueri 2 m.	<i>boy</i>
89	servus, -i 2 m.	<i>slave</i>
90	socius, -i 2 m.	<i>ally, companion, friend</i>
91	ventus, -i 2 m.	<i>wind</i>
92	vir, viri 2 m.	<i>man</i>

Nouns: 2nd declension neuter

93	aurum, -i 2 n.	<i>gold</i>
94	auxilium, -i 2 n.	<i>help</i>
95	bellum, -i 2 n.	<i>war</i>
96	caelum, -i 2 n.	<i>sky</i>
97	oppidum, -i 2 n.	<i>town</i>
98	periculum, -i 2 n.	<i>danger</i>

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99	proelium, -i 2 n.	<i>battle</i>
100	scutum, -i 2 n.	<i>shield</i>
101	templum, -i 2 n.	<i>temple</i>
102	verbum, -i 2 n.	<i>word</i>
103	vinum, -i 2 n.	<i>wine</i>

Numbers: cardinal

104	unus	<i>one</i>
105	duo	<i>two</i>
106	tres	<i>three</i>
107	quattuor	<i>four</i>
108	quinque	<i>five</i>
109	sex	<i>six</i>
110	septem	<i>seven</i>
111	octo	<i>eight</i>
112	novem	<i>nine</i>
113	decem	<i>ten</i>

Numbers: ordinal

114	primus, -a, -um	<i>first</i>
115	secundus, -a, -um	<i>second</i>
116	tertius, -a, -um	<i>third</i>
117	quartus, -a, -um	<i>fourth</i>
118	quintus, -a, -um	<i>fifth</i>
119	sextus, -a, -um	<i>sixth</i>
120	septimus, -a, -um	<i>seventh</i>
121	octavus, -a, -um	<i>eighth</i>
122	nonus, -a, -um	<i>ninth</i>
123	decimus, -a, -um	<i>tenth</i>

Prepositions

124	a/ab + ablative	<i>from, by</i>
125	ad + accusative	<i>to, towards</i>
126	contra + accusative	<i>against</i>
127	cum + ablative	<i>with</i>
128	de + ablative	<i>down from, about</i>
129	e/ex + ablative	<i>out of</i>

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130	in + ablative	<i>in, on</i>
131	in + accusative	<i>into</i>
132	per + accusative	<i>through, along</i>
133	prope + accusative	<i>near</i>
134	trans + accusative	<i>across</i>

Pronouns

135	ego	<i>I</i>
136	nos	<i>we</i>
137	vos	<i>you (plural)</i>
138	tu	<i>you (singular)</i>

Question words

139	-ne?	<i>(open question)</i>
140	quid?	<i>what?</i>
141	ubi?	<i>where?</i>
142	quis? quid?	<i>who? what?</i>
143	cur?	<i>why?</i>

Verbs: 1st conjugation

144	aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>build</i>
145	ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>walk</i>
146	amo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>love, like</i>
147	canto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>sing</i>
148	clamo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>shout</i>
149	do, dare, dedi, datum 1	<i>give</i>
150	festino, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>hurry</i>
151	habito, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>live</i>
152	intro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>enter</i>
153	laboro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>work</i>
154	laudo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>praise</i>
155	navigo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>sail</i>
156	neco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>kill</i>
157	oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>attack</i>
158	paro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>prepare</i>
159	porto, -are, -avi 1	<i>carry</i>
160	pugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>fight</i>

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161	rogo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>ask, ask for</i>
162	specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>watch, look at</i>
163	sto, -are, steti, statum 1	<i>stand</i>
164	supero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>overcome, overpower</i>
165	voco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	<i>call</i>

Verbs: 2nd conjugation

166	deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum 2	<i>destroy</i>
167	habeo, -ere, habui, habitum 2	<i>have</i>
168	iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum 2	<i>order</i>
169	maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum 2	<i>stay, remain</i>
170	moneo, -ere, monui, monitum 2	<i>warn</i>
171	moveo, -ere, movi, motum 2	<i>move</i>
172	respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 2	<i>answer</i>
173	rideo, -ere, risi, risum 2	<i>laugh, smile</i>
174	teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum 2	<i>hold</i>
175	terreo, -ere, terrui, territum 2	<i>frighten</i>
176	timeo, -ere, timui 2	<i>fear, am afraid</i>
177	video, -ere, vidi, visum 2	<i>see</i>

Verbs: 3rd conjugation

178	bibo, -ere, bibi 3	<i>drink</i>
179	constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum 3	<i>decide</i>
180	consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum 3	<i>eat</i>
181	curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum 3	<i>run</i>
182	dico, -ere, dixi, dictum 3	<i>say, tell</i>
183	discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3	<i>depart</i>
184	duco, -ere, duxi, ductum 3	<i>lead, take</i>
185	lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3	<i>read, choose</i>
186	ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum 3	<i>play</i>
187	mitto, -ere, misi, missum 3	<i>send</i>
188	ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum 3	<i>show, display</i>
189	pono, -ere, posui, positum 3	<i>put</i>
190	rego, -ere, rexi, rectum 3	<i>rule</i>
191	scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum 3	<i>write</i>

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Verbs: 4th conjugation

192	audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	<i>hear, listen to</i>
193	dormio, -ire, dormivi, dormitum 4	<i>sleep</i>
194	venio, -ire, veni, ventum 4	<i>come</i>

Verbs: mixed conjugation

195	capio, -ere, cepi, captum 3½	<i>take, capture</i>
196	cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3½	<i>want, desire</i>
197	facio, -ere, feci, factum 3½	<i>do, make</i>
198	iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum 3½	<i>throw</i>

Verbs: irregular

199	sum, esse, fui (irreg.)	<i>be</i>
200	absum, abesse, afui (irreg.)	<i>be away</i>
201	adsum, adesse, adfui (irreg.)	<i>be present</i>

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English - Latin

(open question)	-ne?
about	de + ablative
across	trans + accusative
again	iterum
against	contra + accusative
ally	socius, -i 2 m.
along	per + accusative
already	iam
also	etiam
always	semper
and	et
and so	itaque
anger	ira, -ae 1 f.
angry	iratus, -a, -um
answer	respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 2
arrow	sagitta, -ae 1 f.
ask, ask for	rogo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
at last	tandem
attack	oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1
away from	a/ab + ablative
bad	malus, -a, -um
battle	proelium, -i 2 n.
be	sum, esse, fui (irreg)
be afraid of	timeo, -ere, timui 2
be away, be absent	absum, abesse, afui (irreg)
be present	adsum, adesse, adfui (irreg)
beautiful	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
because	quod
big	magnus, -a, -um
book	liber, libri 2 m.
boy	puer, pueri 2 m.
bravely	fortiter
bright	clarus, -a, -um
build	aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum 1

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but	sed
call	voco, -are, -avi, -atum 1
capture	capio, -ere, cepi, captum 3½
carry	porto, -are, -avi, -atum 1;
choose	lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3;
clear	clarus, -a, -um
come	venio, -ire, veni, ventum 4
country	patria, -ae 1 f.
crowd	turba, -ae 1 f.
danger	periculum, -i 2 n.
daughter	filia, -ae 1 f.
decide	constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum 3
deep	altus, -a, -um
depart	discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3
desire	cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3½
destroy	deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum 2
do	facio, -ere, feci, factum 3½
down from	de + ablative
drink	bibo, -ere, bibi 3
eat	consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum 3
eight	octo
eighth	octavus, -a, -um
eleven	undecim
enter	intro, -are, -avi, -atum 1
even	etiam
famous	clarus, -a, -um
farmer	agricola, -ae 1 m.
fear	timeo, -ere, timui 2
few	pauci, -ae, -a (pl)
field	ager, agri 2 m.
fifth	quintus, -a, -um

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fight	pugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1
first	primus, -a, -um
five	quinque
food	cibus, -i 2 m.
for a long time	diu
four	quattuor
fourth	quartus, -a, -um
friend	amicus, -i 2 m.
frighten	terreo, -ere, terrui, territum 2
frightened	perterritus, -a, -um
from	a/ab + ablative
girl	puella, -ae 1 f.
give	do, dare, dedi, datum 1
go in	intro, -are, -avi, -atum 1
god	deus, dei 2 m.
goddess	dea, -ae 1 f.
gold	aurum, -i 2 n.
good	bonus, -a, -um
great	magnus, -a -um
greatly	magnopere
handsome	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
happy	laetus, -a, -um
have	habeo, -ere, habui, habitum 2
hear	audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4
help	auxilium, -i n.
here	hic
high	altus, -a, -um
his (own)	suus, -a, -um
hold	teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum 2
homeland	patria, -ae 1 f.
horse	equus, -i 2 m.
however	tamen
hurry	festino, -are, -avi, -atum 1

Prep School Latin 1

I	ego
immediately	statim
in	in + ablative
inhabitant	incola, -ae 1 m./f.
into	in + accusative
island	insula, -ae 1 f.
kill	neco, -are, -avi, -atum 1
land	terra, -ae 1 f.
laugh	rideo, -ere, risi, risum 2
lead	duco, -ere, duxi, ductum 3
leave (= depart)	discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3
like	amo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
listen to	audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4
little	parvus, -a, -um
live	habito, -are, -avi, -atum 1
look at	specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1
love	amo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
maidservant	ancilla, -ae 1 f.
make	facio, -ere, feci, factum 3½
man	vir, viri 2 m.
many	multi, multae, multa (pl)
master	dominus, -i 2 m.
master (teacher)	magister, -tri 2 m.
messenger	nuntius, -i 2 m.
money	pecunia, -ae 1 f.
move	moveo, -ere, movi, motum 2
much	multus, -a, -um
my	meus, -a, -um
near	prope + accusative
never	numquam
new	novus, -a, -um

Prep School Latin 1

nine	novem
ninth	nonus, -a, -um
not	non
nothing	nihil
now	iam; nunc
often	saepe
on	in + ablative
once (upon a time)	olim
one	unus
order	iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum 2
our	noster, nostra, nostrum
out of	e/ex + ablative
overcome	supero, -are, -avi, -atum 1
place	locus, -i 2 m.
play	ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum 3
poet	poeta, -ae 1 m.
praise	laudo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
prepare	paro, -are, -avi, -atum 1
put	pono, -ere, posui, positum 3
queen	regina, -ae 1 f.
read	lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3
remain	manere, -ere, mansi, mansum 2
reply	respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 2
road	via, -ae 1 f.
Roman	Romanus, -a, -um
rule	rego, -ere, rexi, rectum 3
run	curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum 3
sacred	sacer, sacra, sacrum
safe	tutus, -a, -um
sail	navigo, -are, -avi, -atum 1

Prep School Latin 1

sailor	nauta, -ae 1 m.
savage	saevus, -a, -um
say	dico, -ere, dixi, dictum 3
second	secundus, -a, -um
see	video, -ere, vidi, visum 2
send	mitto, -ere, misi, missum 3
seven	septem
seventh	septimus, -a, -um
shield	scutum, -i 2 n.
show	ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum 3
sing	canto, -are, -avi, -atum 1
six	sex
sixth	sextus, -a, -um
sky	caelum, -i 2 n.
slave	servus, -i 2 m.
sleep	dormio, -ire, dormivi, dormitum 4
small	parvus, -a, -um
son	filius, -i 2 m.
soon	mox
spear	hasta, -ae 1 f.
stand	sto, -are, steti, statum 1
stay	maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum 2
street	via, -ae 1 f.
strong	validus, -a, -um
suddenly	subito
sword	gladius, -i 2 m.
take	capio, -ere, cepi, captum 3½
teacher	magister, -tri 2 m.
temple	templum, -i 2 n.
ten	decem
tenth	decimus, -a, -um
their (own)	suus, -a, -um
then, next	deinde
there	ibi

Prep School Latin 1

therefore	igitur
third	tertius, -a, -um
three	tres
through	per + accusative
throw	iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum 3½
thus	sic
tired	fessus, -a, -um
to (= towards)	ad + accusative
towards	ad + accusative
town	oppidum, -i 2 n.
two	duo
walk	ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
wall	murus, -i 2 m.
want	cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3½
war	bellum, -i 2 n.
warn	moneo, -ere, monui, monitum 2
watch	specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1
water	aqua, -ae 1 f.
wave	unda, -ae 1 f.
we	nos
well	bene
what?	quid?
when	ubi
where?	ubi?
who?	quis?
why?	cur?
wicked	malus, -a, -um
wind	ventus, -i 2 m.
wine	vinum, -i 2 n.
with	cum + ablative
woman	femina, -ae 1 f.
word	verbum, -i 2 n.
work	laboro, -are, -avi, -atum 1
wound	vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum 1

Prep School Latin 1

wretched

miser, -era, -erum

write

scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum 3

you (pl)

vos

you (sg)

tu

your (pl)

vester, vestra, vestrum

Prep School Latin 1

Latin – English

a/ab + ablative	from, by
absum, abesse, afui (irreg)	be away
accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum 3½	receive
ad + accusative	to, towards
adfu-	see adsum
adsum, adesse, adfui (irreg)	be present
aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum 1	build
afu-	see absum
ager, agri 2 m.	field
agricola, -ae 1 m.	farmer
altus, -a, -um	high, deep
ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	walk
amicus, -i 2 m.	friend
amo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	love, like
ancilla, -ae 1 f.	maidservant
aqua, -ae 1 f.	water
audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	hear, listen to
aurum, -i 2 n.	gold
auxilium, -i n.	help
bellum, -i 2 n.	war
bene	well
bibo, -ere, bibi 3	drink
bonus, -a, -um	good
caelum, -i 2 n.	sky
canto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	sing
capio, -ere, cepi, captum 3½	take, capture
cep-	see capio
cibus, -i 2 m.	food
clamo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	shout
clarus, -a, -um	clear, bright, famous
constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum 3	decide
consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum 3	eat

Prep School Latin 1

contra + accusative	against
cucurr-	see curro
cum + ablative	with
cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3½	want, desire
dat-	see do
de + ablative	down from, about
dea, -ae 1 f.	goddess
decem	ten
decimus, -a, -um	tenth
ded-	see do
deinde	then, next
deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum 2	destroy
deus, dei 2 m.	god
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum 3	say
discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3	depart
diu	for a long time
dix-	see dico
do, dare, dedi, datum 1	give
dominus, -i 2 m.	master
dormio, -ire, dormivi, dormitum 4	sleep
duco, -ere, duxi, ductum 3	lead
duo	two
dux-	see duco
e/ex + ablative	out of
ego	I
equus, -i 2 m.	horse
esse	see sum
et	and
etiam	even, also
facio, -ere, feci, factum 3½	do, make
fec-	see facio

Prep School Latin 1

femina, -ae 1 f.	woman
fessus, -a, -um	tired
festino, -are, -avi, -atum 1	hurry
filia, -ae 1 f.	daughter
filius, -i 2 m.	son
fortiter	bravely
fu-	see sum
gladius, -i 2 m.	sword
habeo, -ere, habui, habitum 2	have
habito, -are, -avi, -atum 1	live
hasta, -ae 1 f.	spear
hic	here
iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum 3½	throw
iam	now, already
ibi	there
iec-	see iacio
igitur	therefore
in + ablative	in, on
in + accusative	into
incola, -ae 1 m./f.	inhabitant
insula, -ae 1 f.	island
intro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	enter
ira, -ae 1 f.	anger
iratus, -a, -um	angry
itaque	and so
iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum 2	order
iuss-	see iubeo
laboro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	work
laetus, -a, -um	happy
laudo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	praise
lect-	see lego

Prep School Latin 1

lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3	read, choose
liber, libri 2 m.	book
locus, -i 2 m.	place
longus, -a, -um	long
ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum 3	play
lus-	see ludo
magister, -tri 2 m.	teacher, master
magnopere	greatly
magnus, -a, -um	big, great
malus, -a, -um	bad, wicked
maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum 2	stay, remain
mans-	see maneo
meus, -a, -um	my
mis-	see mitto
miser, -era, -erum	wretched
mitto, -ere, misi, missum 3	send
moneo, -ere, monui, monitum 2	warn
moveo, -ere, movi, motum 2	move
mox	soon
multus, -a, -um	much, many
murus, -i 2 m.	wall
nauta, -ae 1 m.	sailor
navigo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	sail
-ne?	(open question)
neco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	kill
non	not
nonus, -a, -um	ninth
nos	we
noster, nostra, nostrum	our
notus, -a, -um	well known
novem	nine
novus, -a, -um	new
numquam	never

Prep School Latin 1

nuntius, -i 2 m.	messenger
octavus, -a, -um	eighth
octo	eight
olim	once (upon a time)
oppidum, -i 2 n.	town
oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1	attack
ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum 3	show
paro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	prepare
parvus, -a, -um	small, little
patria, -ae 1 f.	country, homeland
pecunia, -ae 1 f.	money
per + accusative	through, along
periculum, -i 2 n.	danger
perterritus, -a, -um	frightened
poeta, -ae 1 m.	poet
pono, -ere, posui, positum 3	put
porto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	carry
posu-	see pono
primus, -a, -um	first
proelium, -i 2 n.	battle
prope + accusative	near
puella, -ae 1 f.	girl
puer, pueri 2 m.	boy
pugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1	fight
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful, handsome
quartus, -a, -um	fourth
quattuor	four
quid?	what?
quinque	five
quintus, -a, -um	fifth
quis?	who?
quod	because

Prep School Latin 1

regina, -ae 1 f.	queen
rego, -ere, rexi, rectum 3	rule
respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 2	answer
rideo, -ere, risi, risum 2	laugh
ris-	see rideo
rogo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	ask, ask for
Romanus, -a, -um	Roman
sacer, sacra, sacrum	sacred
saepe	often
saevus, -a, -um	savage
sagitta, -ae 1 f.	arrow
scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum 3	write
scrips-	see scribo
scutum, -i 2 n.	shield
secundus, -a, -um	second
sed	but
semper	always
septem	seven
septimus, -a, -um	seventh
servus, -i 2 m.	slave
sex	six
sextus, -a, -um	sixth
sic	thus
socius, -i 2 m.	ally
specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	watch, look at
statim	immediately
stet-	see sto
sto, -are, steti, statum 1	stand
subito	suddenly
sum, esse, fui (irreg)	be
supero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	overcome
suus, -a, -um	his own, her own, their own

Prep School Latin 1

tamen	however
tandem	at last
templum, -i 2 n.	temple
teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum 2	hold
terra, -ae 1 f.	land
terreo, -ere, terrui, territum 2	frighten
tertius, -a, -um	third
timeo, -ere, timui 2	fear, am afraid
trans + accusative	across
tres	three
tu	you (sg)
turba, -ae 1 f.	crowd
tutus, -a, -um	safe
tuus, -a, -um	your (sg)
ubi	when
ubi?	where?
unda, -ae 1 f.	wave
unus	one
validus, -a, -um	strong
venio, -ire, veni, ventum 4	come
ventus, -i 2 m.	wind
verbum, -i 2 n.	word
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (pl)
via, -ae 1 f.	road, street
video, -ere, vidi, visum 2	see
vinum, -i 2 n.	wine
vir, viri 2 m.	man
voco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	call
vos	you (pl)