Latin as an Honour

Book 3

R C Bass

September 2016

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Celiae
uxori carissimae

… being so long in the lowest form I gained an immense advantage over the cleverer boys. They all went on to learn Latin and Greek and splendid things like that. But I was taught English. … And when in after years my schoolfellows who had won prizes and distinction for writing such beautiful Latin poetry and pithy Greek epigrams had to come down again to common English, to earn their living or make their way, I did not feel myself at any disadvantage. Naturally I am biased in favour of boys learning English. I would make them all learn English: and then I would let the clever ones learn Latin as an honour, and Greek as a treat. But the only thing I would whip them for is not knowing English. I would whip them hard for that.

Sir Winston Churchill
My Early Life: A Roving Commission
(1930)

nil sine magno vita labore

dedit mortalibus…

Life gives nothing to us mortals without hard work.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus
Satires 1.9.59
(35 BC)

Introduction

This volume provides continuity and progression from *Latin as an Honour* Books 1 and 2. The rationale for my approach is explained in the introduction to Book 1. This volume covers ISEB's Level 3 and Common Academic Scholarship prescriptions, and the major constructions found in the 13+ scholarship papers set by public schools. It could be used at senior level as pre-GSCE reinforcement.

If you would like to see samples of some of the children's work – of all abilities – do visit my website and leave feedback. I am not intending to publish this material conventionally: it is too revolutionary. It is however available as a free pdf download. I would of course be interested to receive constructive criticism. If you would be interested in my similar approach to Greek – *Greek as a Treat* – let me know also.

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§95 Escape from Troy

Exercise 95.1

The Trojan Aeneas urges his friends to abandon Troy.

Graeci urbem Troiam delebant. multos milites Troianos necabant. multa templa incendebant. multos cives capiebant. Aeneas princeps Troianus erat. ubi milites Graecos in media urbe stantes vidit, amicos convocavit et haec verba eis dixit:

incendo, -ere, incendi 3 = I set on fire, I burn
princeps, principis m. = chieftain

stantes = standing
convoco (1) = I call together

‘amici, urbs nostra a Graecis capitur. in maximo periculo sumus. milites nostri necantur. templa nostra incenduntur. cives nostri capiuntur. effugere debemus. arma capite! domos relinquite! naves parate! statim discedamus!’

a/ab + ablative = by
capitur = is being captured
necantur = are being killed
incenduntur = are being burned
capiuntur = are being captured

domos = homes
discedamus! = let’s leave!

arma igitur a Troianis capiuntur. domus relinquuntur. naves parantur. Aeneas et amici prope naves conveniunt et ex urbe Troia celeriter discedunt.

capiuntur = are taken
domus = homes
relinquuntur = are abandoned
parantur = are prepared
convenio, -ire, -veni (4) = I meet

Exercise 95.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a verb in the imperfect tense;
   (b) a verb in the perfect tense;
   (c) a superlative adjective.

2. **dixit** (line 7). Give the person and number of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

3. **amici** (line 8). In which case is this noun?

4. **naves** (line 13). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

5. **celeriter** (line 18). Explain the connection between this word and the English word *accelerate*.

Vocabulary 49	
chieftain	princeps, principis m.
I meet	convenio, -ire, conveni (4)

§96 The voices: active and passive

Active and Passive

The verbs you have met so far have all been in what is called the ACTIVE VOICE: the subject is performing an action, e.g. *The boy is watching.*

In this section you meet verbs in what is called the PASSIVE VOICE: the subject is being acted upon, e.g. *The boy is being watched.*

Compare these examples:

Active Verbs	***Passive Verbs***
I carry.	I am carried.
They wound.	They are wounded.
We sent.	We were sent.
You will eat.	You will be eaten.
He has destroyed.	He has been destroyed.

Here is what the present passive of *amo* looks like in Latin:

Present Passive, first conjugation	
am**OR**	I am (being) loved
am**ARIS**	You (sg.) are (being) loved
am**ATUR**	He/She/It is (being) loved
am**AMUR**	We are (being) loved
am**AMINI**	You (pl.) are (being) loved
am**ANTUR**	They are (being) loved

Exercise 96.1

1. amamur.
2. portatur.
3. vulnerantur.
4. vocaris.
5. portor.
6. liberamur.
7. nuntiatur.
8. laudamini.
9. necantur.
10. spectamini.

Present Passive, second conjugation	
mon**EOR**	I am (being) warned
mon**ERIS**	You (sg) are (being) warned
mon**ETUR**	He/She/It is (being) warned
mon**EMUR**	We are warned
mon**EMINI**	You (pl) are (being) warned
mon**ENTUR**	They are (being) warned

Exercise 96.2

1. monetur.
2. videmini.
3. moveris.
4. tenetur.
5. terreris.
6. delentur.
7. videntur.
8. movemur.
9. monemini.
10. iubemur.

Present Passive, third and mixed ($3^1/_2$) conjugation	
reg**OR**	I am (being) ruled
reg**ERIS**	You (sg) are (being) ruled
reg**ITUR**	He/She/It is (being) ruled
reg**IMUR**	We are (being) ruled
reg**IMINI**	You (pl) are (being) ruled
reg**UNTUR**	They are (being) ruled

Exercise 96.3

1. regimur.
2. ponitur.
3. capimini.
4. defenditur.
5. interficiuntur.
6. mitteris.
7. traduntur.
8. occidimini.
9. vincuntur.
10. iacitur.

Present Passive, fourth conjugation	
aud**IOR**	I am (being) heard
aud**IRIS**	You (sg) are (being) heard
aud**ITUR**	He/She/It is (being) heard
aud**IMUR**	We are (being) heard
aud**IMINI**	You (pl) are (being) heard
aud**IUNTUR**	They are (being) heard

Exercise 96.4

1. auditur.
2. inveniuntur.
3. punior.
4. audimini.
5. puniris.
6. invenitur.
7. punimur.
8. audiris.
9. audiuntur.
10. punitur.

Exercise 96.5 (mixed grill)

1. defendimur.
2. ducuntur.
3. deletur.
4. spectamur.
5. legitur.
6. mittimur.
7. interficitur.
8. ponimini.
9. oppugnantur.
10. puniuntur.

§97 Practising passive sentences

Exercise 97.1

1. gladius militem vulnerat.
2. miles gladio vulneratur.
3. iuvenis librum legit.
4. liber a iuvene legitur.
5. servi cibum parant.
6. cibus a servis paratur.
7. magister pueros laudat.
8. pueri a magistro laudantur.
9. hostes urbem oppugnant.
10. urbs ab hostibus oppugnatur.

Exercise 97.2

1. ego puellam amo.
2. puella a me amatur.
3. servi vinum bibunt.
4. vinum a servis bibitur.
5. Romani oppidum capiunt.
6. oppidum a Romanis capitur.
7. rex terram regit.
8. terra a rege regitur.
9. Graeci Romanos vincunt.
10. Romani a Graecis vincuntur.

Exercise 97.3

1. Romani Graecos semper vincunt.
2. Graeci a Romanis semper vincuntur.
3. dominus servos saepe punit.
4. servi a domino saepe puniuntur.
5. poeta libros semper legit.
6. libri a poeta semper leguntur.
7. patrem amas.
8. pater a te amatur.
9. milites urbem defendunt.
10. urbs a militibus defenditur.

Exercise 97.4

1. tempestas naves delet.
2. naves tempestate delentur.
3. hostes nos non amant.
4. ab hostibus non amamur.
5. pueri magistrum amant.
6. magister a pueris amatur.
7. cives regem vulnerant.
8. rex a civibus vulneratur.
9. puer urbem videt.
10. urbs a puero videtur.

§98 Summary of present passives

conjugation number:			1	2
			amo	**moneo**
person	**number**	**English**	***loved***	***warned***
1st	singular	*I am*	am**OR**	mon**eOR**
2nd	singular	*you*	am**aRIS**	mon**eRIS**
3rd	singular	*he/she/it*	am**aTUR**	mon**eTUR**
1st	plural	*we are*	am**aMUR**	mon**eMUR**
2nd	plural	*you are*	am**aMINI**	mon**eMINI**
3rd	plural	*they are*	am**aNTUR**	mon**eNTUR**
conjugation number:			**3**	**$3^1/_2$**
			rego	**capio**
person	**number**	**English**	***ruled***	***taken***
1st	singular	*I am*	reg**OR**	capi**OR**
2nd	singular	*you*	reg**eRIS**	cap**eRIS**
3rd	singular	*he/she/it*	reg**iTUR**	capi**TUR**
1st	plural	*we are*	reg**iMUR**	capi**MUR**
2nd	plural	*you are*	reg**iMINI**	capi**MINI**
3rd	plural	*they are*	reg**uNTUR**	capi**uNTUR**
person	**number**	**English**	**4**	**key endings**
			audio	
			heard	
1st person	singular	*I am*	audi**OR**	**-r**
2nd	singular	*you*	audi**RIS**	**-ris**
3rd person	singular	*he/she/it*	audi**TUR**	**-tur**
1st person	plural	*we are*	audi**MUR**	**-mur**
2nd	plural	*you are*	audi**MINI**	**-mini**
3rd person	plural	*they are*	audi**uNTUR**	**-ntur**

Exercise 98.1

1. He is praised.
2. You (pl) are seen.
3. It is defended.
4. I am punished.
5. We are being attacked.
6. He is killed.
7. They are led.
8. You (sg) are taken.
9. They are being handed over.
10. He is wounded.

Exercise 98.2

1. They are wounded.
2. They are destroyed.
3. You (sg) are sent.
4. They are being heard.
5. They are being attacked.
6. We are being watched.
7. You (sg) are being punished.
8. They are conquered.
9. He is ordered.
10. I am being set free.

§99 Translating *by*

How to translate BY into Latin

1. BY + a person = a/ab + ablative
   e.g. *The town is being attacked by the enemy.*
   oppidum ab hostibus oppugnatur.

2. BY + a thing = ablative ONLY
   e.g. *The town is being attacked by arrows.*
   oppidum sagittis oppugnatur.

Exercise 99.1

1. By the boys.
2. By the chief.
3. By father.
4. By a spear.
5. By the enemy.
6. By friends.
7. By swords.
8. By a storm.
9. By courage.
10. By the citizens.

Exercise 99.2

1. By the winds.
2. By a friend.
3. By soldiers.
4. By mother.
5. By the chieftains.
6. By a sword.
7. By death.
8. By spears.
9. By a boy.
10. By the citizen.

Exercise 99.3

1. By the light.
2. By gifts.
3. By storms.
4. By the brother.
5. By a soldier.
6. By the wife.
7. By a master.
8. By the slaves.
9. By a companion.
10. By danger.

Exercise 99.4

1. By the wind.
2. By the masters.
3. By name.
4. By wine.
5. By weapons.
6. By the slave.
7. By companions.
8. By the sister.
9. By the wives.
10. By the allies.

Exercise 99.5

1. We are not liked by the enemy.
2. He is punished by the teacher.
3. I am wounded by a sword.
4. They are defended by soldiers.
5. You (sg) are praised by the teacher.

Exercise 99.6

1. He is sent by the master.
2. We are ruled by Romans.
3. They are punished by the king.
4. We are being attacked by slaves.
5. I am loved by (my) father.

Exercise 99.7

1. The town is being attacked by the enemy.
2. The town is being attacked by arrows.
3. A book is being read by the boy.
4. The boys are being praised by the master.
5. The city is being captured by the Romans.

Exercise 99.8

1. The soldier is being wounded by a slave.
2. The soldier is being wounded by a spear.
3. Food is being prepared by the slaves.
4. Wine is being drunk by the boy.
5. The land is ruled by the king.

Exercise 99.9

1. The Romans are being beaten by the Greeks.
2. The slave is punished by the master.
3. A book is being written by the poet.
4. The city is being defended by the soldiers.
5. The ships are being destroyed by a storm.

Exercise 99.10

1. Many brave men are killed in the war.
2. A very big horse is being built by the Greeks.
3. The city is finally captured by the enemy.
4. Bad boys are never praised by their teachers.
5. Books are often read by wise boys.

§100 The Story of Odysseus (Part 1)

Exercise 100.1

Ulysses (Odysseus) and the end of the war.

urbs Troia a Graecis capta erat. Ulixes ipse laetissimus erat. is erat qui Graecos equum ligneum aedificare iusserat. nunc haec verba comitibus dixit:

‘amici, gens Graeca felicissima est. nos a deis amamur. nonne a nobis Troia capta est? a nobis muri deleti sunt; a nobis templa deleta sunt; paene omnes principes Troianorum a nobis interfecti sunt. multa pecunia a nobis capta est. multa praemia habemus. Helena, quae a Menelao magnopere amatur, ad Graeciam nunc reducitur. credite mihi, amici! – mox omnes ad Graeciam redibimus! mox uxores nostras filiosque nostros filiasque nostras iterum videbimus!’

capta erat = had been taken
ipse = himself
qui = who
ligneus, -a, -um = wooden

gens, gentis f. = race, tribe
capta est = has been taken
deleti/deleta sunt = have been destroyed
paene = almost
interfecti sunt = have been killed
praemium, -i n. = prize, reward
quae = who
credo, -ere, credidi + dative = I believe, trust

Exercise 100.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a superlative adjective;
   (b) an adverb;
   (c) a verb in the future tense.

2. **equum** (line 2). In what case is this noun? Why is this case used?

3. **iusserat** (line 3). Give the person, number and tense of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

4. Explain the connection between the word **paene** (line 8) and the English word *peninsula*.

Vocabulary 50	
almost	paene
I believe, trust	credo, -ere, credidi + dative (3)
I kill	interficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum ($3^1/_2$)
nor / and… not	neque *or* nec
prize, reward	praemium, -i n.
race, tribe	gens, gentis f.

§101 The Perfect Passive

This indicates an action which was done to something once in the past. Study these examples from the last reading passage. The perfect passives – which in Latin consist of two words – are underlined:

Troia capta est.
Troy was captured / has been captured.

muri deleti sunt.
The walls were destroyed / have been destroyed.

templa deleta sunt.
The temples were destroyed / have been destroyed.

omnes principes interfecti sunt.
All the chieftains were killed / have been killed.

pecunia capta est.
Money was taken.

How to work out the perfect passive

English:
He was wounded. We were punished. They were seen.

Latin formation:
PPP (perfect participle passive) + *sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt.*

To form the PPP:
Take the 4th principal part, ending in *-um*, and replace the final *m* with an *s*.

(e.g. I destroy: deleo, delere, delevi, **deletum** gives a PPP delet**us**)

This gives you a word ending in *-us* which behaves like the nominatives of *bonus*. So, the six possible endings are:

	masculine	*feminine*	*Neuter*
singular	-us	-a	-um
plural	-i	-ae	-a

The ending of the PPP MUST agree with the subject.

Study these examples:

The wall was destroyed.	murus delet**us** est. (*wall* is masculine singular)
The walls were destroyed.	muri delet**i** sunt. (*walls* is masculine plural)
The ship was destroyed.	navis delet**a** est. (*ship* is feminine singular)
The ships were destroyed.	naves delet**ae** sunt. (*ships* is feminine plural)
The temple was destroyed.	templum delet**um** est. (*temple* is neuter singular)
The temples were destroyed.	templa delet**a** sunt. (*temples* is neuter plural)

Exercise 101.1

1. He was killed.
2. She was killed.
3. We were killed.
4. You (sg) were wounded.
5. I was sent.
6. She was captured.
7. You (pl) were captured.
8. We were punished.
9. They were heard.
10. He was seen.

Exercise 101.2

1. She was seen.
2. They were seen.
3. We were carried.
4. They were beaten.
5. He was sent.
6. She was sent.
7. She was led.
8. It was said.
9. You (pl) were warned.
10. He was punished.

Exercise 101.3

1. The boy was punished.
2. The boys were punished.
3. The girl was seen.
4. The girls were seen.
5. The temple was built.
6. The temples were built.
7. The Romans were beaten.
8. The soldier was wounded.
9. The soldiers were wounded.
10. The spears were thrown.

Exercise 101.4

1. The old man was killed.
2. The town was attacked.
3. The towns were attacked.
4. The boys were warned.
5. The boy was warned.
6. The father was loved.
7. Mother was loved.
8. The words were heard.
9. Voices were heard.
10. The city was destroyed.

Exercise 101.5

1. The slave was punished by the master.
2. A book was sent by the poet.
3. The town was attacked by the soldiers.
4. The enemy were killed by the Romans.
5. The girl was seen by me.

Exercise 101.6

1. Many words were said by the king.
2. Voices were heard by the girls.
3. Food was prepared by the slaves.
4. The Greeks were defeated by the Romans.
5. The girl was loved by the boy.

Exercise 101.7

1. The Romans were seen by the enemy.
2. The slaves were punished by the master.
3. The girl was seen by the boy.
4. The girls were seen by the boys.
5. A temple was built by the citizens.

Exercise 101.8

1. The walls were attacked by the enemy.
2. Words were said by the old men.
3. The arrow was thrown by the soldier.
4. The slave was set free by the master.
5. A gift was sent by mother.

Exercise 101.9

1. The ships were destroyed by the storm.
2. The citizens were killed by the soldiers.
3. Money was given by the master.
4. Books were written by the poet.
5. The city was captured by the Greeks.

Exercise 101.10

1. That man was wounded by the bad slave.
2. The queen was praised by all the citizens.
3. Many temples were destroyed by the cruel enemy.
4. Many ships were built by the Greeks.
5. Many young men were wounded by the enemy in that battle.

Exercise 101.11

1. A long book was written by my brother.
2. The city was captured by many soldiers.
3. Great forces were prepared by all the Greeks.
4. This temple was guarded by many guards.
5. Many weapons were prepared for the war by the slaves.

Exercise 101.12

1. This boy was punished by the cruel teacher.
2. The sister was killed by her (own) brother.
3. This journey was made by many brave men.
4. Many long roads were built by the Romans.
5. Much gold was found in the street by many old men.

Exercise 101.13

1. That book was read by all the boys.
2. A bright light was seen by the guards.
3. Many slaves were punished by the cruel master.
4. Many wounds were received by the brave soldiers.
5. Many Greek ships were destroyed near the island by the Romans.

Exercise 101.14

1. The famous king was praised by all the soldiers.
2. A large part of the city was destroyed.
3. This shield was carried by a brave slave.
4. The brave soldiers were praised by the wise general.
5. All the shields were carried out of the city by the slaves.

Exercise 101.15

1. That animal was seen by all the soldiers.
2. Many gifts were given to the soldiers by the queen.
3. The old men were killed by the savage enemy.
4. Many ships were destroyed by that storm.
5. The teacher's wise words were never heard by the boys.

Exercise 101.16

1. Good books were read by the wise teacher.
2. This temple was built by wise Greeks.
3. Many cities were captured by famous Romans.
4. Many tasks were done by that famous leader.
5. A long book was written in the big city by the famous poet.

§102 Practising perfect actives and perfect passives

Exercise 102.1

1. The boy saw the girl.
2. The girl was seen by the boy.
3. The young men destroyed the temple.
4. The temple was destroyed by the young men.
5. The master punished the slave.
6. The slave was punished by the master.
7. The enemy killed the old men.
8. The old men were killed by the enemy.
9. The Romans built ships.
10. Ships were built by the Romans.

Exercise 102.2

1. The slaves saw the mountains.
2. The mountains were seen by the slaves.
3. The poet wrote a book.
4. A book was written by the poet.
5. The soldiers received many wounds.
6. Many wounds were received by the soldiers.
7. The boy killed (his) sister.
8. The sister was killed by the boy.
9. The soldiers attacked the town.
10. The town was attacked by the soldiers.

Exercise 102.3

1. The king conquered many tribes.
2. Many tribes were conquered by the king.
3. The queen said many words.
4. Many words were said by the queen.
5. The Greeks led Helena back to (her) homeland.
6. Helena was led back to (her) homeland by the Greeks.
7. Soldiers attacked the temples.
8. The temples were attacked by the soldiers.
9. The enemy destroyed the city.
10. The city was destroyed by the enemy.

Exercise 102.4

1. The Romans destroyed many cities.
2. Many cities were destroyed by the Romans.
3. The young man caught sight of the girl.
4. The girl was caught sight of by the young man.
5. The teacher said bad words.
6. Bad words were said by the teacher.
7. The slaves made a wall.
8. A wall was made by the slaves.
9. The king punished the soldiers.
10. The soldiers were punished by the king.

Exercise 102.5

1. The citizens handed over the money.
2. The money was handed over by the citizens.
3. The old men defended the city well.
4. The city was defended well by the old men.
5. The soldiers collected many swords.
6. Many swords were collected by the soldiers.
7. The boy saw ships.
8. Ships were seen by the boy.
9. The slaves carried a body.
10. A body was carried by the slaves.

Exercise 102.6

1. Father punished the boy.
2. The boy was punished by (his) father.
3. The girl frightened mother.
4. Mother was frightened by the girl.
5. The slave girls prepared food.
6. Food was prepared by the slave girls.
7. The enemy attacked the walls.
8. The walls were attacked by the enemy.
9. The enemy destroyed the temples.
10. The temples were destroyed by the enemy.

Exercise 102.7

1. The son killed (his) mother.
2. The mother was killed by (her) son.
3. The king praised the boys.
4. The boys were praised by the king.
5. The Romans overcame the enemy.
6. The enemy were overcome by the Romans.
7. The Greeks built many temples.
8. Many temples were built by the Greeks.
9. The soldiers received many rewards.
10. Many rewards were received by the soldiers.

Exercise 102.8

1. The king saw the light.
2. The light was seen by the king.
3. The boy loved the girls.
4. The girls were loved by the boy.
5. The slaves carried shields.
6. Shields were carried by the slaves.
7. The soldiers killed the horses.
8. Horses were killed by the soldiers.
9. The enemy threw (their) spears.
10. Spears were thrown by the enemy.

Exercise 102.9

1. The wind destroyed the ship.
2. The ship was destroyed by the wind.
3. The master praised the women.
4. The women were praised by the master.
5. The sword wounded the soldier.
6. The soldier was wounded by the sword.
7. The king sent messengers.
8. Messengers were sent by the king.
9. The boy read many books.
10. Many books were read by the boy.

Exercise 102.10

1. The enemy killed many women.
2. Many women were killed by the enemy.
3. The teacher liked long words.
4. Long words were liked by the teacher.
5. The old man sent money.
6. Money was sent by the old man.
7. The citizens heard many shouts.
8. Many shouts were heard by the citizens.
9. The farmer watched the sky.
10. The sky was watched by the farmer.

§103 The Story of Odysseus (Part 2); 5th declension nouns

Exercise 103.1

Odysseus reaches the land of the Lotus Eaters.

post decem annos tota urbs Troia a Graecis capta erat. muri deleti erant et templa incensa erant, neque multi Troiani effugere potuerant. Ulixes comitesque ex urbe Troia discesserant et ad Graeciam in navibus redibant. multos dies trans mare navigaverunt. tandem naves Graecorum ad terram Lotophagorum tempestate pulsae sunt. ei qui lotum consumunt semper dormire et in hac terra manere volunt.

annus, -i m. = year
totus, -a, -um = whole
capta erat = had been taken
deleti erant = had been destroyed
incensa erant = had been burned
Ulixes *is the Latin word for* Odysseus

dies = days

Lotophagi, -orum m.pl. = Lotus Eaters
tempestas, tempestatis f. = storm
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum (3) = I drive
qui = who
lotus, -i f. = the fruit of the lotus
volunt = (they) want

Ulixes tres nautas ad oppidum Lotophagorum misit. hos nautas cibum aquamque petere et ad naves quattuor vel quinque horis redire iussit. ipse interea cum ceteris comitibus prope naves mansit. multas horas ibi manserunt. post septem horas tamen tres nautae non redierant. a Lotophagis tenebantur. res Ulixem terrebat. sollicitus erat.

peto, -ere, petivi, petitum (3) = I look for
vel = or
hora, -ae f. = hour
ipse = he himself
interea = meanwhile

tenebantur = they were being held
res = the situation
sollicitus, -a, -um = worried

Exercise 103.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a cardinal number;
   (b) an infinitive;
   (c) a preposition.
2. **discesserant** (line 5). In which tense is this verb? Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
3. **navibus** (line 5). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
4. **dormire** (line 10). What does this word mean? Explain the connection between **dormire** and the English word *dormitory.*
5. **nautas** (line 11). What is the gender of this noun?

Vocabulary 51	
day	dies, diei m.*
faith, promise	fides, fidei f.*
hour	hora, -ae f.
I drive	pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum (3)
I look for, seek	peto, -ere, petivi, petitum (3)
meanwhile	Interea
storm	tempestas, tempestatis f.
thing, affair, matter, situation	res, rei f.*
whole	totus, -a, -um
year	annus, -i m.

* these nouns, ending in *-es*, belong to the fifth declension. It is not a large group, and its endings are shown below:

5th declension nouns

res, rei f. = *thing, affair, matter, situation*

	singular	**plural**
nominative	r**es**	r**es**
vocative	r**es**	r**es**
accusative	r**em**	r**es**
genitive	r**ei**	r**erum**
dative	r**ei**	r**ebus**
ablative	r**e**	r**ebus**

§104 The Pluperfect Passive

This is like the perfect passive (which we met in §100), but different. It indicates an action which **had been done** to something in the past. Study these examples from the last reading passage. The pluperfect passives – which again in Latin consist of two words – are underlined:

urbs Troia… capta erat	*The city of Troy had been captured*
muri deleti erant	*The walls had been destroyed*
templa incensa erant	*The temples had been burned*

How to work out the pluperfect passive

English:
He had been wounded. We had been punished. They had been seen.

Latin formation:
PPP (perfect participle passive) + *eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant.*

Reminder: To form the PPP:
Take the 4th principal part, ending in *–um*, and replace the final *m* with an *s*.

(e.g. I destroy: deleo, delere, delevi, **deletum** gives a PPP delet**us**)

This gives you a word ending in *-us* which behaves like the nominatives of *bonus*. So, the six possible endings are:

	masculine	*feminine*	*neuter*
singular	-us	-a	-um
plural	-i	-ae	-a

The ending of the PPP MUST agree with the subject.

Study these examples:

The wall had been destroyed.	murus deletus erat. (*wall* is masculine singular)
The walls had been destroyed.	muri deleti erant. (*walls* is masculine plural)
The ship had been destroyed.	navis deleta erat. (*ship* is feminine singular)
The ships had been destroyed.	naves deletae erant. (*ships* is feminine plural)
The temple had been destroyed.	templum deletum erat. (*temple* is neuter singular)
The temples had been destroyed.	templa deleta erant. (*temples* is neuter plural)

Exercise 104.1

1. We had been seen.
2. It had been moved.
3. She had been praised.
4. They had been killed.
5. We had been led.
6. It had been given.
7. It had been written.
8. It had been destroyed.
9. You (sg) had been asked.
10. We had been ordered.

Exercise 104.2

1. The book had been written.
2. The boy had been punished.
3. The boys had been warned.
4. The girl had been seen.
5. The soldier had been wounded.

Exercise 104.3

1. The ship had been built.
2. The weapons had been collected.
3. The woman had been saved.
4. The soldiers had been killed.
5. The temple had been destroyed.

Exercise 104.4

1. Finally forces had been prepared.
2. He had been wounded by spears.
3. She had been wounded by spears.
4. We had been praised by the teacher.
5. All the walls had been destroyed by the enemy.

Exercise 104.5

1. I had been abandoned by my friends.
2. You (pl) had been defeated by the Romans.
3. We had been heard by the teacher.
4. They had been beaten by the Greeks.
5. You (sg) had been set free by the master.

Exercise 104.6

1. The girl had been led to the city.
2. Ships had been prepared by the Greeks.
3. Ships had been sent to the city.
4. The city had been attacked by the Greeks.
5. Many men had been killed by the enemy.

Exercise 104.7

1. A very big horse had been built by the Greeks.
2. The horse had been left in the middle-of the city. *(do not use a genitive!)*
3. The city had finally been captured.
4. All the walls had been destroyed by the soldiers.
5. Many women had been captured by the enemy.

§105 The Story of Odysseus (Part 3)

Exercise 105.1

Odysseus finds his three missing sailors.

Ulixes comitesque prope naves multas horas manserunt. tres nautae, qui ad Lotophagos missi erant, non redierant. tandem Ulixes sollicitus nautas petere constituit. haec verba comitibus dixit:

‘sollicitus sum. amici nostri non redierunt. diu absunt. fortasse a Lotophagis tenentur. ego eos petere volo. quis mecum venire vult?’

comites inter se spectabant. deinde clamaverunt: ‘hic manere nolumus. omnes tecum ire volumus. amici nostri a nobis mox liberabuntur.’ Ulixes, ubi haec verba audivit, laetus erat. ille paucos comites custodes navibus reliquit. his dixit: ‘naves bene custodite! ego aliique paucis horis redibimus. nautas mox inveniemus.’

Ulixes comitesque ad oppidum Lotophagorum contenderunt. nautas, qui a Lotophagis tenebantur, mox invenerunt. sed ubi eos viderunt, attoniti erant.

Lotophagi, -orum m. pl. = Lotus Eaters
sollicitus, -a, -um = worried

fortasse = perhaps
volo = I want
vult = wants

nolumus = we do not want
volumus = we want
liberabuntur = will be set free

custodes = as guards
custodio, -ire, custodivi, custoditum (4) = I guard

contendo, -ere, contendi (3) = I march, I hurry
qui = who
tenebantur = were being held
attonitus, -a, -um = amazed

Exercise 105.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a verb in the pluperfect tense;
   (b) an adverb;
   (c) an imperative;
   (d) a verb in the future tense.

2. **verba** (line 4).
   Give the gender of this noun.

3. **absunt** (line 7).
   (a) Give the person and number of this verb.
   (b) Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

4. **naves** (line 13).
   (a) In which case is this noun?
   (b) Why is this case used?

Vocabulary 52	
guard	custos, custodis m.
I do not want	nolo, nolle , nolui (irreg)
I guard	custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum (4)
I hurry, march	contendo, -ere, contendi (3)
I want	vole, velle, volui (irreg)

§106 *volo* and *nolo*

Two more irregular verbs

You have already met three irregular verbs:

sum, esse, fui	I am
eo, ire, ivi	I go
possum, posse, potui	I am able, I can

Here are two more common irregular verbs, which as you will see are closely related to each other. They are the verbs *to want*, and the opposite of this, *to not want* (or *refuse*).

volo, velle, volui – *I want*

	Present	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	want	*wanted*	*wanted*	*will want*	*had wanted*
I	volo	volebam	volui	volam	volueram
You (sg)	vis	volebas	voluisti	voles	volueras
He/She/It	vult	volebat	voluit	volet	voluerat
We	volumus	volebamus	voluimus	volemus	volueramus
You (pl)	vultis	volebatis	voluistis	voletis	volueratis
They	volunt	volebant	voluerunt	volent	voluerant
Infinitive ('to')	velle				

nolo, nolle, nolui – *I do not want, I refuse*.

	Present	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	do not want	*did not want*	*did not want*	*will not want*	*had not wanted*
I	nolo	nolebam	nolui	nolam	nolueram
You (sg)	non vis	nolebas	noluisti	noles	nolueras
He/She/It	non vult	nolebat	noluit	nolet	noluerat
We	nolumus	nolebamus	noluimus	nolemus	nolueramus
You (pl)	non vultis	nolebatis	noluistis	noletis	nolueratis
They	nolunt	nolebant	noluerunt	nolent	noluerant
Infinitive ('to')	nolle				
Imperatives					
singular:	noli				
plural:	nolite				

Exercise 106.1

1. We want.
2. He does not want.
3. He wanted.
4. They wanted.
5. He did not want.
6. They did not want.
7. You (pl) do not want.
8. She wanted.
9. They wanted.
10. You (sg) want.

Exercise 106.2

1. You (sg) will refuse.
2. To wish.
3. They will want.
4. He refused.
5. You (pl) were wanting.
6. You (sg) do not want.
7. To be unwilling.
8. They refuse.
9. He will wish.
10. We did not want.

Exercise 106.3

1. They refused to stay.
2. They wanted to depart.
3. Do you (sg) wish to come with me?
4. We do not want to escape.
5. I wanted to laugh.

Exercise 106.4

1. He wants to be wise.
2. He does not want to do this.
3. I do not want to work.
4. I want to play.
5. She did not want to sing.

Exercise 106.5

1. The Greeks wanted to attack the city.
2. These boys never want to work.
3. The leader wanted to return to his homeland.
4. This boy refuses to work.
5. The soldiers did not want to fight.

Exercise 106.6

1. The boy did not want to listen-to the teacher.
2. The beautiful girl did not want to go to the city.
3. All boys want to be wise.
4. The Romans wanted to conquer many tribes.
5. A good teacher does not want to frighten his boys.

Exercise 106.7

1. Slaves always want to escape.
2. The girls did not want to work yesterday.
3. That boy will not want to do this.
4. The soldiers wanted to fight well.
5. Old men do not often want to run.

Exercise 106.8

1. The citizens wanted to defend their city well.
2. The good master wants to guard his slaves.
3. Few boys want to work well.
4. The enemy wanted to destroy the walls immediately.
5. The slaves will want to kill their cruel master.

§107 Time

Expressions of time in Latin have either accusative or ablative endings.

accusative endings	ablative endings
'FOR'	**<u>not</u> 'FOR' ('in', 'on', 'at', 'within')**
mult**os** ann**os** *FOR many years*	secund**o** ann**o** *IN the second year*
tres hor**as** *FOR three hours*	quart**o** di**e** *ON the fourth day*
quattuor di**es** *FOR four days*	terti**a** hor**a** *AT the third hour*
omn**em** noct**em** *(FOR) all night*	pauc**is** di**ebus** *WITHIN a few days*

Now is a good time to revise the basic cardinal and ordinal numbers. Take care not to confuse them!

cardinal numbers		**ordinal numbers** (these go like *bonus*)	
unus	one	primus	first
duo	two	secundus	second
tres	three	tertius	third
quattuor	four	quartus	fourth
quinque	five	quintus	fifth
sex	six	sextus	sixth
septem	seven	septimus	seventh
octo	eight	octavus	eighth
novem	nine	nonus	ninth
decem	ten	decimus	tenth

Careful! – the cardinal numbers one (*unus*), two (*duo*) and three (*tres*) have different endings, as follows:

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
nominative	unus	una	unum
accusative	unum	unam	unum
genitive	unius	unius	unius
dative	uni	uni	uni
ablative	uno	una	uno

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
nominative	duo	duae	duo
accusative	duos	duas	duo
genitive	duorum	duarum	duorum
dative	duobus	duabus	duobus
ablative	duobus	duabus	duobus

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
nominative	tres	tres	tria
accusative	tres	tres	tria
genitive	trium	trium	trium
dative	tribus	tribus	tribus
ablative	tribus	tribus	tribus

Key Time Vocabulary

day	dies, diei m. (5th declension, like *res*. See page 35 for endings)
hour	hora, -ae f. (like *puella*)
night	nox, noctis f. (like *rex, regis*)
time	tempus, temporis n. (like *opus*)
year	annus, -i m. (like *servus*)
many	multi, -ae, -a
few	pauci, -ae, -a
short	brevis, -is, -e (like *fortis*)

Exercise 107.1

1. For many years.
2. For a few hours.
3. For many days.
4. For a few days.
5. For five hours.
6. (For) all day.
7. For a short time.
8. For two hours.
9. For three days.
10. For six years.

Exercise 107.2

1. In a few hours.
2. On the third day.
3. At the tenth hour.
4. At that time.
5. By night.
6. On that day.
7. On this day.
8. Within a few hours.
9. In four years.
10. In the sixth year.

Exercise 107.3

1. I will come in a few days.
2. I slept (for) all night.
3. I was running for many hours.
4. I will return in a few years.
5. We worked (for) all day.

Exercise 107.4

1. They arrived in the fourth year.
2. We will depart in a few hours.
3. I saw him at the third hour.
4. He did not sleep for many hours.
5. I will work for many days.

Exercise 107.5

1. Many ships were prepared by the Greeks within a few days.
2. The sailors sailed across the sea for many years.
3. The Greeks attacked the city for many years.
4. The Greeks captured the city in the tenth year.
5. The enemy fought against the Greeks for many hours.

Exercise 107.6

1. The walls were destroyed within a few hours.
2. The Romans departed in five days.
3. The man wandered across the sea for many years.
4. The leader ordered the sailors to return within a few hours.
5. The sailors wanted to stay with the women for many days.

§108 The Story of Odysseus (Part 4); the imperfect and future passive

Exercise 108.1

Odysseus deals with his three missing sailors.

Ulixes, nautas petens, ad oppidum Lotophagorum advenerat. nautae a Lotophagis tenebantur. Ulixes, ubi eos vidit, attonitus erat. illi enim semisomni erant neque se movere volebant.

‘quid facitis?’ eos rogavit Ulixes iratus. ‘quid fecistis?’

nautae ei responderunt: ‘noli iratus esse, Ulixes. lotum consumpsimus. lotus optima est. eam amamus. hic manere et dormire volumus. domum ire nolumus. nos hic relinque!’

Ulixes autem hoc facere nolebat. nautis clamavit: ‘hoc facere nolo. ad naves statim feremini.’ deinde comitibus clamavit: ‘ferte funes! hos nautas funibus vincite! deinde eos ad naves ferte!’ comites Ulixis ea quae iusserat fecerunt. nautas funibus vinxerunt. nautae – his funibus vincti, magnis vocibus clamantes – ad naves lati sunt.

petens = looking for
Lotophagi, -orum m.pl. = Lotus Eaters
tenebantur = (they) were being held
attonitus, -a, -um = amazed
enim = for
semisomni = half asleep
lotus, -i f. = the lotus fruit
domum = home
feremini = you will be carried
fero, ferre, tuli, latum (irreg.) = I bring, I carry
funis, -is m. = rope
vincio, -ire, vinxi, vinctum (3) = I tie up
quae = which (the things which)
vincti = tied up
clamantes = shouting
lati sunt = *see* fero*, above*

Exercise 108.2

1. From the passage give, in Latin, an example of:
   (a) a verb in the pluperfect tense;
   (b) an infinitive;
   (c) an imperative.
2. **eos** (line 3). Give the nominative masculine singular of this pronoun.
3. **Ulixes** (line 6). In which case is this noun?
4. **optima** (line 10). This is a superlative adjective. Give the nominative masculine singular of the positive form of this adjective.
5. **naves** (line 15). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
6. **iusserat** (line 19). Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
7. Using your knowledge of Latin and a clue from the passage above, work out what a *funambulist* does.

Vocabulary 53	
I bring, I carry	fero, ferre, tuli, latum (irreg.)
home, house	domus f.*
* *although this word ends in* –us *it does* <u>not</u> *go quite like* servus.	

Imperfect and Future Passives

You have already met the present passive (*amor*, I am loved), perfect passive (*amatus sum*, I was loved) and pluperfect passive (*amatus eram*, I had been loved). There are two remaining tenses for you to meet: the imperfect passive and the future passive.

Imperfect passive = was/were being somethinged (e.g. he <u>was being</u> punished).
Future passive = will be somethinged (e.g. you <u>will be</u> punished).

These are not very commonly found, but their endings for the various conjugations are as follows.

Imperfect Passives

	1	*2*	*3*	*3½*	*4*
	loved	*warned*	*ruled*	*taken*	*heard*
I was being	am**ABAR**	mon**EBAR**	reg**EBAR**	cap**IEBAR**	aud**IEBAR**
You (sg.) were being	am**ABARIS**	mon**EBARIS**	reg**EBARIS**	cap**IEBARIS**	aud**IEBARIS**
He/She/It is was being	am**ABATUR**	mon**EBATUR**	reg**EBATUR**	cap**IEBATUR**	aud**IEBATUR**
We were being	am**ABAMUR**	mon**EBAMUR**	reg**EBAMUR**	cap**IEBAMUR**	aud**IEBAMUR**
You (pl.) were being	am**ABAMINI**	mon**EBAMINI**	reg**EBAMINI**	cap**IEBAMINI**	aud**IEBAMINI**
They were being	am**ABANTUR**	mon**EBANTUR**	reg**EBANTUR**	cap**IEBANTUR**	aud**IEBANTUR**

Future Passives

	1	*2*	*3*	*3½*	*4*
	loved	*warned*	*ruled*	*taken*	*heard*
I will be	ama**BOR**	mone**BOR**	reg**AR**	capi**AR**	audi**AR**
You (sg.) will be	ama**BERIS**	mone**BERIS**	reg**ERIS**	capi**ERIS**	audi**ERIS**
He/She/It will be	ama**BITUR**	mone**BITUR**	reg**ETUR**	capi**ETUR**	audi**ETUR**
We will be	ama**BIMUR**	mone**BIMUR**	reg**EMUR**	capi**EMUR**	audi**EMUR**
You (pl.) will be	ama**BIMINI**	mone**BIMINI**	reg**EMINI**	capi**EMINI**	audi**EMINI**
They will be	ama**BUNTUR**	mone**BUNTUR**	reg**ENTUR**	capi**ENTUR**	audi**ENTUR**

§109 fero, ferre, tuli, latum – *I bear, I carry*

As you can see, the verb *fero* has some very irregular principal parts. It is especially irregular in the present tense, but otherwise it has endings very like those of third conjugation (*rego*-type) verbs.

ACTIVE	**Present**	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	carry	*was/were carrying*	*carried*	*will carry*	*had carried*
I	fero	ferebam	tuli	feram	tuleram
You (singular)	fers	ferebas	tulisti	feres	tuleras
He/She/It	fert	ferebat	tulit	feret	tulerat
We	ferimus	ferebamus	tulimus	feremus	tuleramus
You (plural)	fertis	ferebatis	tulistis	feretis	tuleratis
They	ferunt	ferebant	tulerunt	ferent	tulerant
Infinitive ('to')	ferre				
Imperatives					
singular:	fer				
plural:	ferte				
PASSIVE	**Present**	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	am carried	*was/were being carried*	*was/were carried*	*will be carried*	*had been carried*
I	feror	ferebar	latus sum	ferar	latus eram
You (singular)	ferris	ferebaris	latus es	fereris	latus eras
He/She/It	fertur	ferebatur	latus est	feretur	latus erat
We	ferimur	ferebamur	lati sumus	feremur	lati eramus
You (plural)	ferimini	ferebamini	lati estis	feremini	lati eratis
They	feruntur	ferebantur	lati sunt	ferentur	lati erant

Exercise 109.1

1. You (sg) carry.
2. He will be carried.
3. He carried.
4. To carry.
5. I brought.
6. He is carrying.
7. We will bring.
8. He was carrying.
9. He was being carried.
10. They will carry.

Exercise 109.2

1. They brought.
2. They were carried.
3. He was carried.
4. She was carried.
5. They will be carried.
6. They bring.
7. We had brought.
8. We had been brought.
9. We were being carried.
10. It will be carried.

Exercise 109.3

1. The slave had brought much food.
2. I will bring many gifts tomorrow.
3. What are you (sg) carrying?
4. The soldiers are bringing weapons.
5. The weapons were being carried by the slaves.

Exercise 109.4

1. What will be carried by the slaves tomorrow?
2 Food will be carried into the city by the slaves tomorrow.
3. Swords were brought by the soldiers.
4. What was the slave carrying?
5. The slave was carrying a body.

§110 The Story of Odysseus (Part 5); *celer*

Exercise 110.1

Odysseus and his men leave the land of the Lotus-Eaters.

nautae qui lotum consumpserant, magnis vocibus clamantes, ex oppido Lotophagorum ad naves a comitibus ferebantur. ei qui naves custodiebant, ubi hos appropinquantes viderunt, laetissimi erant. Ulixes ipse, in litore stans, custodibus clamavit:
'hi nautae in hac terra a Lotophagis manere cogebantur. lotum consumpserunt. domum ire nolunt. eos in naves iacite! celeriter discedite!'
Graeci, ubi nautas in naves iecerunt, omnia celeriter paraverunt. hoc labore facto, in navibus – quae celerrimae erant – e terra Lotophagorum discedere poterant.

qui = who
lotus, -i f. = the lotus fruit
clamantes = shouting
Lotophagi, -orum m.pl. = the Lotus-eaters

appropinquantes = approaching
ipse = himself
litus, -oris n. = beach
stans = standing

cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum 3 = I force

labor, -oris m, = task
facto = having been done
quae = which
celer, celeris, celere = quick
(celerrimae *here is superlative*)

Exercise 110.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a verb in the passive;
   (b) an infinitive;
   (c) an imperative.
2. **consumpserant** (line 1). Give the person, number and tense of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
3. **oppido** (line 2). In what case is this noun? Why is this case used?
4. **laetissimi** (line 6). This is a superlative adjective. Give the nominative masculine singular of the positive form of this adjective.

Vocabulary 54	
task, work	labor, laboris m.
quick	celer, celeris, celere (see table below)
I force	cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum 3
who, which	qui, quae, quod

Third declension nouns in –er

e.g. celer, *quick*

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
SINGULAR			
nominative	celer	celer**is**	celer**e**
vocative	celer	celer**is**	celer**e**
accusative	celer**em**	celer**em**	celer**e**
genitive	celer**is**	celer**is**	celer**is**
dative	celer**i**	celer**i**	celer**i**
ablative	celer**i**	celer**i**	celer**i**
PLURAL			
nominative	celer**es**	celer**es**	celer**ia**
vocative	celer**es**	celer**es**	celer**ia**
accusative	celer**es**	celer**es**	celer**ia**
genitive	celer**ium**	celer**ium**	celer**ium**
dative	celer**ibus**	celer**ibus**	celer**ibus**
ablative	celer**ibus**	celer**ibus**	celer**ibus**

§111 Relative Clauses

Relative Clauses in English

These are clauses introduced by a relative pronoun (*who, which*). They RELATE to the person or thing mentioned just before. What they relate to is called the ANTECEDENT.

English Examples

Antecedent	Relative Pronoun and Relative Clause	Main Clause
The boy,	**who** was naughty,	was expelled from school.
That girl,	**whom** I love,	is very pretty.
The man,	**to whom** I gave the money,	was a beggar.
The temple,	**which** was huge,	was destroyed.

As you will see, the relative pronoun and its clause – which simply gives further information about the antecedent – could be removed from the sentence entirely: what is left still makes perfect sense:
The boy was expelled from school
That girl is very pretty.
The man was a beggar.
The temple was destroyed.

Relative Clauses in Latin

The Relative Pronoun
qui, quae, quod = 'who', 'which', etc.

	masculine	feminine	neuter	English
SINGULAR				
nominative	qui	quae	quod	*who, which*
accusative	quem	quam	quod	*whom, which*
genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius	*whose*
dative	cui	cui	cui	*to whom, to which*
ablative	quo	qua	quo	*(by) whom, by which*
PLURAL				
nominative	qui	quae	quae	*who, which*
accusative	quos	quas	quae	*whom, which*
genitive	quorum	quarum	quorum	*whose*
dative	quibus	quibus	quibus	*to whom*
ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus	*(by) whom, by which*

Note:

With whom = quocum / quacum / quibuscum

Rule

In Latin the relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender (masculine/feminine/neuter) and number (singular/plural). Its case is decided by its function in the relative clause.

Latin Examples

puella, **quae** per viam ambulat, pulchra est.
The girl, who is walking along the road, is beautiful.

puella, **quam** specto, pulchra est.
The girl, whom I am watching, is beautiful.

puella, **cuius** pater senator est, dives est.
The girl, whose father is a senator, is wealthy.

puella, **cui** pecuniam dedi, multa dona emit.
The girl, to whom I gave the money, bought many gifts.

Exercise 111.1

1. This is the slave who works well.
2. This is the slavegirl who works well.
3. This is the temple which is very big.
4. These are the slaves who are fleeing.
5. These are the girls who sing well.

Exercise 111.2

1. That is the teacher whom I do not like.
2. That is the girl (whom) I love.
3. This is the wine which I often drink.
4. Those are the slaves whom the master often punishes.
5. The spears which I am bringing are long.

Exercise 111.3

1. This is the slave to whom I gave the money.
2. These are the slaves to whom I gave the money.
3. This is the girl whose father is famous.
4. These are the slaves whose master is cruel.
5. The city in which I live is small.

Exercise 111.4

1. These are the boys with whom I often play.
2. The girl with whom I am playing is my friend.
3. The words which the master said were cruel.
4. That is the city out of which many slaves escaped.
5. The girl (whom) you (sg) see is afraid.

Exercise 111.5

1. Menelaus, whose wife was Helena, was a very famous Greek.
2. Paris, who was a Trojan chieftain, came to Menelaus.
3. Paris decided to take Helena, who was very beautiful.
4. Paris led her to the city in a ship which was very quick.
5. Menelaus, who was very angry, sent messengers to all the Greeks.

Exercise 111.6

1. The forces which Menelaus prepared were great.
2. Troy was a town whose walls were strong.
3. Menelaus wanted to destroy Troy, which was a big city.
4. The soldiers (whom) Menelaus praised were very brave.
5. Helena, whom Menelaus loved a lot, was finally taken back to her homeland.

§112 Present participles

Participles are adjectives which come from verbs.

For example:
fried eggs (from the verb *to fry*)
toasted cheese (from the verb *to toast*)

Present participles are *–ing* words: e.g. *running, laughing, playing*.
They are also adjectives: in other words, they describe something or someone.
e.g. flying saucers, talking parrots.

The action described is going on at the same time as the main verb. Using *while/whilst* or *as* usually results in better sounding English.

Example

Walking along the road, the man slipped on a banana skin.
Whilst walking along the road,
As he was walking along the road,

Present Participles in Latin

1	amans, amantis	*loving*
2	monens, monentis	*warning, advising*
3	regens, regentis	*ruling*
$3^1/_2$	capiens, capientis	*taking*
4	audiens, audientis	*listening, hearing*

Present participles must agree with the subject – the person doing the action. They have the following endings, which are the same as those of *ingens.*

They are easily spotted in Latin by the *–ns* or *–nt–* at or near the end.

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	amans	amans	amans
vocative	amans	amans	amans
accusative	amant**EM**	amant**EM**	amans
genitive	amant**IS**	amant**IS**	amant**IS**
dative	amant**I**	amant**I**	amant**I**
ablative	amant**I**	amant**I**	amant**I**
PLURAL			
nominative	amant**ES**	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
vocative	amant**ES**	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
accusative	amant**ES**	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
genitive	amant**IUM**	amant**IUM**	amant**IUM**
dative	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**
ablative	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**

Examples

1. miles pro patria **pugnans** occisus est.
   The soldier was killed ***fighting*** *for his country.*
   whilst fighting
   as he was fighting

2. pueri magistrum **appropinquantem** viderunt.
   The boys saw the master ***approaching.***
   as he was approaching.
   while he was approaching.

3. feminas **clamantes** audivimus.
   We heard women ***shouting.***

4. turbam feminarum **clamantium** audivimus.
   We heard a crowd ***of shouting women.***

n.b. the irregular present participle of *eo, ire, ii, itum* (to go) is:
iens, euntis ('going').

Exercise 112.1

1. The slaves saw the approaching master.
2. The sailors, shouting, were being carried to the ship.
3. I saw the women hurrying.
4. We saw the old men as they were singing in the temple.
5. The soldiers, fighting bravely, were killed.

Exercise 112.2

1. The masters were watching the slaves as they were working in the fields.
2. The mother saw her son playing in the field.
3. The mother saw her sons playing in the street.
4. The king praised the citizens as they were defending the city.
5. The farmer saw his horse as it was running out of the field.

Exercise 112.3

1. The boy saw the girl as she was going out of the temple.
2. The slaves heard the master shouting.
3. As he was standing on the wall, the soldier was shouting in a loud voice.
4. As they were standing on the wall, the soldiers were shouting in loud voices.
5. While he was working in the fields the slave saw many horses.

Exercise 112.4

1. While they were working in the fields the slaves saw many horses.
2. The father caught sight of his own daughter drinking wine.
3. The master praised the maidservant as she was preparing the food.
4. The master praised the maidservants as they were preparing the food.
5. The cruel master wounded the slave as he was escaping.

§113 The Story of Odysseus (Part 6); *idem*

Exercise 113.1

Odysseus and his men get a surprise.

Ulixes comitesque a Lotophagis effugerant. multos dies multasque noctes navigaverunt. tandem, ventis et undis pulsi, ad terram advenerunt. in eadem terra gens gigantum habitabat. Graeci e navibus descenderunt ut cenam in litore pararent. deinde omnem noctem dormiverunt.

prima luce e somno surrexerunt. Ulixes et duodecim amici, ubi gladios et tela collegerunt, e litore discesserunt ut cibum aquamque quaererent. mox ad antrum, in quo multum cibi erat, advenerunt. Graeci, hoc cibo viso, laetissimi erant. cibum ad naves ferre constituerunt ne fame perirent. Ulixes amicis imperavit ut festinarent. Graeci tamen, dum cibum ad naves ferunt, gigantem ingentem appropinquantem viderunt.

Lotophagi, -orum m.pl. = Lotus-eaters
nox, noctis f. = night

pulsi = driven
idem, eadem, idem = the same
gigas, gigantis m. = giant

ut = to/in order to
cena, -ae f. = dinner
litus, litoris n. = beach

somnus, -i m. = sleep
surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum 3 = I get up

quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum 3 = I look for
antrum, -I n. = cave

viso = seen

ne = in order not to
fame = from hunger
impero, -are, imperavi + dative = I order
dum = while

Exercise 113.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a relative pronoun;
   (b) a cardinal number;
   (c) a present participle.
2. **navibus** (line 6). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
3. **collegerunt** (line 11). Give the person, number and tense of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.
4. **aquam** (line 12). Give the gender of this noun.

idem, eadem, idem = 'the same.'

(This behaves rather like the table of *is, ea, id* with a *–dem* added on to the end.)

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
SINGULAR			
nominative	idem	eadem	idem
accusative	eundem	eandem	idem
genitive	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
dative	eidem	eidem	eidem
ablative	eodem	eadem	eodem
PLURAL			
nominative	eidem	eidem	eadem
accusative	eosdem	eosdem	eadem
genitive	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
dative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
ablative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

Vocabulary 55	
night	nox, noctis f.
sleep	somnus, -i m.
the same	idem, eadem, idem
to, in order to	ut
in order not to	ne
while	dum (+ present tense)

Exercise 113.3

1. We work in the same city.
2. Not everyone likes the same things.
3. They live in the same street.
4. I saw the same boys yesterday.
5. I gave money to the same girl.

Exercise 113.4

1. We like the same wine.
2. Teachers always say the same things.
3. The same boys are always fighting.
4. I have already punished the same slave.
5. We are fighting against the same enemy.

§114 Purpose Clauses; mood

Purpose Clauses

These are clauses which indicate someone's purpose in doing something. They are introduced by the words *in order to...., so as to....,* or simply *to....*

English Examples

main clause	***purpose clause***
We were eating	**in order to** live.
The boy worked hard	**so as to** pass his exams.
I ran	**to** catch the bus.

In Latin purpose clauses in the past the main clause is as normal, but the verb in the purpose clause takes a new form called the imperfect subjunctive.

It is easy to spot an imperfect subjunctive in Latin: it contains the whole of the present infinitive (second principal part, ending in –*re*) + one set of personal endings for the active (*-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt*) and another set for the passive (*-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur*).

For example, in the passage above we met:

….ut cenam pararent …. in order to prepare dinner
….ut cibum aquam quaererent …. in order to look for food and water

The Latin word for *in order to..../ so as to..... / to....* is **ut**.
The Latin word for *in order not to…./ so as not to…* is **ne**.

Table of Imperfect Subjunctives

1	2	3	$3^1/_2$	4	sum
Active					
amare**M**	monere**M**	regere**M**	capere**M**	audire**M**	esse**M**
amare**S**	monere**S**	regere**S**	capere**S**	audire**S**	esse**S**
amare**T**	monere**T**	regere**T**	capere**T**	audire**T**	esse**T**
amare**MUS**	monere**MUS**	regere**MUS**	capere**MUS**	audire**MUS**	esse**MUS**
amare**TIS**	monere**TIS**	regere**TIS**	capere**TIS**	audire**TIS**	esse**TIS**
amare**NT**	monere**NT**	regere**NT**	capere**NT**	audire**NT**	esse**NT**

Passive				
amare**R**	monere**R**	regere**R**	capere**R**	audire**R**
amare**RIS**	monere**RIS**	regere**RIS**	capere**RIS**	audire**RIS**
amare**TUR**	monere**TUR**	regere**TUR**	capere**TUR**	audire**TUR**
amare**MUR**	monere**MUR**	regere**MUR**	capere**MUR**	audire**MUR**
amare**MINI**	monere**MINI**	regere**MINI**	capere**MINI**	audire**MINI**
amare**NTUR**	monere**NTUR**	regere**NTUR**	capere**NTUR**	audire**NTUR**

Latin Examples

main clause	***purpose clause***
venimus *We came*	**ut** laboraremus. *in order to work.*
milites venerunt *The soldiers came*	**ut** pugnarent. *to fight.*
servus currebat *The slave was running*	**ne** laboraret. *in order not to work.*

Exercise 114.1

1. We came to play.
2. I came to fight.
3. They were running in order to escape.
4. She came to drink.
5. They came to read.

Exercise 114.2

1. He ran in order to escape.
2. I came to sleep.
3. We came to fight.
4. He fled in order not to work.
5. You (sg) came to listen.

Exercise 114.3

1. He came to play.
2. He ran in order not to be seen.
3. They escaped in order not to be punished.
4. I hurried in order not to be killed.
5. He worked in order to be praised.

Exercise 114.4

1. They worked in order to be set free.
2. We ran in order not to be wounded.
3. He shouted in order to be heard.
4. He used to read in order to be wise.
5. They were fighting in order not to be beaten.

Exercise 114.5

1. He came to warn the boys.
2. I came to take the money.
3. They fought to defend the city.
4. He came to see the queen.
5. We charged in order to capture the city.

Exercise 114.6

1. I ran to defend my father.
2. They hurried to eat the food.
3. They came to look at the temple.
4. I came to build a wall.
5. He came to greet the soldiers.

Exercise 114.7

1. The poet came to write a book.
2. The citizens fought to defend the city.
3. The soldiers attacked in order to capture the city.
4. The father shouted to warn his son.
5. The women came to look at the queen.

Exercise 114.8

1. The slaves were running in order to escape.
2. The slaves were running in order not to work.
3. The men escaped in order not to perish.
4. The men escaped in order not to be killed by the giant.
5. The boys came to the city to see the queen.

Exercise 114.9

1. The teachers shouted in order to scare the girls.
2. The Greeks fought bravely in order not to be defeated by the Romans.
3. The slave was running quickly so as not to be caught by the master.
4. The teacher was shouting in order to be heard by the boys.
5. The slaves escaped in order not to be punished by their masters.

Exercise 114.10

1. The citizens were fighting in order to defend the city.
2. The master was reading a book so as to be wise.
3. The teacher was shouting in order to be heard by the boys.
4. The slave was running in order not to be punished by his master.
5. The Romans fought bravely to conquer the enemy.

Exercise 114.11

1. Paris left the city in order to come to Menelaus.
2. Paris took the girl in order to lead her to the city.
3. Menelaus asked-for help in order to collect great forces.
4. Menelaus collected great forces in order to attack the walls.
5. The Greeks attacked the city in order to punish the enemy.

Exercise 114.12

1. The Greeks fought bravely in order to capture the city.
2. The citizens fought bravely in order to save the city.
3. The Greeks fought bravely so as not to be beaten by the Romans.
4. The Greeks built a huge horse in order to destroy the city.
5. Many citizens ran out of the city in order to escape from (= out of) the danger.

Exercise 114.13

1. The boys were working in order not to be punished by the teacher.
2. The old man was eating food in order to be strong.
3. The boys were reading books in order to be wise.
4. We came to look at the city.
5. I ran so that the teacher would not see me.

The Mood of a Verb

As you know, a verb form will have a:
person (1st, 2nd or 3rd);
number (singular or plural);
tense (present, imperfect, perfect, future or pluperfect); and
voice (active or passive).

e.g. **amatur** is the 3rd person singular, present passive of **amo.**

Verbs also have what is called a **MOOD**. All the verbs you have met before this chapter have been in the **INDICATIVE MOOD** – they indicate facts.

In this chapter you have met the imperfect tense of the **SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.** The subjunctive mood is used in a number of grammatical constructions in Latin, such as purpose clauses (see above).

When describing a verb form from now on the mood should be included:
For example:
amabam is the 1st person singular, imperfect indicative active of **amo.**
amarem is the 1st person singular, imperfect subjunctive active of **amo.**

§115 The Story of Odysseus (Part 7); *ipse*

Exercise 115.1

Trapped by Polyphemus.

Graeci hunc gigantem visum timebant. sciebant se in magno periculo iam esse. nomen huius gigantis Polyphemus erat. altissimus et ferocissimus et superbissimus erat. unum oculum in medio capite habebat. Ulixes, ubi Polyphemum appropinquantem vidit, Graecis facile persuasit ut ad antrum redirent. eis imperavit ut festinarent, ne a Polyphemo conspicerentur. Graeci igitur ad antrum celeriter contenderunt. in antro se celabant, nihil dicentes et Polyphemum exspectantes. ipse mox advenit. in antrum intravit. deinde exitum antri saxo ingenti clausit. hoc facto, ignem fecit. luce flammarum Graecos conspexit. Graeci viderunt Polyphemum iratissimum esse.

gigas, gigantis m. = giant
visum = (having been) seen
scio, -ire, scivi, scitum (4) = I know
esse = were

ferox, ferocis = fierce
superbus, -a, -um = proud, arrogant
oculus, -i m. = eye
caput, capitis n. = head

facile = easily
persuadeo, -ere, persuasi + dative (2) = I persuade
ut = to
antrum, -i n. = cave
impero, -are, imperavi + dative (1) = I order

me celo, -are (1) = I hide (myself)
exspecto, -are (1) = I wait for
ipse = he himself
exitus, -us m. = exit
saxum, -I n. = rock
claudo, -ere, clausi, clausum (3) = I shut
hoc facto = with this done
ignis, ignis, m. = fire
flamma, -ae f. = flame
esse = was

Exercise 115.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a reflexive pronoun;
   (b) an adverb;
   (c) a superlative adjective.
2. **esse** (line 2). What part of the verb *to be* is this?
3. **oculum** (line 5). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
4. **conspexit** (line 17). Give the person, number and tense of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

Vocabulary 56	
-self (adds emphasis)	ipse, ipsa, ipsum
proud, arrogant	superbus, -a, -um
I persuade	persuadeo, -ere, -suasi + dative 2
I order	impero, -are, imperavi + dative 1

Emphatic (adding emphasis) adjective
ipse, ipsa, ipsum = '-self.'

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
SINGULAR			
nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
dative	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
ablative	ipso	ipsa	ipso
PLURAL			
nominative	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
accusative	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
genitive	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
dative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
ablative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

Examples ego **ipse** reginam vidi. *I saw the queen **myself**.*
regina **ipsa** venit. *The queen **herself** came.*

§116 Indirect Commands

English: Ordering, asking, persuading, encouraging someone TO do something.

English Examples

main clause	***indirect command***
He ordered the boy	**TO** work.
The teacher persuaded the pupils	**NOT TO** shout.

Latin: - Main clause as usual.
- TO = *ut* (NOT TO = *ne).*
- In the past, the verb of the indirect command is in the imperfect subjunctive, rather like a purpose clause.

n.b. a very common verb used in this construction is
impero + dat. (1), I order.
Note that the person or persons being ordered must be in the dative case in Latin.

Latin Examples

main clause	***indirect command***
dux militibus imperavit *The general ordered the soldiers*	**ut** oppugnarent. *to attack.*
dux militibus imperavit *The general ordered the soldiers*	**ne** oppugnarent. *not to attack.*

Exercise 116.1

1. The general ordered the soldiers to fight well.
2. The general ordered the soldiers to attack the town.
3. The general ordered the soldiers to defend the city.
4. The general ordered the soldiers not to be afraid.
5. The general ordered the soldiers not to be beaten by the enemy.

Exercise 116.2

1. The general ordered the soldiers to listen.
2. The general ordered the soldiers not to sleep.
3. The general ordered the soldiers to destroy the town.
4. The general ordered the soldiers not to run.
5. The general ordered the soldiers not to be captured.

Exercise 116.3

1. The master persuaded the slave to work.
2. The master persuaded the slave not to play.
3. The master persuaded the slave to prepare food.
4. The master persuaded the slave to go to the city.
5. The master persuaded the slave to read a book.

Exercise 116.4

1. The master persuaded the slave not to sleep.
2. The master persuaded the slave not to be afraid.
3. The master persuaded the slave to drink some water.
4. The master persuaded the slave not to drink wine.
5. The master persuaded the slave to be good.

Exercise 116.5

1. The general ordered the sailors to build ships.
2. The general ordered the soldiers to fight bravely.
3. The master ordered the slave not to do this again.
4. The master often used to advise the boys to work.
5. My father warned me not to read that book.

Exercise 116.6

1. The master persuaded me to stay.
2. The master ordered the slave to prepare dinner.
3. I warned you not to be arrogant.
4. The mother asked her son not to go to the city.
5. The general ordered the soldiers to attack the city.

Exercise 116.7

1. The queen persuaded the citizens to work well.
2. The father warned his daughter not to play in the middle of the road.
3. We asked the teacher to play in the fields.
4. The general persuaded the soldiers not to fear the enemy.
5. The man persuaded his wife to go with him to the city.

Exercise 116.8

1. I advised him to do this immediately.
2. The mother advised her daughter not to walk through the streets of the city during the night.
3. I ordered the boy to work.
4. I persuaded my father to give me some money.
5. The wife persuaded the master to set that slave free.

Exercise 116.9

1. The master ordered the slaves to hurry.
2. The general ordered the soldier to be brave.
3. The general ordered the soldiers to be brave.
4. The teacher ordered the boy to work.
5. The girl asked her mother to give money to the slave.

Exercise 116.10

1. I asked the boy to work.
2. I asked the boys to work.
3. I persuaded the boy not to do this.
4. I persuaded the boys not to do this.
5. He ordered the slave to hurry.

§117 The Story of Odysseus (Part 8)

Exercise 117.1

Panic!

Graeci, in antro clausi, timebant. Ulixes sciebat se comitesque suos in magno periculo esse. Polyphemus, Graecis conspectis, iratissimus erat. magna voce clamavit: 'hoc antrum meum, non vestrum, est. cur hic adestis?'

his verbis auditis, Graeci omnem spem deposuerunt. Ulixes autem comites monuit ne timerent et haec verba Polyphemo locutus est: 'milites Graeci sumus. a nobis urbs Troia capta est. ad Graeciam redimus ut familias nostras iterum videamus. nos iuva! cibum aquamque petimus. da cibum nobis, deinde proficiscemur.'

ille, hoc audito, nihil dixit. animal crudele duos e Graecis in manu cepit, capita eorum contra saxum fregit, statim eos consumpsit. ceteri Graeci nihil facere poterant.

antrum, -i n. = cave
claudo, -ere, clausi, clausum (3) = I shut
scio, scire, scivi (4) = I know
esse = were
conspectis = (having been) caught sight of

auditis = (having been) heard
spes, spei f. = hope
depono, -ere, deposui, depositum (3) = I give up

locutus est = spoke

familia, -ae f. = family

iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum (1) = I help
peto, -ere, petivi, petitum (3) = I seek
proficiscemur = we shall set off
animal, animalis n. = animal
manu = hand
caput, capitis n. = head
saxum, -i n. = rock
frango, -ere, fregi, fractum (3) = I smash

Exercise 117.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a reflexive pronoun;
   (b) an imperative;
   (c) a verb in the subjunctive;
   (d) an infinitive.

2. **nobis** (line 11). In which case is this pronoun? Why is this case used?

3. **cepit** (line 17). Give the person, number and tense of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

Vocabulary 57	
spes, spei f.	*hope*
animal, animalis n.	*animal*
iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum (1)	*I help*

§118 The Past Participle Passive (PPP)

In English this is *having been ~d.*
e.g. *having been told, having been warned.*

We came across this when we tackled perfect and pluperfect passives.

Formation
In Latin the past participle passive (PPP) is formed by taking the supine (the fourth principal part) and replacing the *–um* with *–us.*

So:

	Verb	**Supine**	**PPP**	**English**
1	amo	amatum	amat**US**	*having been loved*
2	moneo	monitum	monit**US**	*having been warned*
3	rego	rectum	rect**US**	*having been ruled*
$3^1/_2$	capio	captum	capt**US**	*having been taken*
4	audio	auditum	audit**US**	*having been heard*

The PPP is an adjective and must agree with the subject. Its endings are the same as those of *bonus*.

The PPP in English

Translating the PPP as *having been ~d* can sometimes lead to unnatural English. The English can be improved by getting rid of the *having been* and replacing it with
a. *when/since* or
b. a main verb + *and*.....

Example

urbs **capta** deleta est.
(Poor English: *The **having-been-captured** city was destroyed.)*

These sound more natural:
a. ***When** the city was captured it was destroyed.*
b. *The city **was** captured **and** destroyed.*

At the beginning of the passage above we had:

Graeci, in antro clausi, timebant.
= The Greeks, having-been-shut in the cave, were afraid.

How might you improve the English here, by getting rid of the *having been*?

Exercise 118.1

1. oppidum captum deletum est.
2. servi capti a domino puniti sunt.
3. pueri, a magistro moniti, riserunt.
4. servus, a domino liberatus, laetissimus erat.
5. Graeci victi a Romanis capti sunt.
6. puella, ab amicis relicta, flebat.
7. milites, a duce laudati, magna praemia acceperunt.
8. cena, ab ancilla parata, ab omnibus laudata est.
9. terra, a Romanis capta, bene regebatur.
10. servi, a domino laborare iussi, non laeti erant.

Exercise 118.2

1. Helena, a Paride visa, ad urbem Troiam ducta est.
2. multae naves paratae ad Menelaum missae sunt.
3. Troia, a Graecis oppugnata, a civibus diu defensa est.
4. urbs diu oppugnata, tandem capta est.
5. multi cives, ab hostibus vulnerati, ex urbe fugerunt.
6. equus ingens, a Graecis aedificatus, prope urbem relictus est.
7. equus, prope urbem relictus, a Troianis visus est.
8. equus, a Troianis visus, in urbem ductus est.
9. Troia, a Graecis capta, deleta est.
10. naves, tempestate deletae, numquam redierunt.

Exercise 118.3

1. puer puellam visam amavit.
2. puella puerum visum amavit.
3. vir librum acceptum legit.
4. hostes urbem oppugnatam ceperunt.
5. hostes urbem captam deleverunt.
6. Romani Graecos vulneratos occiderunt.
7. servus cibum captum consumpsit.
8. Menelaus copias paratas ad urbem Troiam misit.
9. Graeci Polyphemum visum timebant.
10. pater filium punitum ex oppido misit.

Exercise 118.4

1. The girl, punished by the teacher, was crying.
2. The boys, seen by their father, ran.
3. The soldier, captured by the enemy, was killed.
4. The ships, prepared by the Romans, departed immediately.
5. The weapons, collected by the slaves, were new.

Exercise 118.5

1. The allies sent the ships they had prepared to Menelaus.
2. The poet sent the book he had written to his friends.
3. The Greeks left the horse they had built near the city.
4. The Trojans led the horse they had seen into the city.
5. The boys did not hear the words said by the master.

Exercise 118.6

1. The soldiers sent the spears they had prepared at (= in + acc) the enemy.
2. The Romans set free the slaves they had captured.
3. Polyphemus took and ate the Greeks.
4. I have read this book which was given to me.
5. We praised the food which had been prepared by the maidservant.

Exercise 118.7

1. The master punished the slave and killed him.
2. The boys saw the master and liked him.
3. The soldiers saw the guards and killed them.
4. We heard the girl's voice and liked it.
5. The man read the book and gave it to me.

§119 The Story of Odysseus (Part 9); place

Exercise 119.1

Polyphemus is tricked by Odysseus.

omnes Graeci magnopere timebant. iam viderant Polyphemum animal crudelissimum esse. Ulixes, qui audacissimus Graecorum erat, Polyphemum dolo superare constituit. poculum vini ferens, ad gigantem appropinquavit.

‘bibe hoc vinum, Polypheme. dulcissimum est.’

gigas vinum captum statim bibit. deinde Ulixi clamavit:

‘hoc vinum optimum est. da mihi plus vini!’

Ulixes ei poculum vini secundum, deinde tertium, deinde quartum dedit. Polyphemus iam ebrius erat. ad terram subito cecidit et obdormivit. Graeci, ubi viderunt Polyphemum dormire, palum ceperunt et in oculum gigantis truserunt. ille statim surrexit, magna voce clamans. caecus et iratissimus erat. Graeci ex antro effugere cupiebant.

esse = was

dolus, -i m. = trickery
poculum, -i n. = goblet
gigas, gigantis m. = giant

dulcis, -is, -e = sweet

ebrius, -a, -um = drunk
cado, -ere, cecidi, casum (3) = I fall
obdormio, -ire, obdormivi, -itum (4) = I fall asleep
dormire = was sleeping
palus, -i m. = a stake
oculus, -i m. = eye
trudo, -ere, trusi, trusum (3) = I thrust
surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum (3) = I get up
caecus, -a, -um = blind

antrum, - i n. = cave

Exercise 119.2

1. From the passage give an example, in Latin, of:
   (a) a relative pronoun;
   (b) a present participle;
   (c) an ordinal number.

2. **optimum** (line 11). This is a superlative adjective. Give its positive form in the nominative masculine singular.

3. **dedit** (line 13). Give the person, number and tense of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

4. **terram** (line 14). What is the case of this noun? Why is this case used?

Place

	AT	**TOWARDS**	**FROM**
normal nouns	**prepositions + ablative** in agro *in the field*	**prepositions + accusative** ad agrum *to the field*	**prepositions + ablative** ex agro *out of the field*
cities	**'locative' – special ending** Romae *in/at Rome*	**accusative only** Romam *to Rome*	**ablative only** Roma *from Rome*
two special nouns: domus (*home*) rus (*country*)*	domi *at home* ruri *in the country*	domum *(to) home* rus *to the country*	domo *from home* rure *from the country*

*(*not required for Common Entrance)*

Exercise 119.3

1. Farmers live in the country.
2. The leader departed from Rome at first light.
3. The horses were running out of the fields.
4. We shall go to the country tomorrow.
5. The boy left home and hurried to the city.

Exercise 119.4

1. Many citizens used to live in Rome.
2. The slaves were hurrying from the country to Rome.
3. The father and his son were going home.
4. The soldiers will leave Rome tomorrow.
5. The boy and the girl stayed at home.

(end of Common Entrance Level 3 prescription)

§120 The Story of Odysseus (Part 10); ablative absolute

Exercise 120.1

The Greeks escape from Polyphemus and reach the island of Aeolia.

Graeci, Polyphemo vulnerato, timebant. Polyphemus ipse iratissimus erat. sciebat Graecos ex antro effugere velle. saxo ab exitu antri remoto, ipse in exitu stetit, ut Graecos, effugere conantes, caperet. non tamen potuit. Graeci, sub ventribus ovium suspensi, ex antro exierunt. hoc facto, ad navem celeriter cucurrerunt. sciebant se tutos iam esse.

scio, -ire, scivi (4) = I know
antrum, - i n. = cave
saxum, - i n. = rock
exitus, -us m. = exit
removeo, -ere, removi, remotum (2) = I remove
conantes = trying
venter, ventris m. = belly
ovis, -is f. = sheep
suspensi = hanging
esse = were

Graeci multos dies navigaverunt. ad insulam Aeoliam tandem advenerunt. hic habitabat Aeolus, rex ventorum. Ulixes eum rogavit ut auxilium sibi et comitibus daret. Aeolus, omnibus ventis in sacco positis, haec verba Ulixi dixit: ‘cape hunc saccum. auxilio horum ventorum ad Graeciam redire poteritis.’ his verbis dictis Aeolus saccum ventorum Ulixi tradidit. Ulixes, sacco accepto, ex insula Aeolia statim discessit.

saccus, -i m. = bag

Exercise 120.2

1. From the passage give an example, in Latin, of:
   (a) a superlative adjective;
   (b) an infinitive;
   (c) an imperative;
   (d) a preposition.

2. **ventorum** (line 16). Give the gender and case of this noun.

3. **poteritis** (line 17). Give the person, number, tense and the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

Ablative Absolute

This usually consists of a past participle passive (PPP) agreeing with a noun in the ablative. Its literal meaning of *with something having-been-done* can usually be turned into better English by using *when….had been….* or a main verb + *and.*

Examples

1. domin**o** vis**o,** servi fugerunt.
   (Poor English: *With the master having-been-seen, the slaves fled*).

   ***When** the master **had** been seen the slaves fled.*
   *The slaves saw the master **and** fled.*

2. host**ibus** vis**is,** milites timebant.
   (Poor English: *With the enemy having-been-seen, the soldiers were afraid).*

   ***When** the enemy **had** been seen, the soldiers were afraid.*
   *The soldiers saw the enemy **and** were afraid.*

Exercise 120.3
Construct the following ablative absolutes. Your Latin answer will be only two words long.
1. With the shout having been heard…
2. With the girls having been frightened…
3. When the town had been captured…
4. When the city had been destroyed…
5. With the enemy having been conquered…

Exercise 120.4
Construct the following ablative absolutes. Your Latin answer will be only two words long.
1. When the wall had been built…
2. With mother having been called…
3. When the slaves had been ordered…
4. With a gift having been received…
5. When the money had been handed over…

Exercise 120.5
Construct the following ablative absolutes. Your Latin answer will be only two words long.
1. When the weapons had been prepared…
2. When the book had been written…
3. When the words were heard…
4. With the inhabitants saved…
5. When the city had been defended…

Exercise 120.6
Construct the following ablative absolutes. Your Latin answer will be only two words long.
1. With weapons having been collected…
2. When the girl was seen…
3. When the boys were punished…
4. With the soldiers wounded…
5. When the wall had been attacked.

Exercise 120.7
Construct the following ablative absolutes.
1. When the soldier had been punished…
2. When the enemy had been seen…
3. When the ships had been built…
4. When the old men had been heard…
5. When the Romans had been beaten…

Exercise 120.8

Construct the following ablative absolutes.

1. When the book had been read…
2. When the guards had been killed…
3. When the city had been captured…
4. When the brave men had been praised…
5. When the gold had been found…

Exercise 120.9

Translate, using an ablative absolute.

1. The master, having punished the boy, laughed.
2. Having set many slaves free, the master was happy.
3. Having seen the beautiful girl, the boy was very happy.
4. Having said these words, the queen left.
5. Having heard this, the girl was afraid.

Exercise 120.10

Translate, using an ablative absolute.

1. Having seen the savage master, the slaves were afraid.
2. Having eaten the food, the sailors slept.
3. Having prepared their weapons, the soldiers charged.
4. When she had read this book, the girl was sad.
5. Having conquered the enemy, the Romans departed.

Exercise 120.11

Translate, using an ablative absolute.

1. When Helen was taken, Menelaus was angry.
2. When messengers had been sent, Menelaus collected great forces.
3. Having gathered great forces, Menelaus was happy.
4. When they had prepared their ships, the Greeks sailed to the city.
5. Having attacked the city for ten years, the Greeks were tired.

Exercise 120.12

Translate, using an ablative absolute.

1. Having defended the city well for a long time, the citizens were happy.
2. Having built a big horse, the Greeks departed in their ships.
3. Having led the horse into the city, the citizens were very happy.
4. When they had killed many citizens, the Greeks captured the city.
5. Having captured the city, the Greeks returned to Greece.

§121 The Story of Odysseus (Part 11)

Exercise 121.1

The Greeks, almost at Ithaca, are driven back to Aeolus.

Ulixes, sacco ventorum ab Aeolo accepto, ex insula Aeolia discessit. cum comitibus ad insulam Ithacam iam tandem appropinquabat. comites tamen Ulixis laeti non erant. nesciebant ventos in sacco Ulixi dato inesse; credebant Ulixem aurum pecuniamque in sacco habere; dicebant Ulixem virum crudelem avarumque esse. putabant Ulixem aurum pecuniamque tenere velle.

cum Ulixes fessus dormiret, comites saccum aperire igitur constituerunt. sacco aperto, omnes venti e sacco statim effugerunt et navem ab insula Ithaca pepulerunt. Ulixes, e somno excitatus, hoc viso, iratissimus erat. clamavit: ‘cur hoc fecistis? domum paene adveneramus.’ navis ad Aeoliam repulsa est. rex Aeolus autem auxilium Graecis iterum dare noluit. illi nihil facere poterant. sciebant Ulixem iratissimum esse et se stultos fuisse.

saccus, -i m. = bag

nescio, -ire, -ivi (4) = I do not know
saccus, -i m. = bag
inesse = were in

avarus, -a, -um = mean

puto, -are (1) = I think

cum = while
aperio, -ire, aperui, apertum (4)= I open

excito, -are (1) = I wake up

Aeolia, -ae f. = Aeolia (a geographical name)
repello, -ere, reppuli, repulsum (3) = I drive back
scio, -ire, scivi (4) = I know
stultus, -a, -um = stupid
fuisse = had been

Exercise 121.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) an ablative absolute construction;
   (b) a present infinitive;
   (c) a verb in the pluperfect tense;
   (d) a noun in the dative.

2. **comitibus** (line 2). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

3. **velle** (line 10). What part of the verb is this? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active.

4. **iratissimum** (line 21). This is a superlative adjective. Give the nominative masculine singular of the positive and comparative forms of this adjective.

Vocabulary 58	
scio, -ire, scivi (4)	*I know*
nescio, -ire, nescivi (4)	*I do not know*

§122 Indirect Statements: accusative and present infinitive

An indirect statement consists of a 'verb above the neck' (e.g. seeing, hearing, knowing, saying) and the word **that**.

e.g. *I know **that** you are stupid.*
*He heard **that** the teacher was a good one.*
*She said **that** she was ill.*

In Latin, the subject of the indirect statement goes into the **accusative** case and the verb of the indirect statement goes into the **infinitive**.

e.g. *I know that the girl is coming.*

scio	puell**am**	ven**ire.**
(There is no Latin word for *that* here)	(accusative)	(infinitive)

The present infinitive indicates that this action is going on at the same time as the verb above the neck.

If the verb above the neck is in the present translate the present infinitive as **is** or **are**.
If the verb above the neck is in the past translate the present infinitive as **was** or **were**.

So:

scio puellam venire	=	*I know that the girl **is** coming*
sciebam puellam venire	=	*I knew that the girl **was** coming*
scio puellas venire	=	*I know that the girls **are** coming*
sciebam puellas venire	=	*I knew that the girls **were** coming*

Exercise 122.1

1. I see that the boy is running.
2. I see that the boys are running.
3. I saw that the boy was running.
4. I saw that the boys were running.
5. I hear that the girl is shouting.
6. I hear that the girls are shouting.
7. I heard that the girl was shouting.
8. I heard that the girls were shouting.
9. I know that the soldiers are coming.
10. I knew that soldiers were coming.

Exercise 122.2

1. I know that the slave is hurrying.
2. I know that the slaves are hurrying.
3. I knew that the slave was hurrying.
4. I knew that the slaves were hurrying.
5. I hear that the woman is singing.
6. I hear that the women are singing.
7. I heard that the woman was singing.
8. I heard that the women were singing.
9. I see that the ships are coming.
10. I saw that the ships were coming.

Exercise 122.3

1. I know that this slave is escaping.
2. I know that these slaves are escaping.
3. I knew that this slave was escaping.
4. I knew that these slaves were escaping.
5. I see that all the boys are working.

Exercise 122.4

1. I saw that all the boys were working.
2. The teacher knows that this boy is not working.
3. The teacher knew that this boy was not working.
4. Father knows that his son loves money.
5. The boys knew that this master was good.

Exercise 122.5

1. I know that the farmer is working.
2. I know that the farmers are working.
3. I knew that the farmer was working.
4. I knew that the farmers were working.
5. The boy says that this girl is beautiful.

Exercise 122.6

1. The boy says that these girls are beautiful.
2. The boy said that this girl was beautiful.
3. The boy said that these girls were beautiful.
4. I hear that the teacher is good.
5. I heard that the teacher was good.

Exercise 122.7

1. We know that all teachers are wise.
2. I see that you (sg) are working well.
3. I hear that the girl is coming.
4. They say that Romans are attacking the town.
5. The slaves know that the master is approaching.

Exercise 122.8

1. The leader knows that the soldiers are brave.
2. Teachers know that all girls work well.
3. We know that that man has a loud voice.
4. I hear that many slaves are escaping.
5. The boy knows that his mother always prepares good food.

Exercise 122.9

1. All the boys know that that teacher is wise.
2. The king saw that the enemy was destroying the walls.
3. The king saw that the citizens were defending the city.
4. The Romans knew that the Greeks were approaching.
5. We knew that this old man could not walk.

§123 The present infinitive passive

You are already familiar with the present infinitive active (e.g. **amare**, *to love*). There is also a present infinitive passive (e.g. **amari**, *to be loved*).
Here is a table for all the conjugations:

	Present Infinitive Active		**Present Infinitive Passive**	
1	amare	*to love*	amari	*to be loved*
2	monere	*to warn*	moneri	*to be warned*
3	regere	*to rule*	regi	*to be ruled*
$3^1/_2$	capere	*to take*	capi	*to be taken*
4	audire	*to hear*	audiri	*to be heard*

(An easy way to spot these infinitives is the *i* at the end)

Examples

1. multi magistri a pueris **amari** volunt.
   *Many teachers want **to be liked** by boys.*

2. puer **puniri** non vult.
   *The boy does not want **to be punished**.*

Exercise 123.1

1. The general ordered many spears to be thrown.
2. The citizens wanted the city to be defended well.
3. We do not want to be captured by the enemy.
4. The general ordered the citizens to be guarded by slaves.
5. The master ordered this slave to be killed.

Exercise 123.2

1. The Romans never wanted to be beaten by the enemy.
2. The chieftain ordered weapons to be collected by the citizens.
3. The king ordered the money to be handed over to the enemy.
4. The Greeks ordered a new city to be built in this place.
5. The boys do not want to be punished by the teacher.

Exercise 123.3

1. The Trojans saw that the city was being attacked by the Greeks.
2. The Trojans saw that they were being beaten by the Greeks.
3. The Trojan citizens knew that the city was being taken.
4. The king saw that the temples of Troy were being destroyed by the Greeks.
5. The king saw that many citizens were being killed by the Greeks.

Exercise 123.4

1. The citizens did not know that a huge horse was being built by the Greeks.
2. The Greeks saw that the horse was being led into the city by the Trojans.
3. Ulixes heard that his comrades were being held by the Lotus Eaters.
4. Ulixes knew that he was being punished by the gods.
5. Ulixes saw that his ships were being destroyed by the storm.

§124 The Story of Odysseus (Part 12); 4th declension nouns

Exercise 124.1

Odysseus hears that some of his men have been turned into pigs.

Graeci ad insulam Aeaeam mox advenerunt. sex nautae in mediam insulam ab Ulixe missi sunt ut cibum aquamque peterent. multas horas afuerunt. tandem unus ex eis, Eurylochus nomine, ad alios solus rediit. Graeci viderunt Eurylochum timere. Ulixes igitur Eurylocho imperavit ut quid accidisset statim narraret. Eurylochus sic respondit:

accidisset = had happened

'in media insula invenimus magnam domum, in qua habitat dea pulcherrima, Circe nomine. illa nos domum intrare iussit ut vinum biberemus.' Eurylochus dixit se extra domum solum mansisse, sed alios intravisse et medicamentum a dea datum bibisse; dixit deam, baculum in manu tenentem, eos in porcos mutavisse.

mansisse = had stayed
intravisse = had entered
medicamentum, -i n. = drug
bibisse = had drunk
baculum, -i n. = stick
manu = hand
porcus, -i m. = pig
mutavisse = had changed

hoc audito Ulixes Eurylocho dixit: 'bene fecisti. ego domum deae statim ibo ut eam puniam comitesque nostros servem.' haec verba locutus, Ulixes in mediam insulam profectus est.

locutus = having spoken

profectus est = set out

Exercise 124.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a verb in the passive voice;
   (b) a relative pronoun;
   (c) a reflexive pronoun;
   (d) a present participle.

2. **multas horas** (line 4). In which case is this phrase? Why is this case used?

3. **Eurylocho** (line 7). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

4. **ibo** (line 20). Translate this word. Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary 59	
harbour	portus, portus 4 m.
army	exercitus, exercitus 4 m.
step	gradus, gradus 4 m.
hand	manus, manus 4 f.

Although the words in the vocabulary box end in –us, they do not belong to the second declension (like *servus*). They belong to the fourth declension, a small group of nouns which behave as follows:

Fourth Declension

e.g. manus, -us f. = hand

	singular	**plural**
nominative	man**us**	man**us**
vocative	man**us**	man**us**
accusative	man**um**	man**us**
genitive	man**us**	man**uum**
dative	man**ui**	man**ibus**
ablative	man**u**	man**ibus**

§125 The perfect infinitive; its use in indirect statements

How to form the perfect infinitive <u>active</u>.
Take the perfect active stem and add *–isse.*

		perfect	perfect infinitive active	English
1	amo	amavi	amav**isse**	to have loved
2	moneo	monui	monu**isse**	to have warned
3	rego	rexi	rex**isse**	to have ruled
3 1/2	capio	cepi	cep**isse**	to have taken
4	audio	audivi	audiv**isse**	to have heard
sum	sum	fui	fu**isse**	to have been

How to form the perfect infinitive <u>passive</u>.
Take the past participle passive (PPP) and add *esse*.

		PPP	perfect infinitive passive	English
1	amo	amatus	amatus* esse	to have been loved
2	moneo	monitus	monitus* esse	to have been warned
3	rego	rectus	rectus* esse	to have been ruled
3 1/2	capio	captus	captus* esse	to have been taken
4	audio	auditus	auditus* esse	to have been heard

* goes like *bonus* and agrees with the subject.

Indirect Statements
Accusative and Perfect Infinitive

The perfect infinitive indicates that this action took place **before** the verb above the neck.

If the verb above the neck is in the present translate the perfect infinitive as **has** or **have**.

If the verb above the neck is in the past translate the perfect infinitive as **had**.

So,
scio puellam venisse = *I know that the girl **has** come*.
sciebam puellam venisse = *I knew that the girl **had** come.*

Reminder:

How to translate infinitives

verb above the neck	+ infinitive	translate infinitive as:	example:
present present	present perfect	*is / are* *has/ have*	scio puellam venire *I know that the girl **is** coming.* scio puellam venisse *I know that the girl **has** come.*
past past	present perfect	*was/were* *had*	sciebam puellam venire *I knew that the girl **was** coming.* sciebam puellam venisse *I knew that the girl **had** come.*

Exercise 125.1

1. I hear that a messenger has arrived.
2. I hear that messengers have arrived.
3. I heard that a messenger had arrived.
4. I heard that messengers had arrived.
5. I know that the boy has done this.
6. I know that the boys have done this.
7. I knew that the boy had done this.
8. I knew that the boys had done this.
9. We knew that the soldiers had fought well.
10. I see that the Greeks have captured Troy.

Exercise 125.2

1. I know that the boy has worked well.
2. I know that the boys have worked well.
3. I knew that the boy had worked well.
4. I knew that the boys had worked well.
5. We see that the ship has arrived.
6. We see that the ships have arrived.
7. We saw that the ship had arrived.
8. We saw that the ships had arrived.
9. He heard that the girl had hurried.
10. We did not know that the city had been captured.

Exercise 125.3

1. The messenger says that the enemy have captured the city.
2. The messenger said that the enemy had captured the city.
3. The messenger says that the city has been captured by the enemy.
4. The messenger said that the city had been captured by the enemy.
5. The teacher knows that all the boys have worked well.

Exercise 125.4

1. The general knows that the soldier has received many wounds.
2. I know that the Romans have conquered many races.
3. I hear that you (sg) have read this book.
4. That boy said that he had read many books.
5. I know that these soldiers have fought bravely.

Exercise 125.5

1. The messenger said that the enemy had taken the city.
2. The messenger said that the city had been destroyed by the enemy.
3. The leader knew that the soldiers had received many wounds.
4. The leader knew that many wounds had been received by the soldiers.
5. We saw that the maidservant had prepared good food.

Exercise 125.6

1. We saw that good food had been prepared by the maidservant.
2. I knew that that master had punished many slaves.
3. I knew that many slaves had been punished by that master.
4. The teacher said that all the boys had read this book.
5. The teacher said that this book had been read by all the boys.

Exercise 125.7

1. The Greeks knew that Helen had been led to the city of Troy by Paris.
2. The Trojans saw that the Greeks had prepared many ships.
3. The Greeks knew that the Trojans had defended the city well.
4. The Greeks knew that the city had been well defended by the Trojans.
5. The Trojans did not know that the Greeks had built a huge horse.

Exercise 125.8

1. The Trojans did not know that a huge horse had been built by the Greeks .
2. The Greeks knew that they had beaten the Trojans.
3. The Trojans knew that they had been beaten by the Greeks.
4. The citizens saw that the Greeks had destroyed many temples.
5. The Greeks saw that many temples had been destroyed by the Greeks.

Exercise 125.9

1. The soldiers knew that the storm had destroyed the ships.
2. The messenger announced that the army had been defeated.
3. The sailors know that the ship has sailed out of the harbour.
4. The general saw that many soldiers had been wounded.
5. We heard that the enemy had killed all the citizens.

Exercise 125.10

1. Ulysses knew that he had not seen his wife for a long time.
2. Polyphemus saw that the Greeks had taken his food.
3. The Greeks knew that they had been seen by Polyphemus,
4. The comrades of Ulysses knew that they had been bad.
5. The Greeks saw that Eurylochus was afraid.

Exercise 125.11

1. Eurylochus said that he had seen a goddess in the middle of the island.
2. Eurylochus said that the goddess lived in a big villa.
3. Eurylochus said that he had been afraid of the goddess.
4. The Trojans saw that the army of the Greeks was big.
5. The Greeks believed that they were not able to capture the city of Troy.

Exercise 125.12

1. The general saw that the town was being attacked by the Romans.
2. The man said that he had loved many beautiful women.
3. The man said that many beautiful women had been loved by him.
4. I hear that this book is very long.
5. We saw that many horses were running out of the field.

Exercise 125.13

1. The soldiers saw that the enemy were approaching quickly.
2. The general knew that that city had been taken by the enemy.
3. I hear that the Greeks have captured Troy.
4. I know that you (sg) want to read this book.
5. The messenger announced that the Romans were unwilling to fight.

Exercise 125.14

1. I know that I am a very good boy.
2. The girl said that she was afraid.
3. The girls said that they were afraid.
4. Caesar knew that he was a good general.
5. The girl knew that she was beautiful.

Exercise 125.15

1. The soldiers said that they wanted to fight.
2. All girls know that they are better than boys.
3. The queen believed that she was a very beautiful woman.
4. Menelaus announced that he wanted to punish the Trojans.
5. Polyphemus said that he liked the wine.

§126 The Story of Odysseus (Part 13); deponent verbs

Exercise 126.1

Odysseus meets Circe.

Ulixes, cum verba Eurylochi audivisset, in mediam insulam profectus est ut comites servaret et Circen puniret. Eurylochus territus Ulixem sequi nolebat. Ulixes domum deae mox invenit. domum ingressus, cum ad deam appropinquavisset, haec verba ei locutus est: ‘dea mala es, Circe. scio te comites meos in porcos mutavisse.’ Circe, his verbis auditis, Ulixi respondit: ‘noli iratus esse, Ulixes. cape hoc vinum.’ medicamentum Ulixi dare conata est, sed frustra: nam ille a deis protegebatur. Circe timebat. cum sciret se Ulixem in porcum mutare non posse, clamavit: ‘vir felix es, Ulixes. a deis protegeris. ego comites tuos in formam humanam statim revertam.’ haec verba locuta Circe Graecos hortata est ut secum diu manerent. Graeci in insula Circes unum annum manserunt.

cum = when
audivisset = had heard
profectus est = (he) set off
sequi = to follow
ingressus = having entered
appropinquavisset = (he) had approached
locutus est = he spoke
porcus, -i m. = pig
muto, -are (1) = I change
medicamentum, -i n. = drug
conata est = she tried
protego, -ere, -tegi, -tectum (3) = I protect
cum = since
forma, -ae f. = shape
humanus, -a, -um = human
reverto, -ere, -verti, -versum (3) = I turn back
locuta = having spoken
hortata est = she encouraged

Exercise 126.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a verb in the imperfect subjunctive;
   (b) a reflexive pronoun.

2. **ei** (line 8). In which case is this pronoun?

3. **unum annum** (line 23). In which case is this phrase? Why is this case used?

Vocabulary 60	
I try	conor, conari, conatus (1)
I encourage	hortor, hortari, hortatus (1)
I speak	loquor, loqui, locutus (3)
I follow	sequor, sequi, secutus (3)
I set out	proficiscor, proficisci, profectus (3)
I go in, enter	ingredior, ingredi, ingressus ($3^1/_2$)

Deponent Verbs

The verbs in Vocabulary 60 are called 'deponent' verbs. They look from their endings to be **passive**, but their meanings are **active**. They do not therefore have any passive meanings, which they have 'put aside' (*de* + *pono*). (That is why they have only three principal parts, the fourth principal part – the supine – being passive).

Look at and study the following columns, which compare a 'normal' passive verb (**amo**) with a 'deponent' verb (**conor**).

	Normal Passive Verb		**Deponent Verb**	
Present	amor	I am loved	conor	I try
Infinitive	amari	to be loved	conari	to try
Perfect	amatus sum	I was loved	conatus sum	I tried
Future	amabor	I will be loved	conabor	I will try
Imperfect	amabar	I was being loved	conabar	I was trying
Pluperfect	amatus eram	I had been loved	conatus eram	I had tried

Now would be a good time to revise the passive endings of the different verb conjugations. Have a copy of these in front of you as you tackle the exercises which follow.

Exercise 126.3

1. He tries.
2. You (sg) enter.
3. We are setting out.
4. I speak.
5. They follow.
6. He encourages.
7. We try.
8. They speak.
9. They try.
10. They enter.

Exercise 126.4

1. You (sg) try.
2. He sets out.
3. You (pl) encourage.
4. I try.
5. He enters
6. We encourage.
7. He speaks.
8. You (pl) try.
9. You (pl) are setting out.
10. I follow.

Exercise 126.5

1. You (pl) enter.
2. You (pl) speak.
3. They are setting out.
4. You (sg) speak.
5. We enter.
6. I am setting out.
7. You (sg) are setting out.
8. They encourage.
9. You (pl) follow.
10. We speak.

Exercise 126.6

1. He was following
2. I was entering
3. I was speaking.
4. I was encouraging.
5. We were trying.
6. We were setting out.
7. We were encouraging.
8. He was entering.
9. They were following.
10. He was speaking.

Exercise 126.7

1. You (pl) were trying.
2. I was following.
3. You (sg) were entering.
4. They were speaking.
5. He was trying.
6. You (sg) were setting out.
7. You (pl) were encouraging.
8. You (pl) were speaking.
9. We were entering.
10. He was encouraging.

Exercise 126.8

1. You (sg) were encouraging.
2. They were entering.
3. They were trying.
4. He was setting out.
5. You (sg) were trying.
6. You (sg) were following.
7. You (pl) were entering.
8. They were encouraging.
9. I was setting out.
10. We were speaking.

Exercise 126.9

1. He will go in.
2. They will follow.
3. We will encourage.
4. You (pl) will enter.
5. I will speak.
6. I will try.
7. He will follow.
8. He will set out.
9. They will encourage.
10. They will try.

Exercise 125.10

1. You (pl.) will speak.
2. We will try.
3. They will set out.
4. They will speak.
5. He will encourage.
6. You (sg.) will speak.
7. We will enter.
8. You (sg.) will try.
9. We will speak.
10. You (sg.) will follow.

Exercise 126.11

1. You (pl) will try.
2. You (pl) will follow.
3. You (pl) will encourage.
4. They will enter.
5. We will follow.
6. He will try.
7. He will speak.
8. You (sg) will set out.
9. I will encourage.
10. I will set out.

Exercise 126.12

1. We follow.
2. We will follow.
3. We will enter.
4. They were trying.
5. They were encouraging.
6. We enter.
7. You (sg) were trying.
8. They will enter.
9. He follows
10. He was setting out.

Exercise 126.13

1. You (pl) were entering.
2. You (sg) will set out.
3. You (pl) will try.
4. They are setting out.
5. They encourage.
6. You (pl) will encourage.
7. You (pl) enter.
8. They were entering.
9. He will try.
10. We were speaking.

Exercise 126.14

1. I am setting out.
2. You (sg) were following.
3. You (pl) speak.
4. You (pl) will follow.
5. I encourage.
6. I was setting out.
7. You (pl) follow.
8. He will speak.
9. We speak.
10. I will set out.

Exercise 126.15

1. He tried.
2. She tried.
3. He had tried.
4. She had tried.
5. They tried.
6. They had tried.
7. They had followed.
8. She spoke.
9. They had set out.
10. You (pl) went in.

Exercise 126.16

1. You (sg) encouraged.
2. You (pl) followed.
3. She entered.
4. We spoke.
5. He set out.
6. She set out.
7. He had encouraged.
8. He spoke.
9. We have set out.
10. They spoke.

Exercise 126.17

1. He entered.
2. She had spoken.
3. They set out.
4. He had spoken.
5. You (pl) had entered.
6. He spoke.
7. You (pl) had followed.
8. We entered.
9. She had entered.
10. She encouraged.

Exercise 126.18

1. A good general always encourages his soldiers.
2. I will try to do this tomorrow.
3. The king spoke many words to the citizens.
4. The slaves entered the city.
5. Father spoke these words, then departed.

Exercise 126.19

1. The mother encouraged her son to work well.
2. The slaves tried to escape from the city.
3. That boy was following this girl.
4. The soldiers set out from the town.
5. The king encouraged the citizens to defend the city bravely.

Exercise 126.20

1. Menelaus set out towards the city (of) Troy.
2. Many ships followed him.
3. The Greeks tried to capture Troy quickly.
4. The Greeks finally entered Troy.
5. Agamemnon encouraged the Greeks to fight well.

Exercise 126.21

1. The general spoke many words to his friends.
2. The general encouraged his friends to prepare ships.
3. The general and his comrades set out to the city.
4. The Greeks were trying to return home.
5. The Greeks wanted to set out from the city soon.

Exercise 126.22

1. Why are you speaking, boys? Work!
2. Do not speak, boy. Work!
3. The general will encourage the soldiers tomorrow.
4. The slaves were trying to escape.
5. The master was following the slaves.

Exercise 126.23

1. We set out from the city yesterday.
2. The ships set out from harbour quickly.
3. The teacher ordered the boys to speak.
4. I know that all girls like to speak.
5. I hear that all the ships have already set out from the harbour.

Exercise 126.24

1. The general persuaded the citizens to follow him.
2. The master ordered the slave to enter the city.
3. I do not want to follow this general.
4. Do not speak, boys! Listen to me!
5. This boy never tries to work.

Exercise 126.25

1. Menelaus encouraged the Greeks to set out to the city immediately.
2. The Greeks wanted to set out soon.
3. Dead men never speak.
4. The ships of the Greeks had set out from the harbour without delay.
5. The soldiers soon entered the city.

§127 The Story of Odysseus (Part 14); *cum* + pluperfect subjunctive

Exercise 127.1

Odysseus and Calypso.

Graeci, cum in insula Circes unum annum mansissent, proficisci tandem constituerunt ut domum redirent familiasque iterum viderent. cum trans mare navigarent multa monstra viderunt, multa pericula subierunt, multa mala passi sunt. tandem omnes Graeci, praeter Ulixem ipsum, aut interfecti aut mortui erant. Ulixes ipse, undis et ventis actus, ad insulam Ogygiam, ubi habitabat nympha pulchra Calypso, tandem advenit. Calypso, cum Ulixem vidisset, eum magnopere amavit et ei nubere volebat. ille tamen, cum uxorem suam amaret domumque redire cuperet, noluit. Calypso Ulixem in insula septem annos tenuit. tandem, a dis iussa, rate facta, Ulixem ab insula sua discedere sivit.

cum = when

mansissent = had stayed

familia, -ae f. = family
cum + imperfect subjunctive = while/since
monstrum, -i 2 n. = monster
subeo, subire, subii = I undergo
patior, pati, passus ($3^1/_2$) = I suffer
praeter + acc. = except for
aut… aut… = either… or…
morior, mori, mortuus ($3^1/_2$) = I die
ago, -ere, egi, actum (3) = I drive
nympha, -ae f. = nymph

vidisset = had seen

nubo, -ere, nupsi (3) + dat. = I marry

rates, -is f. = raft
sino, -ere, sivi, situm (3) = I allow

Exercise 127.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a deponent verb;
   (b) a past participle passive;
   (c) an infinitive.

2. **redirent** (line 3). In which mood is this verb?

3. **mare** (line 5). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

4. **noluit** (line 17). Give the person, number, tense and the first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary 61	
I suffer	patior, pati, passus ($3^1/_2$)
I die	morior, mori, mortuus ($3^1/_2$)
when… had	cum + pluperfect subjunctive
while/since	cum + imperfect subjunctive

Pluperfect Subjunctive Active

This is formed by taking the perfect stem and adding the following personal endings:

-issem
-isses
-isset
-issemus
-issetis
-issent

This gives us:

1	2	3	$3^1/_2$	4	sum
amav**issem**	monu**issem**	rex**issem**	cep**issem**	audiv**issem**	fu**issem**
amav**isses**	monu**isses**	rex**isses**	cep**isses**	audiv**isses**	fu**isses**
amav**isset**	monu**isset**	rex**isset**	cep**isset**	audiv**isset**	fu**isset**
amav**issemus**	monu**issemus**	rex**issemus**	cep**issemus**	audiv**issemus**	fu**issemus**
amav**issetis**	monu**issetis**	rex**issetis**	cep**issetis**	audiv**issetis**	fu**issetis**
amav**issent**	monu**issent**	rex**issent**	cep**issent**	audiv**issent**	fu**issent**

Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive

(n.b. to the teacher: this is not included in the Common Academic Scholarship prescription)

= Past Participle Passive* + essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent
* agrees with subject

1	2	3	$3^1/_2$	4
amatus essem	monitus essem	rectus essem	captus essem	auditus essem
amatus esses	monitus esses	rectus esses	captus esses	auditus esses
amatus esset	monitus esset	rectus esset	captus esset	auditus esset
amati essemus	moniti essemus	recti essemus	capti essemus	auditi essemus
amati essetis	moniti essetis	recti essetis	capti essetis	auditi essetis
amati essent	moniti essent	recti essent	capti essent	auditi essent

CUM + pluperfect subjunctive

We have already met **cum** as a preposition. When followed by a noun in the ablative case it means *with*.
e.g. cum amicis ludo = *I am playing with my friends.*

cum also exists as a conjunction. When followed by a pluperfect subjunctive it means ***when*** *someone* ***had*** *done something*.

e.g. servus, **cum** reginam **vidisset**, laetus erat.
When *the slave* ***had*** *seen the queen, he was happy.*

So, **cum + pluperfect subjunctive =** *when…. had….*

Exercise 127.3

1. pueri, cum magistrum vidissent, fugerunt.
2. magister, cum puerum punivisset, risit.
3. milites, cum multos viros occidissent, urbem ceperunt.
4. pueri, cum in urbem iniissent, turbam audiverunt.
5. Romani, cum urbem cepissent, eam deleverunt.
6. poeta, cum librum scripsisset, laetus erat.
7. servi, cum opus fecissent, laeti erant.
8. milites, cum bene pugnavissent, multa praemia acceperunt.
9. milites, cum hostes vidissent, timebant.
10. cum Romani hostes conspexissent, statim oppugnaverunt.

Exercise 127.4

1. Paris, cum Helenam vidisset, eam statim amavit.
2. Menelaus, cum Paris Helenam cepisset, iratus erat.
3. milites, cum omnia paravissent, profecti sunt.
4. Graeci, cum magnas copias paravissent, ad urbem Troiam navigaverunt.
5. Graeci, cum ad urbem Troiam advenissent, muros oppugnaverunt.
6. Graeci, cum urbem decem annos oppugnavissent, tandem eam ceperunt.
7. Graeci, cum equum ingentem fecissent, eum prope urbem reliquerunt.
8. cives, cum equum conspexissent, eum in urbem duxerunt.
9. cives, cum equum in urbem duxissent, laeti erant.
10. Graeci, cum Troiam delevissent, ad Graeciam redierunt.

§128 *cum* + imperfect subjunctive

When **cum** is followed by an imperfect subjunctive it means *while* or *since*, depending on what makes better sense in the context.

e.g. servi, **cum laborarent**, dominum viderunt.
***While** the slaves were working, they saw the master.*

servi, **cum** diu **laborarent**, fessi erant.
***Since** the slaves were working for a long time, they were tired.*

Exercise 128.1

1. agricola, cum in agris laboraret, multos equos vidit.
2. milites, cum fessi essent, non bene pugnaverunt.
3. dux, cum dormiret, a servo occisus est.
4. milites, cum hostes timerent, pugnare nolebant.
5. multae naves, cum ad insulam navigarent, tempestate deletae sunt.
6. dominus, cum servum non amaret, eum interfecit.
7. milites audaces, cum fortiter pugnarent, multa vulnera acceperunt.
8. multi cives, cum urbs ab hostibus oppugnaretur, effugerunt.
9. pueri, cum magistrum non amarent, non laborabant.
10. magister, cum pueri non laborarent, iratus erat.

Exercise 128.2

1. magister, cum iratus esset, puerum punivit.
2. cum magister puerum punivisset, puer tristis erat.
3. puer, cum tristis esset, flevit.
4. cum puer fleret, mater eius irata erat.
5. mater pueri, cum irata esset, ad magistrum festinavit.
6. magister, cum mater pueri irata esset, timebat.
7. magister, cum perterritus esset, fugit.
8. pueri, cum magister fugisset, non laboraverunt.
9. cum servus celeriter curreret, nemo eum capere poterat.
10. dea, cum sciret se Ulixem interficere non posse, irata erat.

Exercise 128.3

1. We do not like to work.
2. The soldiers killed many animals in the woods.
3. I did not like the queen's voice.
4. The cruel parents frightened the boy.
5. We are fighting for our country.

Exercise 128.4

1. The old man was left in the city.
2. The ships are destroyed by the storm.
3. Many javelins were thrown by the brave soldiers.
4. The master's money was being guarded by soldiers.
5. The gods are praised.

Exercise 128.5

1. When the sailors had prepared the ship they set out.
2. When the soldiers had destroyed the city they departed.
3. When the boys had heard the teacher's words they were happy.
4. When the old man had seen the beautiful girl, he almost died.
5. When the girls had run for many hours, they were tired.

Exercise 128.6

1. Since the soldiers were brave, they fought well.
2. While we were sailing we saw many ships.
3. Since the master was cruel he often used to punish his slaves.
4. While I was walking along the road I saw a beautiful girl.
5. While the farmers were working they saw many animals.

§129 The Story of Odysseus (Part 15); deponent participles; revision

Exercise 129.1

The Phaeacians

Ulixes, ubi ab insula Ogygia profectus est, multos dies in rate progressus, ad insulam Phaeacum – quorum rex Alcinous erat – tandem pulsus est.

Alcinous, cum aurum multaque dona ei dedisset, tandem eum rogavit quis esset. Ulixes explicavit se Ulixem esse; se exercitumque suum Troiam cepisse; comites suos omnes aut mortuos aut interfectos esse; se uxorem filiumque iterum videre cupere.

Phaeaces, verbis Ulixis auditis, eum hortati sunt ne timeret. donis in nave positis, Ulixem ad insulam Ithacam celeritate magica tulerunt. Ulixes, e nave egressus, sua in patria tandem stabat.

rates, -is f. = raft
progressus = having gone on
Phaeaces, -um m. pl. = the Phaeacians

explico, -are (1) = I explain

aut… aut… = either… or…

celeritas, -tatis f. = speed
magicus, -a, -um = magical
egressus = having got off

Exercise 129.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a relative pronoun;
   (b) a pluperfect subjunctive;
   (c) a reflexive pronoun;
   (d) an ablative absolute;
   (e) a perfect infinitive
2. **multos dies** (line 2). In which case is this phrase? Why?
3. **celeritate magica** (line 15). In which case is this phrase?
4. **tulerunt** (line 15). In which tense is this verb? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary 62	
I go forward, advance	progredior, progredi, progressus ($3^1/_2$)
I go out, leave	egredior, egredi, egressus ($3^1/_2$)

Deponent Participles

As you will have noticed, deponent verbs have only three principal parts. The third principal part, ending in **–us**, is the past participle active. It is an adjective like **bonus**, agrees with the subject, and means *having done something.*

Examples

conor, conari, conatus (1) *I try*
conatus* = *having tried*
loquor, loqui, locutus (3) *I speak*
locutus* = *having spoken*
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus (3) *I set out*
profectus* = *having set out*

(goes like **bonus**. Agrees with the subject)*

As with past participle passives, turning the participle into a main verb and adding **and** sometimes results in better English.

e.g. dux, haec verba locutus, discessit
*The general, **having spoken** these words, departed.*
*The general **spoke** these words **and** departed.*

Exercise 129.3

1. servus, effugere conatus, a domino captus est.
2. puellae, prima luce profectae, ad urbem mox advenerunt.
3. dux, milites suos hortatus, in proelium ruit.
4. puer, in urbem ingressus, amicum vidit.
5. puella, in urbem ingressa, amicum vidit.
6. miles, multa vulnera passus, mortuus est.
7. nautae, multos dies progressi, ad insulam tandem pulsi sunt.
8. miles fortis, in illo proelio mortuus, a comitibus laudatus est.
9. servi, e templo egressi, domum festinaverunt.
10. milites, ducem diu secuti, contra hostes tandem pugnaverunt.

Exercise 129.4

1. milites Graeci, e Graecia profecti, ad urbem Troiam navigaverunt.
2. Menelaus, omnes Graecos hortatus, eos naves parare iussit.
3. naves Graecorum, multos dies progressae, ad urbem Troiam tandem advenerunt.
4. Graeci, Troiam multos annos capere conati, equum ingentem aedificare tandem constituerunt.
5. Graeci, ex equo egressi, multos Troianos occiderunt.
6. cives, multa vulnera passi, a Graecis occisi sunt.
7. rex, Troianos hortatus ut arma colligerent, contra Graecos ruit.
8. ceteri Graeci, in urbem ingressi, multos Troianos interfecerunt.
9. naves, e portu profectae, ad urbem Troiam mox advenerunt.
10. multi Troiani, in proelio mortui, ab omnibus civibus laudati sunt.

Exercise 129.5

1. Having spoken these words, the man left.
2. Having spoken these words, the woman left.
3. Having set out immediately, the ship soon arrived.
4. Having encouraged the soldiers, the general advanced.
5. Having tried to fight well, the Romans were beaten.

Exercise 129.6

1. Having suffered many wounds, the queen died.
2. Having followed the enemy, the Romans attacked.
3. Having entered the town, the young man saw many friends.
4. Having advanced to the river, the general encouraged the soldiers.
5. Having left the town, the slaves ran into the fields.

Revision

Exercise 129.7

1. I am not able to play today.
2. Having done this, they departed.
3. A very big horse was made by the Greeks.
4. The name of this girl is Cornelia.
5. That man is famous. His sons are also famous.

Exercise 129.8

1. The soldiers collected many weapons.
2. We have a dear mother.
3. You (sg.) were standing in the middle of the city.
4. We heard the enemy's shouts.
5. The big crowd was running towards the temples of the gods.

Exercise 129.9

1. Many long roads were built by the Romans.
2. Money was found in the road by the lucky slave.
3. The slaves are being punished.
4. The Greeks were beaten.
5. A bright light was seen.

[end of Common Academic Scholarship prescription]

§130 The Story of Odysseus (Part 16); indirect statement and future infinitive

Exercise 130.1

Penelope's problems

Troia capta, principes Graecorum ad domos suas iam redierant. in insula Ithaca autem Penelope, uxor Ulixis, quod coniugem suum multos annos non viderat, tam tristis erat ut saepe fleret. multi viri nobiles interea ad regiam Penelopes venerant. hi credebant Ulixem mortuum esse; illum numquam domum rediturum esse. putabant Penelopen coniugem suum numquam iterum visuram esse. omnes Penelopen – mulierem pulchram et divitem – in matrimonium ducere cupiebant. Penelope autem coniugem novum eligere noluit. sperabat enim Ulixem ad Ithacam mox adventurum esse, procosque tum a regia sua discessuros esse. nesciebat Penelope Ulixem in insula Ithaca iam adesse.

tam = so

regia, -ae f. = palace

rediturum esse = would return
puto, -are (1) = I think

visuram esse = would see
dives, divitis = rich
in matrimonium ducere = to marry

eligo, -ere, elegi, electum (3) = I select, choose
spero, -are (1) = I hope
enim = for
adventurum esse = would arrive
procus, -i m. = suitor
discessuros esse = would depart

Exercise 130.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) an ablative absolute;
   (b) an imperfect subjunctive;
   (c) a present infinitive active.

2. **redierant** (line 2). Give the person, number and tense of this verb. Give the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

3. **multos annos** (line 4). In which case is this phrase? Why is this case used?

4. **putabant** (line 9). Explain the connection between this Latin word and the English word **reputation.**

Vocabulary 63	
palace	regia, -ae f.
I think	puto, -are (1)
I hope	spero, -are (1)
I select, I choose	eligo, -ere, elegi, electum (3)
*suitor**	procus, -i m.
for	enim (2nd word)

**a suitor is a man who wants a woman to marry him.*

The Future Infinitive

How to form the future infinitive active.
Take the supine (4th principal part) stem and add *–urus esse.*

		supine	future infinitive active	English
1	amo	amatum	amaturus* esse	to be about to love
2	moneo	monitum	moniturus* esse	to be about to warn
3	rego	rectum	recturus* esse	to be about to rule
3	capio	captum	capturus* esse	to be about to take
4	audio	auditum	auditurus* esse	to be about to hear
sum	sum	-	futurus* esse *or* fore	to be about to be

(Goes like **bonus.** Agrees with subject)*

How to form the future infinitive passive.

Take the supine and add *iri*.

		supine	future infinitive passive	English
1	amo	amatum	amatum iri	to be about to be loved
2	moneo	monitum	monitum iri	to be about to be warned
3	rego	rectum	rectum iri	to be about to be ruled
3	capio	captum	captum iri	to be about to be taken
4	audio	auditum	auditum iri	to be about to be heard

Indirect Statements

Accusative and Future Infinitive

The future infinitive indicates that this action takes place **after** the verb above the neck.

If the verb above the neck is in the present translate the future infinitive as **will**.
If the verb above the neck is in the past translate the future infinitive as **would**.

So:
scio puellam venturam esse
*I know that the girl **will** come*.

sciebam puellam venturam esse
*I knew that the girl **would** come.*

Summary Reminder:
How to translate infinitives in indirect statements

verb above the neck	+ infinitive	translate infinitive as:	example:
present	present perfect future	*is / are* *has/ have* *will*	scio puellam venire *I know that the girl is coming.* scio puellam venisse *I know that the girl has come.* scio puellam venturam esse *I know that the girl will come.*
past	present perfect future	*was/were* *had* *would*	sciebam puellam venire *I knew that the girl was coming.* sciebam puellam venisse *I knew that the girl had come.* sciebam puellam venturam esse *i knew that the girl would come.*

Exercise 130.3

1. magister scit puerum laboraturum esse.
2. magister scit pueros laboraturos esse.
3. magister sciebat puerum laboraturum esse.
4. magister sciebat pueros laboraturos esse.
5. magister scit puellam laboraturam esse.
6. magister scit puellas laboraturas esse.
7. magister sciebat puellam laboraturam esse.
8. magister sciebat puellas laboraturas esse.
9. dux scit periculum magnum futurum esse.
10. dux sciebat pericula magna futura esse.

Exercise 130.4

1. magister scit hunc puerum bene laboraturum esse.
2. scio me multum pecuniae numquam habiturum esse.
3. vir credit puellam mox venturam esse.
4. vir credebat puellam mox venturam esse.
5. dux dicit bellum longum futurum esse.
6. dux dixit bellum longum futurum esse.
7. nuntius nuntiavit hostes mox adventuros esse.
8. omnes sciebant Graecos Troiam deleturos esse.
9. sciunt illum servum hoc non facturum esse.
10. servus dixit se dominum interfecturum esse.

Exercise 130.5

1. scio hunc puerum numquam laboraturum esse.
2. spero illam puellam mox venturam esse.
3. servi sperant se a domino non punitum iri.
4. nautae sperant hanc tempestatem non fore magnam.
5. servi sciebant hoc opus difficile futurum esse.
6. Romani credebant se Graecos mox victuros esse.
7. non credo te hoc facturum esse.
8. dux credebat se ante noctem ad urbem non adventurum esse.
9. pueri sperabant magistrum non adventurum esse.
10. dominus sciebat illos servos hoc non facturos esse.

Exercise 130.6

1. Menelaus dixit se magnas copias collecturum esse.
2. Menelaus dixit se urbem Troiam deleturum esse.
3. Graeci dixerunt se auxilium ad Menelaum missuros esse.
4. Menelaus sciebat multos milites multasque naves mox adventuras esse.
5. Menelaus dixit se exercitum magnum contra Troianos missurum esse.
6. Menelaus dixit exercitum magnum contra Troianos missum iri.
7. Graeci dixerunt se Troianos punituros esse.
8. Graeci dixerunt se urbem Troiam mox capturos esse.
9. Graeci sciebant Troianos urbem fortiter defensuros esse.
10. Troiani credebant se a Graecis numquam superatum iri.

Exercise 130.7

1. Graeci sciebant cives Troianos fortiter pugnaturos esse.
2. Graeci credebant hoc bellum longum futurum esse.
3. Troiani sciebant se a Graecis tandem victum iri.
4. Troiani nesciebant Graecos equum ingentem aedificaturos esse.
5. Troiani dixerunt se equum in urbem ducturos esse.
6. Aeolus dixit se saccum ventorum Ulixi daturum esse.
7. Ulixes nesciebat comites suos hoc facturos esse.
8. Penelope sciebat se coniugem suum diu non visuram esse.
9. Penelope sperabat Ulixem domum mox rediturum esse.
10. proci sperabant Penelopen coniugem novum electuram esse.

Exercise 130.8

1. Penelope hopes that Ulixes will come soon.
2. I thought that this boy would work well.
3. We believe that the ships will arrive tomorrow.
4. You (sg.) know that the soldiers will fight well.
5. You (sg.) knew that the soldiers would fight well.

Exercise 130.9

1. The general knew that this soldier would be bold.
2. We hear that the teacher will write a long book.
3. The citizens knew that the enemy would attack the walls of the city.
4. Ulixes did not know that his companions would do this.
5. The teacher thinks that all girls will always work well.

§131 The Story of Odysseus (Part 17); the present subjunctive

Exercise 131.1

Athena gives Odysseus some advice.

Ulixes, ad insulam Ithacam auxilio Phaeacum latus, tam fessus erat ut in litore dormiret. dea Athena eum tandem excitavit et ei haec verba locuta est:

‘surge, Ulixe! nescio cur dormias. noli prope litus manere! ad regiam progredi debes ut cognoscas quid ibi agatur. multi proci adsunt. tuum vinum bibunt. tuum cibum consumunt. Penelopen, tuam uxorem, in matrimonium ducere volunt ut tuas divitias comparent. ego te, ut omnia secreto cognoscas, in mendicum mutabo. sic non agnosceris. nemo sciet quis re vera sis.’

dea, haec verba locuta, Ulixem in mendicum mutavit. ille, a litore profectus, suam ad regiam mox advenit.

ut = that (= with the result that)
Phaeaces, -um m. pl. = the Phaeacians
tam = so
litus, litoris n. = beach, shore
excito, -are (1) = I wake (someone) up

surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum (3) = I get up

cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum (3) = I find out, get to know
ago, -ere, egi, actum (3) = I do
in matrimonium duco, -ere, duxi, ductum (3) = i marry
divitiae, -arum f.pl. = wealth, riches
comparo, -are (1) = I gain
secreto = secretly
mendicus, -i m. = beggar
muto, -are (1) = I change
agnosco, -ere, agnovi, agnotum (3) = I recognise
re vera = really

Exercise 131.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a deponent verb;
   (b) an imperfect subjunctive;
   (c) a personal pronoun.

2. **latus** (line 2). Give the first person singular, present indicative active of this verb, and its English meaning.

3. **volunt** (line 10). Give the present infinitive active of this verb.

4. **omnia** (line 11). In what case is this? Why is this case used?

5. **agnosceris** (line 13). Give the tense and voice of this verb.

Vocabulary 64	
beach, shore	litus, litoris n.
I get up	surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum (3)
I find out, get to know	cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum (3)
I do	ago, -ere, egi, actum (3)
wealth, riches	divitiae, -iarum f.pl.
beggar	mendicus, -i m.
I change	muto, -are (1)
really	re vera

The Present Subjunctive

Active

1	*2*	*3*	*3^1/$_2$*	*4*
amo	*moneo*	*rego*	*capio*	*audio*
am**EM**	mon**EAM**	reg**AM**	cap**IAM**	aud**IAM**
am**ES**	mon**EAS**	reg**AS**	cap**IAS**	aud**IAS**
am**ET**	mon**EAT**	reg**AT**	cap**IAT**	aud**IAT**
am**EMUS**	mon**EAMUS**	reg**AMUS**	cap**IAMUS**	aud**IAMUS**
am**ETIS**	mon**EATIS**	reg**ATIS**	cap**IATIS**	aud**IATIS**
am**ENT**	mon**EANT**	reg**ANT**	cap**IANT**	aud**IANT**

Passive

am**ER**	mon**EAR**	reg**AR**	cap**IAR**	aud**IAR**
am**ERIS**	mon**EARIS**	reg**ARIS**	cap**IARIS**	aud**IARIS**
am**ETUR**	mon**EATUR**	reg**ATUR**	cap**IATUR**	aud**IATUR**
am**EMUR**	mon**EAMUR**	reg**AMUR**	cap**IAMUR**	aud**IAMUR**
am**EMINI**	mon**EAMINI**	reg**AMINI**	cap**IAMINI**	aud**IAMINI**
am**ENTUR**	mon**EANTUR**	reg**ANTUR**	cap**IANTUR**	aud**IANTUR**

Irregular Verbs (Active only)

sum to be	*possum* to be able	*eo* to go	*volo* to wish	*nolo* to not wish
sim	possim	eam	velim	nolim
sis	possis	eas	velis	nolis
sit	possit	eat	velit	nolit
simus	possimus	eamus	velimus	nolimus
sitis	possitis	eatis	velitis	nolitis
sint	possint	eant	velint	nolint

The Present Independent Subjunctive

The present subjunctive sometimes occurs on its own (i.e. independently). When it does it can express an order ('jussive subjunctive'), a wish ('optative subjunctive') or encouragement ('hortative subjunctive'). **ne** is used as the negative.

Examples

intret!
Let him come in! (jussive)

hic diu maneamus!
Let's stay here for a long time! (optative)

bene pugnemus!
Let's fight well! (hortative)

ne hoc faciamus!
Let's not do this! (negative)

Exercise 131.3

1. intremus!
2. ne rideamus!
3. maneant!
4. eamus!
5. discedamus!
6. navigemus!
7. curramus!
8. dormiam!
9. puniantur!
10. audiar!

Exercise 131.4

1. ne interficiatur!
2. bene laboremus!
3. ne a Romanis superemur!
4. oppidum oppugnemus!
5. vinum bibatur!
6. servi puniantur!
7. rex bene regat!
8. pueri bene laborent!
9. tela nostra iaciamus!
10. milites a duce laudentur.

Exercise 131.5

1. omnes terrae a Romanis bene regantur!
2. urbem bene defendamus!
3. multum vini bibamus!
4. ne hostes timeamus!
5. celeriter effugiamus!
6. ne a magistro conspiciamur!
7. fortes et audaces simus!
8. magistrum laudemus!
9. equum in urbem ducamus!
10. ab hostibus numquam vincamur!

Exercise 131.6

1. pueri bene laborant ut sapientes sint.
2. curro ut domum celeriter adveniam.
3. principes ad Graeciam redeunt ut coniuges iterum videant.
4. Graeci equum ingentem aedificant ut Troiam capiant.
5. hic servus celeriter currit ne a domino conspiciatur.
6. cives fortiter pugnant ut urbem suam defendant.
7. cives Troiani bene pugnant ne a Graecis capiantur.
8. celeriter currere volo ut ex hoc periculo effugere possim.
9. hostes veniunt ut nos necent!
10. hic puer bene semper laborat ne a magistro puniatur.

Exercise 131.7

1. te moneo ut hoc statim facias.
2. te moneo ne hoc iterum facias.
3. magister pueros semper monet ut laborent.
4. te moneo ne malus sis.
5. filiam monebo ne in via ludat.
6. tibi impero ut labores.
7. puerum moneo ut domum eat.
8. hic magister mihi numquam persuadebit ut laborem.
9. dux sapiens milites suos semper hortatur ut bene pugnent.
10. dux nautis imperat ut ad Italiam navigent.

Exercise 131.8

1. Let’s get up!
2. Let’s hurry!
3. Let us not be beaten!
4. Let’s advance!
5. Let him decide!
6. Let’s cross the river!
7. Let them attack the city!
8. Let’s wait for the girls here!
9. Let’s not listen to the teacher!
10. Let’s ask father!

Exercise 131.9

1. The teacher is ordering the girl to work.
2. I will persuade my father to give me the money.
3. We will encourage the soldiers to attack.
4. The master orders the slaves not to speak.
5. I advise you not to do this.

Exercise 131.10

1. I am hurrying to see a girl.
2. We are fighting to defend our city.
3. He is going to the harbour to wait for a ship.
4. The ship is departing in order to sail to the island.
5. The soldiers are collecting their weapons in order to fight against the enemy.

§132 The Story of Odysseus (Part 18); the perfect subjunctive and consecutive clauses

Exercise 132.1

Telemachus scolds the suitors,
but they are too drunk to pay attention.

Penelope, uxor Ulixis, Telemachusque, filius Ulixis, in regia erant. proci quoque ibi aderant, vinum bibentes cibumque consumentes. multi eorum tantum vini biberant ut ebrii essent. Telemachus, procis ebriis visis, tam iratus erat ut eos reprehendere constituerit. ad eos progressus haec verba dixit:

tantum = so much

ut = that
ebrius, -a, -um = drunk
tam = so

reprehendo, -ere, -hendi, -hensum (3) = I tell off

‘nobiles, semper hic adestis, cibum nostrum consumentes. nunc tantum vini bibistis ut ebrii sitis. ego scio cur hic adsitis. mater tamen mea non credit Ulixem mortuum esse. scit illum mox hic adfuturum esse. cur in regia nostra manetis? pessimi estis! hinc discedite!’

hinc = from here

proci tamen Telemacho non responderunt. tam ebrii erant ut non audirent quid filius Ulixis diceret.

Exercise 132.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a present participle;
   (b) an imperfect subjunctive;
   (c) a deponent verb.

2. **biberant** (line 5). Give the person, number and tense of this verb.

3. **eos** (line 6). Give the nominative masculine singular of this pronoun.

4. **mortuum** (line 13). Explain the connection between this Latin word and the English word **mortuary.**

5. **pessimi** (line 15). This is a superlative adjective. Give the positive and comparative forms of this adjective in the nominative masculine singular.

Vocabulary 65	
so	tam
so/to such an extent	adeo
so great	tantus, -a, -um
in such a way	ita
so many	tot
so often/so many times	totiens
such/of such a kind	talis, -is, -e

The Perfect Subjunctive

Formation:

Active		Passive	
perfect stem +	**-erim** **-eris** **-erit** **-erimus** **-eritis** **-erint**	past participle passive* + *(*Goes like **bonus**. Agrees with subject)*	**sim** **sis** **sit** **simus** **sitis** **sint**

Perfect Subjunctive Active

1	2	3	$3^1/_2$	4	sum
amav**erim**	monu**erim**	rex**erim**	cep**erim**	audiv**erim**	fu**erim**
amav**eris**	monu**eris**	rex**eris**	cep**eris**	audiv**eris**	fu**eris**
amav**erit**	monu**erit**	rex**erit**	cep**erit**	audiv**erit**	fu**erit**
amav**erimus**	monu**erimus**	rex**erimus**	cep**erimus**	audiv**erimus**	fu**erimus**
amav**eritis**	monu**eritis**	rex**eritis**	cep**eritis**	audiv**eritis**	fu**eritis**
amav**erint**	monu**erint**	rex**erint**	cep**erint**	audiv**erint**	fu**erint**

Perfect Subjunctive Passive

1	2	3	$3^1/_2$	4
amatus sim	monitus sim	rectus sim	captus sim	auditus sim
amatus sis	monitus sis	rectus sis	captus sis	auditus sis
amatus sit	monitus sit	rectus sit	captus sit	auditus sit
amati simus	moniti simus	recti simus	capti simus	auditi simus
amati sitis	moniti sitis	recti sitis	capti sitis	auditi sitis
amati sint	moniti sint	recti sint	capti sint	auditi sint

Consecutive Clauses

These indicate consequences - something which happens as a result of something else. In English the fact that a consecutive clause is coming up is given away by 'early warning words' like **so** or **such**. The consecutive clause itself is introduced by the word **that**, meaning 'with the result that…'

Examples

He is **so** stupid **that** he doesn't know any Latin.
She was **such** a good runner **that** she won lots of prizes.
He drank **so much** beer **that** he soon became drunk.

English

Early Warning Word *so/such* + adjective/adverb/verb + *that* (= with the result that...)

Latin Early Warning Words

tam	*so*
adeo	*so/to such an extent*
tantus	*so great*
tot	*so many*
totiens	*so often/so many times*
talis	*such/of such a kind*
ita	*in such a way*

The verb in the consecutive clause is in the subjunctive and matches the English tense.

Examples

1. tam fessus est ut currere non **possit**.
   He is so tired that he cannot run (present).

2. tot vulnerati sunt ut Romani **victi sint**.
   So many were wounded that the Romans were beaten (perfect).

3. puer adeo timebat ut dormire non **posset**.
   The boy was so scared that he was not able to sleep (imperfect).

Exercise 132.3

1. tam superbus sum ut nemo me amet.
2. ille puer tam malus erat ut nemo eum amaret.
3. tot tela ab hostibus iacta sunt ut multi vulnerati sint.
4. milites iter tam longum fecerant ut fessi essent.
5. hoc vinum tam bonum est ut id saepe bibam.
6. magister tam crudelis erat ut ab omnibus timeretur.
7. puer tam fessus erat ut bene dormiverit.
8. nuntius tam celeriter cucurrit ut ad urbem ante noctem advenerit.
9. proelium tam saevum erat ut multi milites in eo mortui sint.
10. magister tam bonus erat ut ab omnibus pueris amaretur.

Exercise 132.4

1. femina tam tristis erat ut fleret.
2. milites adeo timebant ut fugerint.
3. tam bene laboro ut a magistro saepe lauder.
4. ille dominus tam crudelis est ut omnes servi eum timeant.
5. ille dominus tam crudelis erat ut omnes servi eum timerent.
6. Graeci adeo timebant ut ad naves celeriter cucurrerint.
7. Graeci in tanto periculo erant ut effugere constituerint.
8. hic puer tam bonus est ut magister eum saepe laudet.
9. illa puella tam pulchra erat ut omnes eam amarent.
10. ille servus tam bene laborabat ut dominus pecuniam ei dederit.

Exercise 132.5

1. Romani tam bene pugnaverunt ut hostes urbem capere non possent.
2. naves tam celeres erant ut Graeci effugere possent.
3. tempestas tam saeva erat ut omnes naves deleverit.
4. tempestas tam saeva erat ut omnes naves deletae sint.
5. Romani tam audaces erant ut oppidum mox ceperint.
6. hoc opus tam difficile est ut id facere non possim.
7. Romani tam fortes erant ut hostes celeriter superaverint.
8. tot hostes erant ut timeremus.
9. tot homines in via erant ut currere non possemus.
10. Romani muros ita aedificaverant ut hostes eos delere non possent.

Exercise 132.6

1. ille miles tot vulnera accepit ut ambulare non posset.
2. servus dominum adeo timebat ut effugere constituerit.
3. tot hostes erant ut victi simus.
4. adeo vulneratus erat ut currere non posset.
5. pueri tam fessi sunt ut semper dormiant.
6. ille senex totiens loquitur ut nemo eum audiat.
7. illa femina tam pulchra est ut a multis viris ametur.
8. venti tam fortes erant ut navem ad insulam celeriter pepulerint.
9. venti tam fortes erant ut navis ad insulam celeriter pulsa sit.
10. tantum scutum habebat ut nullum vulnus passus sit.

Exercise 132.7

1. I work so well that the teacher is always praising me.
2. So many people were in the city that we were not able to see the queen.
3. He fights so often that he is never afraid of danger.
4. The girl was so tired that she wanted to sleep.
5. The danger was so great that we were afraid.

Exercise 132.8

1. This book is so long that I cannot read it.
2. That teacher was so cruel that everyone was afraid of him.
3. That task was so difficult that no-one was able to do it.
4. The queen was so beautiful that she was loved by everyone.
5. I speak so often that no-one listens to me.

Revision

Exercise 132.9

*Translate **and** name the major construction featured in each sentence.*

1. tot hostes erant ut Romani timerent.
2. audivi multos milites interfectos esse.
3. te moneo ne hoc facias.
4. puer dixit se illam puellam amare.
5. pueri libros legere debent ut sapientes sint.
6. tot sagittae iactae sunt ut caelum videre non possemus.
7. pater filios hortatus est ne vinum biberent.
8. rex dixit Romanos exercitum magnum paravisse.
9. rex militibus imperavit ut servos liberarent.
10. amicus meus putat urbem mox captum iri.

§133 The Story of Odysseus (Part 19); *pauper*; indirect questions

Exercise 133.1

Penelope questions the beggar.

dum Telemachus haec verba procis loquitur, Penelope mendicum veterem prope limen stantem animadvertit. nesciebat hunc mendicum coniugem suum esse. ei persuasit ut intraret. deinde, cum procis imperavisset ut cibum mendico darent, eum rogavit quis esset, unde venisset, quid vellet, quo iret.

vetus, veteris = old

limen, liminis n. = doorway

animadverto, -ere, -verti, -versum (3) = I notice

unde = where… from

quo = where… to

mendicus respondit se divitem olim fuisse sed, multa mala passum, nunc pauperem esse. dixit se in regia paucos dies manere et cibum a procis petere velle.

dives, divitis = rich

pauper, pauperis = poor

Penelope, verbis mendici auditis, ‘nobiscum’ inquit, ‘mane, mendice. ego filio meo ut te curet, procis ut cibum tibi dent, imperabo.’ haec verba locuta ad cubiculum suum discessit.

curo, -are (1) = I look after, I care for

cubiculum, -i n. = bedroom

Exercise 133.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a pluperfect subjunctive;
   (b) a perfect infinitive;
   (c) a reflexive pronoun;
   (d) a present subjunctive.

2. **loquitur** (line 2). What name is given to this sort of verb?

3. **stantem** (line 3). What part of the verb **sto** is this?

4. **imperavisset** (line 6). Explain the connection between this Latin word and the English word **imperial.**

5. **darent** (line 7). In which mood is this verb? Why is this mood used?

6. **velle** (line 12). Give the first person singular, present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary 66	
old	vetus, veteris
rich	dives, divitis
poor	pauper, pauperis
doorway	limen, liminis n.
bedroom	cubiculum, -i n.
I notice	animadverto, -ere, -verti, -versum (3)
I look after, I care for	curo, -are (1)
whether	num
whether… or	utrum… an
whether… or not	utrum… necne
where from	unde
where to	quo

pauper, pauperis, *poor*

	masculine and feminine	**neuter**
SINGULAR		
nominative	pauper	pauper
vocative	pauper	pauper
accusative	pauper**EM**	pauper
genitive	pauper**IS**	pauper**IS**
dative	pauper**I**	pauper**I**
ablative	pauper**E**	pauper**E**
PLURAL		
nominative	pauper**ES**	pauper**A**
vocative	pauper**ES**	pauper**A**
accusative	pauper**ES**	pauper**A**
genitive	pauper**UM**	pauper**UM**
dative	pauper**IBUS**	pauper**IBUS**
ablative	pauper**IBUS**	pauper**IBUS**

(**dives, divitis,** *rich,* and **vetus, veteris,** *old,* go like **pauper**)

Indirect Questions

English
verbs of knowing, saying and asking + question word (e.g. **cur**, *why;* **quid**, *what*)

Special Vocabulary

num	*whether*
utrum… an	*whether… or*
utrum… necne	*whether… or not*

Rule
The verb in the indirect question goes into the subjunctive. It matches the English tense.

Examples

1. scio quid faciat.
   I know what he is doing. (present subjunctive)

2. scio quid fecerit.
   I know what he has done. (perfect subjunctive)

3. rogavi cur venisset.
   I asked why he had come. (pluperfect subjunctive)

4. rogavi quid vellet.
   I asked what he wanted. (imperfect subjunctive)

5. eum rogaverunt utrum laboravisset an lusisset.
   They asked him whether he had worked or played.

6. nescio utrum Achilles fortissimos Graecorum esset necne.
   I do not know whether Achilles was the bravest of the Greeks or not.

Note on *will/would*
These are expressed by supine stem + *-urus sim, sis, sit* etc/ *essem, esses, esset* etc.

scio quid factura sit.
I know what she will do. (= is about to do)
sciebam quid factura esset.
I knew what she would do. (= was about to do)

Exercise 133.3

1. nescio quis sis.
2. scio ubi habitet.
3. sciebam ubi habitaret.
4. puerum rogavi quid faceret.
5. pueros rogavi quid facerent.
6. nescio cur festines.
7. nescio cur hoc feceris.
8. eum rogavi ubi habitaret.
9. ille magister nescit quid faciat.
10. ille magister nesciebat quid faceret.

Exercise 133.4

1. pater filium rogat cur vinum bibat.
2. pater filium rogat cur vinum biberit.
3. pater filium rogavit cur vinum biberet.
4. pater filum rogavit cur vinum bibisset.
5. nescio quid fecerit.
6. nescio quis veniat.
7. nescio quis venerit.
8. nesciebam quis veniret.
9. nesciebam quis venisset.
10. sciebamus cur festinarent.

Exercise 133.5

1. quis scit ubi hic puer habitet?
2. puerum rogavi quid hic faceret.
3. puerum rogavi quid fecisset.
4. nescio cur hic puer tam fessus sit.
5. nuntius nuntiavit ubi hostes essent.
6. mater nesciebat ubi filia esset.
7. magister pueros rogavit cur riderent.
8. magister pueros rogat cur non laborent.
9. magister pueros rogavit cur non laborarent.
10. puer puellam rogavit cur fleret.

Exercise 133.6

1. vir dominum rogavit cur servum punivisset.
2. Romani nesciebant cur urbs ab hostibus oppugnaretur.
3. Romani nesciebant cur hostes urbem oppugnavissent.
4. agricola servum rogavit num equos in agris vidisset.
5. dux cognoscere volebat ubi hostes essent.
6. dux milites rogavit cur venissent et quid vellent.
7. magister nesciebat utrum puella rideret necne.
8. nescio utrum hi pueri laborent an ludant.
9. nescimus cur servus haec verba dixerit.
10. tandem cognovimus quid hostes facerent.

Exercise 133.7

1. Troiani nesciebant cur Graeci equum ingentem in litore posuissent.
2. Troiani nesciebant cur equus ingens in litore a Graecis positus esset.
3. Troiani nesciebant cur equus ingens in litore staret.
4. Troiani nesciebant cur Graeci discessissent.
5. Troiani nesciebant num milites Graeci in equo essent.
6. Troiani nesciebant utrum equum delere an accipere deberent.
7. Troiani nesciebant utrum equum in urbem ducere deberent necne.
8. Troiani nesciebant quid facere deberent.
9. Graeci nesciebant quid Troiani facturi essent.
10. Graeci nesciebant utrum Troiani equum in urbem ducturi essent necne.

Exercise 133.8

1. nemo sciebat quis mendicus esset.
2. Penelope mendicum rogavit unde venisset.
3. Penelope eum rogavit cur in regia esset.
4. Penelope eum rogavit quid vellet.
5. Penelope eum rogavit quo iret.
6. Penelope eum rogavit cur pauper esset.
7. Penelope eum rogavit utrum laetus esset necne.
8. Telemachus procos rogavit cur vinum semper biberent.
9. mendicus cognoscere volebat utrum Telemachus fortis esset necne.
10. Telemachus nesciebat quid facere deberet.

Revision

Exercise 133.9

Translate and name the major construction featured in each sentence.

1. scio ubi Marcus habitet.
2. nescio quis sis.
3. nuntius dixit se librum ferre.
4. magister tam sapiens erat ut omnes eum audirent.
5. puella adeo timebat ut fleret.
6. ad urbem ibo ut reginam videam.
7. Romani audiverunt hostes appropinquare.
8. dixit se mox venturum esse.
9. celeriter curro ne a magistro capiar.
10. audio hunc puerum sapientissimum esse.

Exercise 133.10

1. I know who you (sg) are.
2. We know where you (sg) live.
3. I do not know why you (sg) are crying.
4. He knows where we are going (to).
5. They know where you (sg) have come from.

Exercise 133.11

1. The soldiers did not know what they ought to do.
2. The general asked the soldiers why they were not fighting.
3. The general asked the soldiers why they had not attacked the city.
4. The general asked the soldiers whether they were scared.
5. I asked the girl whether she was laughing or crying.

Exercise 133.12

1. dux milites audaces et fortes esse iussit.
2. nautae naves amant.
3. ubi habitat Marcus? nescimus.
4. equi ex agro ab agricola acti sunt.
5. multae urbes in illo bello deletae sunt.

§134 The Story of Odysseus (Part 20); *fio*; fear clauses

Exercise 134.1

Odysseus decides to kill the suitors, and
Penelope decides to choose a new husband.

Ulixes, ubi superbiam procorum vidit, tam iratus factus est ut omnes procos occidere constituerit. veritus tamen ne hoc solus facere non posset, deam Athenam auxilium rogare et Telemacho dicere se re vera patrem Ulixem esse constituit.

superbia, -ae f. = arrogance
fio, fieri, factus sum = I become, I am made
veritus = fearing
ne = that
re vera = really, truly

Penelope interea, quae coniugem novum eligere constituerat, procis convocatis haec verba locuta est:

eligo, -ere, elegi, electum (3) = I choose
convoco, -are (1) = I call together

‘multos annos Ulixes meus abest. timeo ne illum numquam iterum videam. is igitur qui arcum Ulixis capere et sagittam per duodecim secures mittere poterit, coniunx meus erit.’

arcus, -us m. = bow
securis, -is f. = axe

proci, his verbis auditis, inter se spectabant. solliciti erant. timebant ne hoc facere non possent. Antinous autem putavit se optimum procorum esse; credebat ille se hoc facere posse.

sollicitus, -a –um = worried
puto, -are (1) = I think

Exercise 134.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a perfect subjunctive;
   (b) a deponent verb;
   (c) a relative pronoun.

2. **multos annos** (line 11). In which case is this expression? Why is this case used?

3. **abest** (line 11). Give the person, number, tense and first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

4. **optimum** (line 19). This is a superlative adjective. Give the nominative masculine singular of its positive form.

Vocabulary 67	
I become, I am made	fio, fieri, factus sum
I think	puto, -are (1)
I fear	vereor, vereri, veritus (2)
I call together	convoco, -are (1)
worried	sollicitus, -a, -um

fio, fieri, factus sum, *I become, I am made*

	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	fio fis fit fimus fitis fiunt	fiam fias fiat fiamus fiatis fiant
Imperfect	fiebam fiebas fiebat fiebamus fiebatis fiebant	fierem fieres fieret fieremus fieretis fierent
Perfect	factus sum factus es factus est facti sumus facti estis facti sunt	factus sim factus sis factus sit facti simus facti sitis facti sint
Future	fiam fies fiet fiemus fietis fient	
Pluperfect	factus eram factus eras factus erat facti eramus facti eratis facti erant	factus essem factus esses factus esset facti essemus facti essetis facti essent

(In the present, imperfect and future this verb is in effect the equivalent of the passive of **facio**.)

Examples

patre mortuo, Alexander rex factus est.

When his father died, Alexander became king.

vir patrem interfecit ut ipse rex fieret.

The man killed his father in order to become king himself.

Fear Clauses

Vocabulary

timeo, timere, timui (2), *I fear, I am afraid.*
vereor, vereri, veritus (2), *I fear, I am afraid.*

n.b. veritus*, -a, -um = *fearing.*

(* agrees with the subject, i.e. the person doing the fearing)

Rule

fearing that = timeo/vereor + ne (= *that*) + verb in subjunctive.

Examples

1. timeo ne **veniat** (present).
   I am afraid that he is coming (may come).

2. timeo ne haec **dixerit** (perfect).
   I am afraid that he said this.

3. timebam ne haec **dixisset** (pluperfect).
   I was afraid that he had said this.

4. timebam ne haec **diceret** (imperfect).
   I was afraid that he WOULD (= might) say this.

   n.b. *would* in the past = *might* = imperfect subjunctive.

Exercise 134.3

1. timeo ne hoc facere non possim.
2. nuntius timebat ne dux sibi non crederet.
3. veritus ne cives diu pugnarent, dux oppidum statim oppugnare constituit.
4. veriti ne a domino punirentur, servi effugerunt.
5. omnes pueri timent ne magister mox adveniat.
6. miles, veritus ne amicus interficeretur, fortiter pugnavit.
7. verebamur ne omnes naves deletae essent.
8. timebam ne frater meus a patre puniretur.
9. dominus veretur ne servi effugere conentur.
10. cives timebant ne hostes urbem mox oppugnarent.

Exercise 134.4

1. servi timebant ne a domino occiderentur.
2. mater verebatur ne filius in illo proelio mortuus esset.
3. dominus timebat ne servum necavisset.
4. puer timet ne hoc opus non fecerit.
5. milites verebantur ne ab hostibus caperentur.
6. nauta timebat ne navis tempestate deleretur.
7. nauta timebat ne tempestas navem deleret.
8. pueri timebant ne a magistro punirentur.
9. veritae ne viri in bello perirent, uxores eos rogaverunt ne irent.
10. timeo ne hostes magnas copias parent.

Exercise 134.5

1. Menelaus timebat ne Helena ad urbem Troiam a Paride ducta esset.
2. Graeci timebant ne Troiam celeriter non caperent.
3. Graeci, veriti ne Troia numquam caperetur, equum ingentem fecerunt.
4. Ulixes verebatur ne domum iterum numquam videret.
5. verita ne vir non rediret, Penelope saepe flebat.
6. Graeci timebant ne a Polyphemo interficerentur.
7. Ulixes timebat ne ipse omnes procos solus occidere non posset.
8. Penelope timebat ne virum iterum numquam videret.
9. Penelope timebat ne vir in bello occisus esset.
10. cives Troiani timebant ne urbs a Graecis caperetur.

Exercise 134.6

1. I am afraid that we may be killed.
2. I was afraid that the old man would do this.
3. The boy was afraid that his mother would be worried.
4. The sailors were afraid that storms would destroy the ship.
5. The slave was afraid that his master had seen him.

Exercise 134.7

1. Fearing that I would be punished, I fled.
2. Fearing that the teacher would be angry, the boys said nothing.
3. Fearing that her mother had seen her, the girl ran.
4. Fearing that they would not take the city, the soldiers fought bravely.
5. Fearing that their husbands had been killed, the women were crying.

§135 Revision

Exercise 135.1

Translate and name the major construction featured in each sentence.

1. dux cognovit quid hostes pararent.
2. dux cognovit quid ab hostibus pararetur.
3. urbs nostra tanta est ut hostes eam capere non possint.
4. milites sciebant se ab hostibus victum iri.
5. hostes currebant ne a Romanis interficerentur.
6. nescio cur festinent.
7. nautae urbem intraverunt ut cibum peterent.
8. amicum rogavi cur nautae urbem intravissent.
9. amicus respondit nautas cibum petere velle.
10. eum rogavi quid faceret.

Exercise 135.2

Translate and name the major construction featured in each sentence.

1. hostes celeriter progressi sunt ut Romanos oppugnarent.
2. puer adeo se laudabat ut nemo eum amaret.
3. vir amico dixit se pecuniam ei daturum esse.
4. dux dixit milites suos fortissimos esse.
5. numquam mihi persuadebis ut hoc faciam.
6. ad urbem festinavit ut amicum iuvaret.
7. nesciebamus ubi essemus.
8. dominus servis imperavit ut pecuniam traderent.
9. milites viderunt hostes urbem bene defendere.
10. poetam rogavimus cur haec verba scripsisset.

Exercise 135.3

1. noli timere – ego te iuvabo.
2. dominus e villa egressus est. servi eius secuti sunt.
3. timebamus quod magna turba agricolarum appropinquabat.
4. milites regis fortissimi erant.
5. multa verba sapientia ab illo magistro saepe dicuntur.

§136 The Story of Odysseus (Part 21); revision

Exercise 136.1

The beggar succeeds where the suitors fail.

Telemachus, ubi mendicus ei dixit se re vera Ulixem esse, tam laetus erat ut flere inceperit. Ulixes tamen ei imperavit ut arma procorum collecta celaret.

incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum ($3^1/_2$) = I begin
celo, -are (1) = I hide

in media regia interea duodecim secures et arcus vetus Ulixis a servis Penelopes parati erant. proci arcum et secures solliciti iam spectabant. timebant ne arcum intendere non possent. Antinous arcum primus cepit. nec tamen eum intendere potuit. tum mendicus rogavit ut sibi arcus traderetur. proci riserunt. timebant ne ille arcum intendere posset. tandem tamen, a Telemacho iussi, arcum mendico tradiderunt. ille arcum sine difficultate intendit et sagittam misit. sagitta per omnes secures volavit. silentium fuit.

securis, -is f. = axe

arcus, -us m. = bow
Penelopes is a Greek genitive

intendo, -ere, intendi, intentum (3) = I bend

difficultas, difficultatis f. = difficulty
volo, -are (1) = I fly

silentium, -i n. = silence

Exercise 136.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a perfect subjunctive;
   (b) a past participle passive;
   (c) a reflexive pronoun.

2. **celaret** (line 4). In which mood is this verb? Why is this mood used?

3. **mendico** (line 15). In which case is this noun?

4. **tradiderunt** (line 15). Give the person, number, tense and first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary 68	
I begin	incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum ($3^1/_2$)
I hide	celo, -are (1)
silence	silentium, -i n.

You have now met all the subjunctives you need to be able to cope with the major Latin grammatical constructions. There are four tenses: present, imperfect, pluperfect and perfect. Look over them again now. Being able to recognise the TENSE of a subjunctive will help you with translating it into correct English.

Exercise 136.3

Give the person, number, tense, voice and the first person singular, present indicative active of each of the following subjunctives.

1. amentur
2. regant
3. nolimus
4. veniret
5. vidisset
6. audirentur
7. moniti essent
8. sit
9. cucurrerit
10. deletus sit

Exercise 136.4

Give the person, number, tense, voice and the first person singular, present indicative active of each of the following subjunctives.

1. putaret
2. essemus
3. cognoverit
4. eamus
5. curetur
6. transiret
7. convocavisset
8. debeam
9. surrexissem
10. scripseris

Exercise 136.5

Give the person, number, tense, voice and the first person singular, present indicative active of each of the following subjunctives.

1. discederetis
2. occisus sit
3. caperemur
4. fuerim
5. misisses
6. nollet
7. pellamur
8. mansissem
9. dormiant
10. irent

Exercise 136.6

Give the 3rd person singular, imperfect subjunctive active of:

1. sum
2. audio
3. conspicio
4. duco
5. eo
6. occido
7. ambulo
8. volo, velle
9. video
10. curro

Exercise 136.7

Give the 3rd person singular, imperfect subjunctive passive of:

1. vinco
2. capio
3. vulnero
4. punio
5. audio
6. occido
7. oppugno
8. libero
9. interficio
10. video

Exercise 136.8

Translate and name the major construction featured in each sentence.

1. magister pueros rogavit cur non laborarent.
2. audio hunc magistrum pessimum esse.
3. mater filiam rogavit quid faceret.
4. milites tam laeti erant ut magnis vocibus clamarent.
5. miles hostes adeo timebat ut pugnare nollet.
6. miles clamavit se pugnare nolle.
7. miles timebat ne ab hostibus occideretur.
8. dux illi militi imperavit ut pugnaret.
9. miles respondit se numquam pugnaturum esse.
10. dux militem rogavit cur hoc dixisset.

Exercise 136.9

*Double-deckers: translate and name the **two** major constructions featured in each sentence.*

1. dux dixit se venisse ut milites hortaretur.
2. dux milites hortatus est ut fortes essent ne ab hostibus vincerentur.
3. nuntii ad urbem venerunt ut cognoscerent quid hostes pararent.
4. magister tam iratus erat ut puerum rogaverit cur hoc fecisset.
5. puer malus timebat ne magister rogaret cur hoc fecisset.

Exercise 136.10

Give the tense and the 1st person singular, present indicative active of these subjunctives.

1. velit
2. vellet
3. possemus
4. essent
5. fuisset
6. iret
7. nollent
8. videretur
9. amaverit
10. deletus sit

Exercise 136.11

Give the tense and the 1st person singular, present indicative active of these subjunctives.

1. inceperit
2. animadvertisset.
3. deberent
4. sperent
5. nesciremus
6. vereretur
7. cognoscat
8. putaret
9. progressus sit
10. iuvemur

Exercise 136.12

Give the tense and the 1st person singular, present indicative active of these subjunctives.

1. ament
2. rexisset
3. ceperit
4. visus esset
5. dixissent
6. monerem
7. audiremus
8. esset
9. miserit
10. curreret

Exercise 136.13

Give the tense and the 1st person singular, present indicative active of these subjunctives.

1. persuaserit
2. coactus esset
3. ferrent
4. pellatur
5. interficeret
6. tulerit
7. custodiatur
8. contenderemus
9. peterent
10. crediderit

Exercise 136.14

Give the tense and the 1st person singular, present indicative active of these subjunctives.

1. convenissent
2. reliquerim
3. occupavisses
4. vulneraretur
5. occidisset
6. effugeret
7. inveniamus
8. victi simus
9. defendamus
10. conspexissent

§137 The Story of Odysseus (Part 22); why subjunctive?

Exercise 137.1

The suitors are slaughtered.

proci mendicum attoniti spectabant. ‘Ulixes sum,’ clamavit ille. ‘domum tandem redii. nunc ego vos omnes puniam. mox omnes mortui eritis.’

attonitus, -a, -um = amazed

haec locutus sagittam ad Antinoum misit. Antinous ad terram cecidit mortuus. tumultus in regia fuit. proci, Antinoo mortuo viso, timebant ne ipsi quoque ab Ulixe mox occiderentur. passim discurrebant, arma petentes. nulla erant. Ulixes et Telemachus interea sagittas in eos mittebant. illi adeo timebant ut e regia effugere conati sint. frustra. nulla fuga erat. sanguis passim fluebat. mox corpora procorum in cumulis per totam regiam iacebant. omnes occisi erant.

cado, -ere, cecidi, casum (3) = I fall, I drop
tumultus, -us m. = uproar
passim = everywhere
discurro, -ere, discurri (3) = I run about
nullus, -a, -um = none, no
fuga, -ae f. = escape
sanguis, sanguinis m. = blood
fluo, -ere, flui (3) = I flow
cumulus, -i m. = pile, heap
iaceo, -ere, iacui (2) = I lie

Exercise 137.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a present participle;
   (b) a perfect subjunctive.

2. **occiderentur** (line 9). In which mood is this verb?

3. **arma** (line 10). In which case is this noun?

4. **occisi erant** (line 17). Give the person, number, tense, mood, voice and first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary 69	
amazed	attonitus, -a, -um
uproar	tumultus, -us m.
no, none	nullus, -a, -um
escape	fuga, -ae f.
I fall, I drop	cado, -ere, cecidi, casum (3)
I lie	iaceo, -ere, iacui (2)

Why Subjunctive?

Why is this verb in the subjunctive? The name of a construction will be sufficient. – is a common question in scholarship papers. It is simply a case of being able to recognise the correct construction.

There are seven reasons why a verb may be in the subjunctive:

	Reason	Example
1.	Present independent (hortative/jussive/optative) subjunctive.	**eamus**! *Let's go!*
2.	Purpose Clause.	venit ut **luderet**. *He came to play.*
3.	Indirect Command.	eum rogavi ut **veniret**. *I asked him to come.*
4.	Indirect Question.	scio quis **sit**. *I know who he is.*
5.	Consecutive Clause.	tam fessa est ut **fleat**. *She is so tired that she is crying.*
6.	Fear Clause.	timebam ne magister mox **adveniret**. *I was afraid that the master would arrive soon.*
7.	*cum*-clause (*since/when*)	cum fessus **sit**, ambulare non potest. *Since he is tired, he cannot walk.*

Exercise 137.3

Translate the following sentences and state why the underlined verb is in the subjunctive mood in each case.

1. celeriter cucurri ut effugerem.
2. te rogo ut maneas.
3. tam saevus est ut nemo eum amet.
4. puer, cum per viam ambularet, puellam pulchram conspexit.
5. magister pueros rogavit ne in via luderent.
6. cum milites progressi essent, contra hostes pugnaverunt.
7. ad urbem imus ut laboremus.
8. hostes vincamus, milites!
9. timeo ne pater meus me puniat.
10. nesciebam cur puellae currerent.

Exercise 137.4

Translate the following sentences and state why the underlined verb is in the subjunctive mood in each case.

1. magister pueris imperavit ut laborarent.
2. hic diu maneamus, amici!
3. dominus servo imperavit ut aquam domum ferret.
4. miles tot vulnera acceperat ut mox mortuus sit.
5. cives fortiter pugnaverunt ne ab hostibus caperentur.
6. nescio cur ille puer hoc fecerit.
7. tempestas tam saeva est ut e portu navigare non possimus.
8. uxori meae persuadebo ut pecuniam mihi det.
9. bene pugnemus, comites!
10. magister puerum rogavit quid vellet.

Exercise 137.5

Translate the following sentences and state why the underlined verb is in the subjunctive mood in each case.

1. nuntius, cum haec verba dixisset, discessit.
2. ne vincamur!
3. puer domum venit ut dormiret.
4. magistri pueris semper imperant ut laborent.
5. scio quid facias.
6. timebamus ne hostes mox advenirent.
7. pueri tam fessi sunt ut dormiant.
8. magister, cum sapiens non esset, multa non sciebat.
9. laboro ne puniar.
10. dormiam!

Exercise 137.6

Translate the following sentences and state why the underlined verb is in the subjunctive mood in each case.

1. nescio cur hoc feceris.
2. hic magister tam crudelis est ut pueros saepe puniat.
3. bene pugnemus, milites!
4. quis scit quis sit?
5. tot hostes erant ut timeremus.
6. laboramus ut divites fiamus.
7. puella adeo timebat ut fleret.
8. pueros hortatus sum ut hoc facerent.
9. miles, cum vulneratus esset, non bene pugnabat.
10. sciebamus cur currerent.

Exercise 137.7

Translate and name the major construction featured in each sentence.

1. milites cognoverunt ubi copiae hostium essent.
2. tot Romani vulnerati sunt ut a Graecis victi sint.
3. Graeci credebant se Romanos victuros esse.
4. puerum rogavi utrum rideret an fleret.
5. dux militibus imperavit ne timerent.
6. hic murus tam altus est ut eum delere non possimus.
7. dux milites rogavit num hostes vidissent.
8. dixit se reginam vidisse.
9. omnes sciebamus quid Romani vellent.
10. Troiani timebant ne Troia a Graecis caperetur.

Exercise 137.8

Give the person, number, tense, voice and the 1st person singular of the present indicative active of these subjunctives:

1. posset
2. voluisset
3. inceperit
4. narraret
5. sint
6. loqueretur
7. eant
8. deleverit
9. videretur
10. aedificavissent

Exercise 137.9

1. hic servus a domino cras liberabitur.
2. magistri multa verba saepe dicunt.
3. puella donum pulchrum amicis ostendit.
4. cur nemo mihi credit?
5. puellam pulchriorem quam illam numquam vidi.

§138 The Story of Odysseus (Part 23); the uses of *ut;* Revision

Exercise 138.1

Penelope and Odysseus are reunited.

silentium fuit. Penelope corpora procorum, deinde Ulixem spectavit. ille eam spectabat. tandem ille: ‘ego sum Ulixes, rex Ithacae, coniunx tuus.’

Penelope immota manebat. nesciebat utrum hic vir re vera Ulixes esset necne. eum igitur experiri constituit. ‘ancilla,’ clamavit, ‘hic vir tam fessus est ut dormire velit. lectum meum huc adfer!’

Ulixes, hoc audito, tam iratus erat ut clamaverit: ‘num lectus meus fractus est, Penelope? ego ipse lectum feci. pars lecti arbor est. moveri non potest.’

Penelope, ut haec verba audivit, statim scivit hunc virum re vera Ulixem esse. ad eum cucurrit et amplexa est. tam laeti erant et Ulixes et Penelope ut flere inceperint. post tot annos una tandem erant.

immotus, -a, -um = motionless

experior, experiri, expertus (4) = I test

lectus, -i m. = bed
huc = (to) here
adfero, adferre, attuli, adlatum = I bring (to)
frango, -ere, fregi, fractum (3) = I break

arbor, arboris f. = tree

ut + indicative verb = when, as

amplector, amplecti, amplexus sum (3) = I embrace

una = together

Exercise 138.2

1. From the passage give an example of:
   (a) a demonstrative adjective;
   (b) a present subjunctive.

2. **clamaverit** (line 11). In which mood is this verb? Why is this mood used?

3. **verba** (line 14). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?

4. **inceperint** (line 18). Give the tense, mood, voice and first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary 70	
I test	experior, experiri, expertus sum (4)
bed	lectus, -i m.
when, as	ut + indicative verb
together	una

Summary of the uses of *ut*

1.	***ut* + indicative** = *when, as*	servi, ut dominum viderunt, fugerunt. *When they saw the master, the slaves fled.* pueri, ut scis, numquam laborant. *Boys, as you know, never work.*
2.	***ut* + present/imperfect subjunctive** = *in order to* (purpose clause)	pueri venerunt ut puellas viderent. *The boys came in order to see the girls.*
3.	**ordering/persuading + *ut* + present/imperfect subjunctive** = *to* (indirect command)	dux suis imperavit ut oppugnarent. *The general ordered his men to attack.*
4.	***tam*, *adeo* etc + *ut* + subjunctive** = *that/with the result that* (consecutive clause)	magister tam ebrius est ut ad terram saepe cadat. *The teacher is so drunk that he often falls to the ground.*

Exercise 138.3

Translate, and name the use of ut *in each case.*

1. hic miles adeo vulneratus est ut pugnare non posset.
2. mulier filiae imperavit ut curreret.
3. hic miles tam bene pugnat ut ab hostibus numquam vulneretur.
4. mendicus procos rogabat ut cibum sibi darent.
5. hi pueri, ut vides, sapientes non sunt.
6. puer domum venit ut dormiat.
7. hic dominus tam dives erat ut multos servos haberet.
8. fortiter pugnaverunt ne ab hostibus vincerentur.
9. dominus servo imperavit ne luderet.
10. pueri, ut hoc viderunt, riserunt.

Revision

Exercise 138.4

1. dux huic militi imperavit ut bene pugnaret.
2. videre poteram quid ille fecisset.
3. amico meo persuadebo ut librum scribat.
4. amico meo persuasi ut librum scriberet.
5. mulieres timebant ne ab hostibus caperentur.
6. ille senex tam fessus erat ut ambulare non posset.
7. Romani, ut scis, milites optimi erant.
8. miles tot vulnera accepit ut ad terram ceciderit.
9. dominus cognoscere volebat ubi servi mali essent.
10. puella tam tristis erat ut flere inceperit.

Exercise 138.5

1. tantus tumultus in regia erat ut proci passim currerent.
2. omnes scimus Romanos milites optimos esse.
3. proci nesciebant utrum effugere possent necne.
4. Ulixes sciebat lectum suum moveri non posse.
5. cum pauper sim, multum pecuniae non habeo.
6. Ulixes lectum ita aedificaverat ut moveri non posset.
7. spero me illam puellam cras visurum esse.
8. Ulixes nuntiavit se omnes procos occisurum esse.
9. Penelope non credebat hunc virum Ulixem esse.
10. multas puellas in litore iacentes heri vidi.

Exercise 138.6

1. proci sciebant se effugere non posse.
2. proci sciebant se a Ulixe interfectum iri.
3. Penelope ancillae imperavit ut lectum moveret.
4. Penelope hoc dixit ut Ulixem experiretur.
5. Graeci multos milites in equo ingenti celaverunt ut urbem Troiam caperent.
6. Ulixes procos passim currentes spectavit.
7. Troiani tam attoniti erant ut non crederent quid viderent.
8. tanta tempestas erat ut naves e portu proficisci non possent.
9. hic magister pueros semper hortatur ut libros legant.
10. pueri boni libros legunt ut sapientes fiant.

Exercise 138.7

Translate and name the major construction featured in each sentence.

1. senex nesciebat quis templum aedificavisset.
2. nescio utrum hunc librum legerim necne.
3. dux erat tam fortis ut omnes eum laudarent.
4. uxores viros rogabunt ut sibi dent pecuniam.
5. dux timebat ne milites capti essent.
6. pater filium rogavit ut iter secum faceret.
7. dominus se rogavit quid facere deberet.
8. te moneo ne hanc aquam bibas.
9. puer parvus omnes rogavit num parentes vidissent.
10. dux hostium adeo verebatur ut statim fugerit.

Exercise 138.8

Translate and name the major construction featured in each sentence.

1. milites rogavit cur contra Romanos pugnavissent.
2. Graeci credebant se a Romanis numquam victum iri.
3. Graeci sciebant se diu pugnare non posse.
4. Romani progressi sunt ut in hostes ruerent.
5. mater virum rogavit ne filium malum puniret.
6. dicit se sapientem esse.
7. Caesar militibus imperavit ut urbem caperent.
8. vos rogo ut hic maneatis.
9. hic puer tot libros legit est ut sapientissimus sit.
10. nescio quis sis!

Exercise 138.9

*Double-deckers: translate and name the **two** major constructions featured in each sentence*

1. puer patri dixit se timere ne a magistro puniretur.
2. dux dixit se militibus ut oppidum oppugnarent imperaturum esse.
3. dominus villam intravit ut videret utrum servi laborarent necne.
4. pueri timebant ne magister rogaret cur non laborarent.
5. nuntius celeriter cucurrit ut nuntiaret hostes victos esse.

Exercise 138.10

Give the person, number, tense, voice and the 1st person singular of the present indicative active of these subjunctives:

1. dixerit
2. poneret
3. eat
4. mansissemus
5. conspicerentur
6. dederint
7. pararentur
8. staret
9. laudemur
10. misisses

Exercise 138.11

1. naves e portu prima luce profectae sunt.
2. viri pauperes multum pecuniae non habent.
3. multa dona militibus a duce dabantur.
4. nemo hoc facere poterit.
5. filia cenam patri parat.

SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

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SECTION 1: Grammatical Terms

adjectives	These are words that describe nouns. e.g. *bonus* (good), *tristis* (sad).
adverbs	These are words which describe verbs. e.g. *celeriter* (quickly), *statim* (immediately)
cardinal number	*unus* (one), *duo* (two), *tres* (three) etc. Note carefully the difference between this and an ORDINAL NUMBER.
case	nominative (subject), vocative (person spoken to), accusative (object), genitive (of), dative (to or for) or ablative (by, with, from).
comparative adjective	An adjective ending in *-or* meaning 'more….' e.g. *latior* (wider).
conjugation	A family of verbs. e.g. *amo* (1) is in the first conjugation; *audio* (4) is in the fourth conjugation.
conjunction	A joining word. e.g. *et* (and), *sed* (but).
declension	A family of nouns. e.g. *puella* (girl) in in the first declension; *servus* (slave) is in the second declension; *rex* (king) is in the third declension. There are five declensions in all.
gender	Whether a noun or adjective is masculine, feminine or neuter.
imperative	An order. e.g. *audi!* (listen!), *amate!* (love!).
infinitive	A *to* word, the second principal part of a verb, usually ending in *-re* in Latin. e.g. *amare* (to love). But beware of *esse* (to be).
number	Whether a noun or verb is SINGULAR or PLURAL.
ordinal number	*primus* (first), *secundus* (second), *tertius* (third) and so on. Note carefully the difference between this an a CARDINAL NUMBER.
past participle passive	The supine with the final *-m* relaced with an *-s.* e.g. supine *amatum* gives the ppp *amatus* (*having been loved*).

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. See Section 5 of this guide or Sections 41-42 of your purple vocabulary booklet.
relative pronoun	The *qui, quae, quod* table.
superlative adjective	An adjective ending in *-issimus* or *-errimus*, meaning 'very' or 'most'. e.g. *latissimus* (very wide, widest).
supine	The fourth principal part, ending in *-um.* e.g. *amatum.*
tense	Present, future, imperfect, perfect or pluperfect.
voice	Active or passive. e.g. *amo* (I love) is in the active voice, but *amor* (I am loved) is in the passive voice.

SECTION 2 - NOUNS

2.1 Summary of case usage

name of case	***job***	examples
nominative	subject (doer) of verb	**servus** laborat. *The slave is working.*
	with the verb *to be*.	Marcus est **servus**. *Marcus is a slave.*
vocative	person spoken to	**serve**, quid facis? *Slave, what are you doing?*
accusative	object (receiver) of verb	**servum** punio. *I am punishing the slave.*
	after prepositions like *ad, per.*	ad **servum** currit. *He is running towards the slave.*
	time 'for how long'	mult**as** hor**as** ambulabam. *I was walking for many hours.*
genitive	'of'	dominus **servi** est saevus. *The master of the slave is cruel.*
dative	'to', 'for'	pecuniam **servo** dat. *He gives money to the slave.*
ablative	'by', 'with', 'from'	puerum **gladio** vulnerat. *He wounds the boy with his sword.*
	after prepositions like *cum, in.*	cum **servo** pugnat. *He is fighting with the slave.*
	time 'when'	medi**a** noct**e** discessit. *He left in the middle of the night.*

2.2 Summary of Nouns

Declension:	***1***	***2***	***2***	***2***	***2***
Gender:	***f***	***m***	***m***	***m***	***n***
	girl	*slave*	*boy*	*field*	*war*
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	*girls*	*slaves*	*boys*	*fields*	*wars*
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**

Declension:	***3***	***3***	***4***	***5***
Gender:	***m/f***	***n***	***m/f***	***m/f***
	king (m.)	*task*	*hand (f.)*	*thing (f.)*
SINGULAR				
nominative	rex	opus	man**US**	r**ES**
vocative	rex	opus	man**US**	r**ES**
accusative	reg**EM**	opus	man**UM**	r**EM**
genitive	reg**IS**	oper**IS**	man**US**	r**EI**
dative	reg**I**	oper**I**	man**U**I	r**EI**
ablative	reg**E**	oper**E**	man**U**	r**E**
PLURAL	*kings*	*tasks*	*hands*	*things*
nominative	reg**ES**	oper**A**	man**US**	r**ES**
vocative	reg**ES**	oper**A**	man**US**	r**ES**
accusative	reg**ES**	oper**A**	man**US**	r**ES**
genitive	reg**UM**	oper**UM**	**manUUM**	r**ERUM**
dative	reg**IBUS**	oper**IBUS**	man**IBUS**	r**EBUS**
ablative	reg**IBUS**	oper**IBUS**	man**IBUS**	r**EBUS**

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**

3.2 Adjectives in *–er* (keeping the *e)*

e.g. mis**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. pulch**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**

3.4 Third Declension Adjectives in *–is*

e.g. fort**IS**, *brave, strong*

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	fort**IS**	fort**IS**	fort**E**
vocative	fort**IS**	fort**IS**	fort**E**
accusative	fort**EM**	fort**EM**	fort**E**
genitive	fort**IS**	fort**IS**	fort**IS**
dative	fort**I**	fort**I**	fort**I**
ablative	fort**I**	fort**I**	fort**I**
PLURAL			
nominative	fort**ES**	fort**ES**	fort**IA**
vocative	fort**ES**	fort**ES**	fort**IA**
accusative	fort**ES**	fort**ES**	fort**IA**
genitive	fort**IUM**	fort**IUM**	fort**IUM**
dative	fort**IBUS**	fort**IBUS**	fort**IBUS**
ablative	fort**IBUS**	fort**IBUS**	fort**IBUS**

3.5 Third Declension Adjectives in *–x*

e.g. feli**X**, *fortunate*

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	felix	felix	felix
vocative	felix	felix	felix
accusative	felic**EM**	felic**EM**	felix
genitive	felic**IS**	felic**IS**	felic**IS**
dative	felic**I**	felic**I**	felic**I**
ablative	felic**I**	felic**I**	felic**I**
PLURAL			
nominative	felic**ES**	felic**ES**	felic**IA**
vocative	felic**ES**	felic**ES**	felic**IA**
accusative	felic**ES**	felic**ES**	felic**IA**
genitive	felic**IUM**	felic**IUM**	felic**IUM**
dative	felic**IBUS**	felic**IBUS**	felic**IBUS**
ablative	felic**IBUS**	felic**IBUS**	felic**IBUS**

3.6 Third Declension Adjectives in *–ns*

e.g. inge**ns**, *huge*

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	ingens	ingens	ingens
vocative	ingens	ingens	ingens
accusative	ingent**EM**	ingent**EM**	ingens
genitive	ingent**IS**	ingent**IS**	ingent**IS**
dative	ingent**I**	ingent**I**	ingent**I**
ablative	ingent**I**	ingent**I**	ingent**I**
PLURAL			
nominative	ingent**ES**	ingent**ES**	ingent**IA**
vocative	ingent**ES**	ingent**ES**	ingent**IA**
accusative	ingent**ES**	ingent**ES**	ingent**IA**
genitive	ingent**IUM**	ingent**IUM**	ingent**IUM**
dative	ingent**IBUS**	ingent**IBUS**	ingent**IBUS**
ablative	ingent**IBUS**	ingent**IBUS**	ingent**IBUS**

3.7 Comparison in Latin

Here are some examples:

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
-us		**STEM + IOR**	**STEM + ISSIMUS**
	altus *high*	altior *higher*	altissimus *highest/very high*
-er		**STEM + IOR**	**POSITIVE + RIMUS**
	miser *miserable*	miserior *more miserable*	miserrimus *very miserable*
	pulcher *beautiful*	pulchrior *more beautiful*	pulcherrimus *very beautiful*
		STEM + IOR	**STEM + ISSIMUS**
-is	fortis *brave*	fortior *more brave*	fortissimus *very brave, the bravest*
-x	felix *fortunate*	felicior *more fortunate*	felicissimus *very fortunate*
-ns	ingens *huge*	ingentior *more huge*	ingentissimus *very huge*

3.8 Comparative adjectives in *–ior*

e.g. alt**ior**, *higher*

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	alt**IOR**	alt**IOR**	alt**IUS**
vocative	alt**IOR**	alt**IOR**	alt**IUS**
accusative	alt**IOREM**	alt**IOREM**	alt**IUS**
genitive	alt**IORIS**	alt**IORIS**	alt**IORIS**
dative	alt**IORI**	alt**IORI**	alt**IORI**
ablative	alt**IORE**	alt**IORE**	alt**IORE**
PLURAL			
nominative	alt**IORES**	alt**IORES**	alt**IORA**
vocative	alt**IORES**	alt**IORES**	alt**IORA**
accusative	alt**IORES**	alt**IORES**	alt**IORA**
genitive	alt**IORUM**	alt**IORUM**	alt**IORUM**
dative	alt**IORIBUS**	alt**IORIBUS**	alt**IORIBUS**
ablative	alt**IORIBUS**	alt**IORIBUS**	alt**IORIBUS**

3.9 Irregular Comparison of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bonus, *good*	melior, *better*	optimus, *very good, best*
malus, *bad*	peior, *worse*	pessimus, *very bad, worst*
magnus, *big*	maior, *bigger*	maximus, *very big, biggest*
parvus, *small*	minor, *smaller*	minimus, *very small, smallest*
multus, *much, many*	plus, *more*	plurimus, *most, very many*

SECTION 4 – PRONOUNS

4.1 First Person Pronoun: *ego*

	singular		***plural***	
nominative	ego	*I*	nos	*we*
accusative	me	*me*	nos	*us*
genitive	mei	*of me/my*	nostrum	*of us/our*
dative	mihi	*to/for me*	nobis	*to/for us*
ablative	me	*(by) me*	nobis	*(by) us*
note:	mecum	*with me*	nobiscum	*with us*

4.2 Second Person Pronoun: *tu*

	singular		***plural***	
nominative	tu	*you*	vos	*you*
accusative	te	*you*	vos	*you*
genitive	tui	*of you/your*	vestrum	*of you/your*
dative	tibi	*to/for you*	vobis	*to/for you*
ablative	te	*(by) you*	vobis	*(by) you*
note:	tecum	*with you*	vobiscum	*with you*

4.3 Third Person Reflexive Pronoun: *se*

	singular		***plural***	
nominative	(cannot exist)		(cannot exist)	
accusative	se	*himself/herself*	se	*themselves*
genitive	sui	*of himself/herself*	sui	*of themselves*
dative	sibi	*to/for himself/herself*	sibi	*to/for themselves*
ablative	se	*(by) himself/herself*	se	*(by) themselves*
note:	secum	*with him / with her*	secum	*with them*

4.4 Third Person Pronoun: *is, ea, id (= he, she, it)*

	masculine		feminine		neuter	
SINGULAR						
nominative	is	*he*	ea	*she*	id	*it*
accusative	eum	*him*	eam	*her*	id	*it*
genitive	eius	*his*	eius	*her*	eius	*of it*
dative	ei	*to him*	ei	*to her*	ei	*to it*
ablative	eo	*by him*	ea	*by her*	eo	*by it*
PLURAL						
nominative	ei	*they*	eae	*they*	ea	*they*
accusative	eos	*them*	eas	*them*	ea	*them*
genitive	eorum	*their*	earum	*their*	eorum	*their*
dative	eis	*to them*	eis	*to them*	eis	*to them*
ablative	eis	*by them*	eis	*by them*	eis	*by them*

4.5 Demonstrative adjective: hic, haec, hoc = '*this*' (plural: '*these*')

'Demonstrative' just means 'pointing something out'. The word *this* points to something near the speaker.

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	hic	haec	hoc
accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
genitive	huius	huius	huius
dative	huic	huic	huic
ablative	hoc	hac	hoc
PLURAL			
nominative	hi	hae	haec
accusative	hos	has	haec
genitive	horum	harum	horum
dative	his	his	his
ablative	his	his	his

4.6 Demonstrative adjective: ille, illa, illud = 'that' (plural: 'those')

'Demonstrative' just means 'pointing something out'. The word *that* points to something at a distance from the speaker.

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	ille	illa	illud
accusative	illum	illam	illud
genitive	illius	illius	illius
dative	illi	illi	illi
ablative	illo	illa	illo
PLURAL			
nominative	illi	illae	illa
accusative	illos	illas	illa
genitive	illorum	illarum	illorum
dative	illis	illis	illis
ablative	illis	illis	illis

4.7 The Relative Pronoun: qui, quae, quod = 'who', 'which', etc.

	masculine	feminine	neuter	
SINGULAR				
nominative	qui	quae	quod	*who, which*
accusative	quem	quam	quod	*whom, which*
genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius	*whose*
dative	cui	cui	cui	*to whom, to which*
ablative	quo	qua	quo	*(by) whom, by which*
PLURAL				
nominative	qui	quae	quae	*who, which*
accusative	quos	quas	quae	*whom, which*
genitive	quorum	quarum	quorum	*whose*
dative	quibus	quibus	quibus	*to whom*
ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus	*(by) whom, by which*

4.8 Demonstrative adjective: idem, eadem, idem = 'the same'

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	idem	eadem	idem
accusative	eundem	eandem	idem
genitive	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
dative	eidem	eidem	eidem
ablative	eodem	eadem	eodem
PLURAL			
nominative	eidem	eidem	eadem
accusative	eosdem	eosdem	eadem
genitive	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
dative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
ablative	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

4.9 Emphatic (adding emphasis) adjective: ipse, ipsa, ipsum = '-self'

	masculine	feminine	neuter
SINGULAR			
nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
dative	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
ablative	ipso	ipsa	ipso
PLURAL			
nominative	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
accusative	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
genitive	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
dative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
ablative	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

Examples ego **ipse** reginam vidi. *I saw the queen **myself**.*
regina **ipsa** venit. *The queen **herself** came.*

SECTION 5 - PREPOSITIONS

5.1 Level 1

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

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 agr**o** currit.
*The horse is running **in** the field.*

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

5.2 Level 2

ante + accusative	*before*	ante tempestatem timet. *He is afraid before the storm.*
circum + accusative	*around*	circum insulam navigat. *He sails around the island.*
inter + accusative	*among, between*	inter equos currit. *He runs between the horses.*
post + accusative	*after, behind*	post patrem ambulat. *He is walking behind his father.*
propter + accusative	*because of*	propter pericula fugit. *He flees because of the dangers.*
super + accusative	*above*	super aquam stat. *He is standing above the water.*
pro + ablative	*on behalf of, for, in front of*	pro domino pugnat. *He fights for his master.*
sine + ablative	*without*	sine gladio pugnat. *He is fighting without a sword.*
sub + ablative	*under*	sub equo dormit. *He is sleeping under the horse.*

VERBS

6.1 Present Tense

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

6.2 Imperfect Tense

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

6.3 Perfect Tense

	1	***2***	***3***	***4***	***3½ / M***
	loved	*warned*	*ruled*	*heard*	*took*
I	amav**I**	monu**I**	rex**I**	audiv**I**	cep**I**
You (sg.)	amav**ISTI**	monu**ISTI**	rex**ISTI**	audiv**ISTI**	cep**ISTI**
He/She/It	amav**IT**	monu**IT**	rex**IT**	audiv**IT**	cep**IT**
We	amav**IMUS**	monu**IMUS**	rex**IMUS**	audiv**IMUS**	cep**IMUS**
You (pl.)	amav**ISTIS**	monu**ISTIS**	rex**ISTIS**	audiv**ISTIS**	cep**ISTIS**
They	amav**ERUNT**	monu**ERUNT**	rex**ERUNT**	audiv**ERUNT**	cep**ERUNT**

6.4 Present Infinitives

Conjugation	Present	English	Infinitive	English
1	amo	*I love*	am**ARE**	*to love*
2	moneo	*I warn*	mon**ERE**	*to warn*
3	rego	*I rule*	reg**ERE**	*to rule*
4	audio	*I hear*	aud**IRE**	*to hear*
$3^1/_2$ / M	capio	*I take*	cap**ERE**	*to take*
irregular verb	sum	*I am*	*esse*	*to be*

6.5 Imperatives

	singular	plural	
1	am**A**	am**ATE**	*Love!*
2	mon**E**	mon**ETE**	*Warn!*
3	reg**E**	reg**ITE**	*Rule!*
4	aud**I**	aud**ITE**	*Hear!/Listen!*
$3^1/_2$ / M	cap**E**	cap**ITE**	*Take!*

6.6 Future Tense

	1	***2***	***3***	***4***	***$3^1/_2$ / M***
	will love	*will warn*	*will rule*	*will hear*	*will take*
I	ama**BO**	mone**BO**	reg**AM**	audi**AM**	capi**AM**
You (sg.)	ama**BIS**	mone**BIS**	reg**ES**	audi**ES**	capi**ES**
He/She/It	ama**BIT**	mone**BIT**	reg**ET**	audi**ET**	capi**ET**
We	ama**BIMUS**	mone**BIMUS**	reg**EMUS**	audi**EMUS**	capi**EMUS**
You (pl.)	ama**BITIS**	mone**BITIS**	reg**ETIS**	audi**ETIS**	capi**ETIS**
They	ama**BUNT**	mone**BUNT**	reg**ENT**	audi**ENT**	capi**ENT**

6.7 Pluperfect Tense

	1	***2***	***3***	***4***	***$3^1/_2$ / M***
	had loved	*had warned*	*had ruled*	*had heard*	*had taken*
I	amav**ERAM**	monu**ERAM**	rex**ERAM**	audiv**ERAM**	cep**ERAM**
You (sg.)	amav**ERAS**	monu**ERAS**	rex**ERAS**	audiv**ERAS**	cep**ERAS**
He/She/It	amav**ERAT**	monu**ERAT**	rex**ERAT**	audiv**ERAT**	cep**ERAT**
We	amav**ERAMUS**	monu**ERAMUS**	rex**ERAMUS**	audiv**ERAMUS**	cep**ERAMUS**
You (pl.)	amav**ERATIS**	monu**ERATIS**	rex**ERATIS**	audiv**ERATIS**	cep**ERATIS**
They	amav**ERANT**	monu**ERANT**	rex**ERANT**	audiv**ERANT**	cep**ERANT**

6.8 Summary of Regular Passives

	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*3 1/2 / M*
	loved	*warned*	*ruled*	*heard*	*taken*
Present					
I am	am**OR**	mon**EOR**	reg**OR**	aud**IOR**	cap**IOR**
You (sg) are	am**ARIS**	mon**ERIS**	reg**ERIS**	aud**IRIS**	cap**ERIS**
He/She/It is	am**ATUR**	mon**ETUR**	reg**ITUR**	aud**ITUR**	cap**ITUR**
We are	am**AMUR**	mon**EMUR**	reg**IMUR**	aud**IMUR**	cap**IMUR**
You (pl) are	am**AMINI**	mon**EMINI**	reg**IMINI**	aud**IMINI**	cap**IMINI**
They are	am**ANTUR**	mon**ENTUR**	reg**UNTUR**	aud**IUNTUR**	cap**IUNTUR**
Imperfect*)*					
I was being	am**ABAR**	mon**EBAR**	reg**EBAR**	aud**IEBAR**	cap**IEBAR**
You (sg) were being	am**ABARIS**	mon**EBARIS**	reg**EBARIS**	aud**IEBARIS**	cap**IEBARIS**
He/She/It was being	am**ABATUR**	mon**EBATUR**	reg**EBATUR**	aud**IEBATUR**	cap**IEBATUR**
We were being	am**ABAMUR**	mon**EBAMUR**	reg**EBAMUR**	aud**IEBAMUR**	cap**IEBAMUR**
You (pl) were being	am**ABAMINI**	mon**EBAMINI**	reg**EBAMINI**	aud**IEBAMINI**	cap**IEBAMINI**
They were being	am**ABANTUR**	mon**EBANTUR**	reg**EBANTUR**	aud**IEBANTUR**	cap**IEBANTUR**
Future					
I will be	ama**BOR**	mone**BOR**	reg**AR**	audi**AR**	capi**AR**
You (sg) will be	ama**BERIS**	mone**BERIS**	reg**ERIS**	audi**ERIS**	capi**ERIS**
He/She/It will be	ama**BITUR**	mone**BITUR**	reg**ETUR**	audi**ETUR**	capi**ETUR**
We will be	ama**BIMUR**	mone**BIMUR**	reg**EMUR**	audi**EMUR**	capi**EMUR**
You (pl) will be	ama**BIMINI**	mone**BIMINI**	reg**EMINI**	audi**EMINI**	capi**EMINI**
They will be	ama**BUNTUR**	mone**BUNTUR**	reg**ENTUR**	audi**ENTUR**	capi**ENTUR**
Perfect					
I was	amat**US** sum	monit**US** sum	rect**US** sum	audit**US** sum	capt**US** sum
You (sg) were	amat**US** es	monit**US** es	rect**US** es	audit**US** es	capt**US** es
He/She/It was	amat**US** est	monit**US** est	rect**US** est	audit**US** est	capt**US** est
We were	amat**I** sumus	monit**I** sumus	rect**I** sumus	audit**I** sumus	capt**I** sumus
You (pl) were	amat**I** estis	monit**I** estis	rect**I** estis	audit**I** estis	capt**I** estis
They were	amat**I** sunt	monit**I** sunt	rect**I** sunt	audit**I** sunt	capt**I** sunt
Pluperfect					
I had been	amat**US** eram	monit**US** eram	rect**US** eram	audit**US** eram	capt**US** eram
You (sg) had been	amat**US** eras	monit**US** eras	rect**US** eras	audit**US** eras	capt**US** eras
He/She/It had been	amat**US** erat	monit**US** erat	rect**US** erat	audit**US** erat	capt**US** erat
We had been	amat**I** eramus	monit**I** eramus	rect**I** eramus	audit**I** eramus	capt**I** eramus
You (pl) had been	amat**I** eratis	monit**I** eratis	rect**I** eratis	audit**I** eratis	capt**I** eratis
They had been	amat**I** erant	monit**I** erant	rect**I** erant	audit**I** erant	capt**I** erant

6.9 Imperfect Subjunctive Active

1	***2***	***3***	***4***	***3$^1/_2$ / M***	***to be***
amo, amare	*moneo, monere*	*rego, regere*	*audiio, audire*	*capio, capere*	*sum, esse*
amare**M**	monere**M**	regere**M**	audire**M**	capere**M**	esse**M**
amare**S**	monere**S**	regere**S**	audire**S**	capere**S**	esse**S**
amare**T**	monere**T**	regere**T**	audire**T**	capere**T**	esse**T**
amare**MUS**	monere**MUS**	regere**MUS**	audire**MUS**	capere**MUS**	esse**MUS**
amare**TIS**	monere**TIS**	regere**TIS**	audire**TIS**	capere**TIS**	esse**TIS**
amare**NT**	monere**NT**	regere**NT**	audire**NT**	capere**NT**	esse**NT**

6.10 Imperfect Subjunctive Passive

1	***2***	***3***	***4***	***3$^1/_2$ / M***
amo, amare	*moneo, monere*	*rego, regere*	*audio, audire*	*capio, capere*
amare**R**	monere**R**	regere**R**	audire**R**	capere**R**
amare**RIS**	monere**RIS**	regere**RIS**	audire**RIS**	capere**RIS**
amare**TUR**	monere**TUR**	regere**TUR**	audire**TUR**	capere**TUR**
amare**MUR**	monere**MUR**	regere**MUR**	audire**MUR**	capere**MUR**
amare**MINI**	monere**MINI**	regere**MINI**	audire**MINI**	capere**MINI**
amare**NTUR**	monere**NTUR**	regere**NTUR**	audire**NTUR**	capere**NTUR**

6.11 Pluperfect subjunctive active

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	sum
love	*warn*	*rule*	*listen to*	*be*
amavissem	monuissem	rexissem	audivissem	fuissem
amavisses	monuisses	rexisses	audivisses	fuisses
amavisset	monuisset	rexisset	audivisset	fuisset
amavissemus	monuissemus	rexissemus	audivissemus	fuissemus
amavissetis	monuissetis	rexissetis	audivissetis	fuissetis
amavissent	monuissent	rexissent	audivissent	fuissent

6.12 Pluperfect subjunctive passive

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
love	*warn*	*rule*	*listen to*
amatus essem	monitus essem	rectus essem	auditus essem
amatus esses	monitus esses	rectus esses	auditus esses
amatus esset	monitus esset	rectus esset	auditus esset
amati essemus	moniti essemus	recti essemus	auditi essemus
amati essetis	moniti essetis	recti essetis	auditi essetis
amati essent	moniti essent	recti essent	auditi essent

16.13 Perfect subjunctive active

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	sum
love	*warn*	*rule*	*listen to*	*be*
amaverim	monuerim	rexerim	audiverim	fuerim
amaveris	monueris	rexeris	audiveris	fueris
amaverit	monuerit	rexerit	audiverit	fuerit
amaverimus	monuerimus	rexerimus	audiverimus	fuerimus
amaveritis	monueritis	rexeritis	audiveritis	fueritis
amaverint	monuerint	rexerint	audiverint	fuerint

16.14 Perfect subjunctive passive

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
love	*warn*	*rule*	*listen to*
amatus sim	monitus sim	rectus sim	auditus sim
amatus sis	monitus sis	rectus sis	auditus sis
amatus sit	monitus sit	rectus sit	auditus sit
amati simus	moniti simus	recti simus	auditi simus
amati sitis	moniti sitis	recti sitis	auditi sitis
amati sint	moniti sint	recti sint	auditi sint

16.15 Present subjunctive active

				Irregular verbs				
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	sum	possum	eo	volo	nolo
love	*warn*	*rule*	*listen to*	*be*	*be able*	*go*	*wish*	*not wish*
amem	moneam	regam	audiam	sim	possim	eam	velim	nolim
ames	moneas	regas	audias	sis	possis	eas	velis	nolis
amet	moneat	regat	audiat	sit	possit	eat	velit	nolit
amemus	moneamus	regamus	audiamus	simus	possimus	eamus	velimus	nolimus
ametis	moneatis	regatis	audiatis	sitis	possitis	eatis	velitis	nolitis
ament	moneant	regant	audiant	sint	possint	eant	velint	nolint

16.16 Present subjunctive passive

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
love	*warn*	*rule*	*listen to*
amer	monear	regar	audiar
ameris	monearis	regaris	audiaris
ametur	moneatur	regatur	audiatur
amemur	moneamur	regamur	audiamur
amemini	moneamini	regamini	audiamini
amentur	moneantur	regantur	audiantur

6.17 Present Participles

1	amans, amantis	*loving*
2	monens, monentis	*warning, advising*
3	regens, regentis	*ruling*
4	audiens, audientis	*listening, hearing*
$3^1/_2$ / M	capiens, capientis	*taking*

6.18 Table of Present Participles

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
SINGULAR			
nominative	amans	amans	amans
vocative	amans	amans	amans
accusative	amant**EM**	amant**EM**	amans
genitive	amant**IS**	amant**IS**	amant**IS**
dative	amant**I**	amant**I**	amant**I**
ablative	amant**I**	amant**I**	amant**I**
PLURAL			
nominative	amant**ES**	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
vocative	amant**ES**	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
accusative	amant**ES**	amant**ES**	amant**IA**
genitive	amant**IUM**	amant**IUM**	amant**IUM**
dative	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**
ablative	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**	amant**IBUS**

6.19 Past Participles Passive (these have endings like *bonus*)

1	amatus, -a, -um	*having been loved*
2	monitus, -a, -um	*having been warned*
3	rectus, -a, -um	*having been ruled*
4	auditus, -a, -um	*having been heard*
M	captus, -a, -um	*having been taken*

SIX IRREGULAR VERBS

6.20 *sum, I am*

	Present	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	am/is/are	*was/were*	*was/were*	*will be*	*had been*
I	sum	eram	fui	ero	fueram
You (singular)	es	eras	fuisti	eris	fueras
He/She/It	est	erat	fuit	erit	fuerat
We	sumus	eramus	fuimus	erimus	fueramus
You (plural)	estis	eratis	fuistis	eritis	fueratis
They	sunt	erant	fuerunt	erunt	fuerant
Infinitive ('to')	esse				
Imperatives					
singular:	es				
plural:	este				

6.21 possum, *I am able/I can.*

	Present	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	can	*could*	*could*	*will be able*	*had been able*
I	possum	poteram	potui	potero	potueram
You (singular)	potes	poteras	potuisti	poteris	potueras
He/She/It	potest	poterat	potuit	poterit	potuerat
We	possumus	poteramus	potuimus	poterimus	potueramus
You (plural)	potestis	poteratis	potuistis	poteritis	potueratis
They	possunt	poterant	potuerunt	poterunt	potuerant
Infinitive ('to')	posse				

6.22 *eo, I go.*

	Present	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	go	*was/were going*	*went*	*will go*	*had gone*
I	eo	ibam	ii / ivi	ibo	ieram / iveram
You (sg)	is	ibas	iisti / ivisti	ibis	ieras / iveras
He/She/It	it	ibat	iit / ivit	ibit	ierat / iverat
We	imus	ibamus	iimus / ivimus	ibimus	ieramus / iveramus
You (pl)	itis	ibatis	iistis / ivistis	ibitis	ieratis / iveratis
They	eunt	ibant	ierunt / iverunt	ibunt	ierant / iverant
Infinitive ('to')	ire				
Imperatives					
singular:	i				
plural:	ite				

6.23 volo, velle, volui – *I wish, I want*

	Present	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	want	*wanted*	*wanted*	*will want*	*had wanted*
I	volo	volebam	volui	volam	volueram
You (singular)	vis	volebas	voluisti	voles	volueras
He/She/It	vult	volebat	voluit	volet	voluerat
We	volumus	volebamus	voluimus	volemus	volueramus
You (plural)	vultis	volebatis	voluistis	voletis	volueratis
They	volunt	volebant	voluerunt	volent	voluerant
Infinitive ('to')	velle				

6.24 nolo, nolle, nolui – *I do not wish, I refuse.*

	Present	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	do not want	*did not want*	*did not want*	*will not want*	*had not wanted*
I	nolo	nolebam	nolui	nolam	nolueram
You (sg)	non vis	nolebas	noluisti	noles	nolueras
He/She/It	non vult	nolebat	noluit	nolet	noluerat
We	nolumus	nolebamus	noluimus	nolemus	nolueramus
You (pl)	non vultis	nolebatis	noluistis	noletis	nolueratis
They	nolunt	nolebant	noluerunt	nolent	noluerant
Infinitive ('to')	nolle				
Imperatives					
singular:	noli				
plural:	nolite				

6.25 fero, ferre, tuli, latum – *I bear, I carry.*

ACTIVE	**Present**	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	carry	*was/were carrying*	*carried*	*will carry*	*had carried*
I	fero	ferebam	tuli	feram	tuleram
You (singular)	fers	ferebas	tulisti	feres	tuleras
He/She/It	fert	ferebat	tulit	feret	tulerat
We	ferimus	ferebamus	tulimus	feremus	tuleramus
You (plural)	fertis	ferebatis	tulistis	feretis	tuleratis
They	ferunt	ferebant	tulerunt	ferent	tulerant
Infinitive ('to')	ferre				
Imperatives					
singular:	fer				
plural:	ferte				
PASSIVE	**Present**	**Imperfect**	**Perfect**	**Future**	**Pluperfect**
	am/is/are/ carried	*was/were being carried*	*was/were carried*	*will be carried*	*had been carried*
I	feror	ferebar	latus sum	ferar	latus eram
You (singular)	ferris	ferebaris	latus es	fereris	latus eras
He/She/It	fertur	ferebatur	latus est	feretur	latus erat
We	ferimur	ferebamur	lati sumus	feremur	lati eramus
You (plural)	ferimini	ferebamini	lati estis	feremini	lati eratis
They	feruntur	ferebantur	lati sunt	ferentur	lati erant

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 straighforward:

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 be 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?*

7.5 Present infinitives
You will find present infinitives 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.*

7.6 quamquam (=*although*) **clauses**
These are straightforward:

quamquam femina pecuniam habebat, virum non habebat.
Although the woman had money, she did not have a husband.

milites, quamquam fessi erant, bene pugnaverunt.
Although the soldiers were tired, they fought well.

7.7 Comparisons with quam (=*than*)
quam (*than*) is used to compare things.

hic miles clarior quam ille erat.
This soldier was more famous than that one.

puellae sapientiores quam pueri sunt.
Girls are wiser than boys.

7.8 Direct Questions: *nonne* and *num*.
nonne can be added to the start of a sentence to indicate that the answer 'yes' is expected. How you actually translate this word will depend on the sentence.

Example	nonne laborat?	*He is working, isn't he?* *Surely he is working?*

num can be added to the start of a sentence to indicate that the answer 'no' is expected. How you actually translate this word will depend on the sentence.

Example	num laborat?	*He is not working, is he?* *Surely he is not working?*

7.9 Prohibitions

Prohibitions are commands telling someone NOT to do something. In English they begin with the words *Do not....*
In Latin singular prohibitions (telling one person not to do something) begin with the word **noli**.
Plural prohibitions (telling more than one person not to do something) begin with the word **nolite**.
The **noli/nolite** is followed by a present infinitive.

noli currere, puer!	*Do not run, boy!* (singular prohibition)
nolite currere, pueri!	*Do not run, boys!* (plural prohibition)

7.10 Reflexive Pronouns

These are pronouns which reflect ('bend back') the action to the subject.

me cras necabo.
I shall kill myself tomorrow.

ille puer se amat.
That boy likes himself.

cur vos non defenditis, milites?
Why are you not defending yourselves, soldiers?

cives se hostibus tradiderunt.
The citizens handed themselves over to the enemy.

7.11 Time

There are two sorts of time expression in Latin.

1.	**Time how long.** (key English word: *for*).	ACCUSATIVE endings.	mult**AS** hor**AS** dormivit. *He slept FOR many hours.*
2.	**Time when.** (key English words: *in, at, on, within*).	ABLATIVE endings.	sext**A** hor**A** venit. *He came AT the sixth hour.*

7.12 Place

	AT	TOWARDS	FROM
normal nouns	**prepositions + ablative** in agro *in the field*	**prepositions + accusative** ad agrum *to the field*	**prepositions + ablative** ex agro *out of the field*
cities	**'locative' – special ending** Romae *in/at Rome*	**accusative only** Romam *to Rome*	**ablative only** Roma *from Rome*

7.13 Relative clauses (see 4.7, page 174)
The relative pronoun (*qui, quae, quod*) agrees with what it relates to in gender and number. Its case is determined by its function in the relative clause.

puella, quae per viam ambulabat, pulchra erat.
The girl, who was walking along the road, was beautiful.

puella, quam specto, pulchra est.
The girl, whom I am looking at, is beautiful.

puella, cuius pater clarus est, pulchra est.
The girl, whose father is famous, is beautiful.

puella, cui donum dedi, pulchra erat.
The girl, to whom I gave a present, was beautiful.

7.14 Purpose Clauses

- In English these are introduced by 'in order to', 'to', or 'so as to'.
- In Latin they are introduced by **ut** (=*in order to*) or **ne** (=*in order not to*).

*In the past you will find these clauses with a verb in the **imperfect subjunctive***	*In the present or future you will find these clauses with a verb in the **present subjunctive***
venerunt ut **laborarent**. *They came in order to work.*	veniunt ut **laborent**. *They are coming in order to work.*
milites venerunt ut **pugnarent**. *The soldiers came in order to fight.*	milites veniunt ut **pugnent**. *The soldiers are coming in order to fight.*
servus effugiebat ne **laboraret**. *The slave was escaping in order not to work.*	servus effugiet ne **laboret**. *The slave will escape in order not to work.*

7.15 Indirect Commands

- These are concerned with ordering (**impero** + dative) or persuading (**persuadeo** + dative) someone to do something.
- In Latin they are introduced by **ut** (=*to*) or **ne** (=*not to*).

*In the past you will find these clauses with a verb in the **imperfect subjunctive***	*In the present or future you will find these clauses with a verb in the **present subjunctive***
dominus servo imperavit ut **laboraret**. *The master ordered the slave to work.*	dominus servo imperat ut **laboret**. *The master orders the slave to work.*
dux militibus persuasit ne **dormirent**. *The general persuaded the soldiers not to sleep.*	dux militibus persuadet ut **dormiant**. *The general persuades the soldiers to sleep.*
dux militibus imperavit ne ab hostibus **vincerentur.** *The general ordered the soldiers not to be beaten by the enemy.*	dux militibus imperabit ne ab hostibus **vincantur**. *The general will order the soldiers not to be beaten by the enemy*

7.16 Consecutive Clauses

English
These indicate consequences - something which happens as a result of something else. In English the fact that a consecutive clause is coming up is given away by 'early warning words' like **so** or **such**. The consecutive clause itself is introduced by the word **that**, meaning 'with the result that…'

Examples
He is **so** clever **that** (= *with the result that*) he passes exams easily.
She was **such** a good runner **that** *(= with the result that*) she won lots of prizes.
He drank **so much** beer **that** *(= with the result that*) he soon became drunk.

In Latin
Here are the usual 'early warning words':

tam	*so*	adeo	*so/to such an extent*
tantus	*so great*	tot	*so many* (NOT tam multi!*)*
totiens	*so often/so many times*		
ita	*in such a way*		
talis	*such/of such a kind*		

The word for *with the result that*… is **ut.** (Negative, 'that…not' is simply **ut…non…)**

The verb in the consecutive clause is in the subjunctive and matches the English tense.

Examples

tam fessus est ut currere non **possit**.
He is so tired that he cannot run (present).

tot vulnerati sunt ut Romani **victi sint**.
So many were wounded that the Romans were beaten (perfect).

puer adeo timebat ut dormire non **posset**.
The boy was so scared that he was not able to sleep (imperfect).

7.17 Indirect Questions

English
Verbs of knowing, saying and asking + question word (e.g. **cur**, *why;* **quid**, *what*)

Examples
I didn't know who she was.
We wondered what he had done.
The teacher asked the pupils why they were not working.

Special Vocabulary

num	*whether*
utrum… an	*whether,,, or*
utrum… necne	*whether… or not*

Rule
The verb in the indirect question goes into the subjunctive. It matches the English tense.

Examples

scio quid **faciat.** (present subjunctive)
I know what he is doing.

scio quid **fecerit**. (perfect subjunctive)
I know what he has done.

rogavi cur **venisset**. (pluperfect subjunctive)
I asked why he had come.

rogavi quid **vellet**. (imperfect subjunctive)
I asked what he wanted.

eum rogaverunt **num** laboravisset.
They asked him whether he had worked.

eum rogaverunt **utrum** laboravisset **an** lusisset.
They asked him whether he had worked or played.

nescio **utrum** Achilles fortissimus Graecorum esset **necne**.
I do not know whether Achilles was the bravest of the Greeks or not.

7.18 Fear Clauses

English
There are two types of fear clauses:
Type 1 Being afraid **to** do something.
Example: The soldiers were afraid **to** fight.

Type 2 Fearing **that** something may happen.
Example: We were afraid **that** the teacher would arrive.

In Latin
Vocabulary:
timeo**,** timere, timui (2), *I fear, I am afraid.*
vereor, vereri, veritus (2), *I fear, I am afraid.*
n.b. veritus*, -a, -um = *fearing.*
(* agrees with the subject, i.e. the person doing the fearing)
Examples
Type 1 (*fear to…*): this uses a straightforward infinitive.
milites **pugnare** timebant *The soldiers were afraid **to fight**.*

Type 2 *(fear that…):timeo/vereor* + **ne** (= *that*) + verb in subjunctive (which usually matches the English tense).

Study this table:

fears for:	***main verb of fearing:***	***subjunctive***	***example***
the future	present/ future	**present**	timeo ne **veniat.** *I am afraid that he will/may come.*
	past	**imperfect**	timebam ne **veniret.** *I was afraid that he would/might come.*
the present	present/ future	**present**	timeo ne **veniat.** *I am afraid that he is coming.*
	past	**imperfect**	timebam ne **veniret.** *I was afraid that he was coming.*
the past	present/ future	**perfect**	timeo ne **venerit.** *I am afraid that he came.*
	past	**pluperfect**	timebam ne **venisset.** *I was afraid that he had come.*

7.19 Indirect Statements/Accusative and Infinitive

English
Verb of communication ('verb above the neck') + that…….

Examples
I hear **that** you are intelligent.
We saw **that** the enemy were approaching.

In Latin
1. The 'verb above the neck' in the main clause is as normal.
2. There is no word in Latin for the THAT.
3. The subject of the indirect statement goes into the ACCUSATIVE case.
4. The verb of the indirect statement goes into the INFINITIVE, as follows:
   present infinitive if the action is/was happening **at the same time** as the verb above the neck.
   perfect infinitive if the action has/had happened **before** the verb above the neck.
   future infinitive if the action will/would happen **after** the verb above the neck.

Examples
Present infinitives:

scio reginam advenire.	*I know that the queen is arriving*.
sciebam reginam advenire.	*I knew that the queen was arriving.*

Perfect infinitives:

scio reginam advenisse.	*I know that the queen has arrived.*
sciebam reginam advenisse.	*I knew that the queen had arrived.*

Future infinitives:

scio reginam adventuram esse.	*I know that the queen will arrive.*
sciebam reginam adventuram esse.	*I knew that the queen would arrive.*

7.20 How to translate infinitives in Indirect Statements

verb above the neck	+ infinitive	translate infinitive as:	example:
present	present	*is / are*	scio puellam venire *I know that the girl is coming.*
	perfect	*has/ have*	scio puellam venisse *I know that the girl has come.*
	future	*will*	scio puellam venturam esse *I know that the girl will come*
past	present	*was/were*	sciebam puellam venire *I knew that the girl was coming.*
	perfect	*had*	sciebam puellam venisse *I knew that the girl had come.*
	future	*would*	sciebam puellam venturam esse *I knew that the girl would come*

7.21 Table of Infinitives

	Present Infinitive		Perfect Infinitive		Future Infinitive	
	Active	**Passive**	**Active**	**Passive**	**Active**	**Passive**
1	amare *to love*	amari *to be loved*	amavisse *to have loved*	amatus esse *to have been loved*	amaturus esse *to be about to love*	amatum iri *to be about to be loved*
2	monere *to advise*	moneri *to be advised*	monuisse *to have advised*	monitus esse *to have been advised*	moniturus esse *to be about to advise*	monitum iri *to be about to be advised*
3	regere *to rule*	regi *to be ruled*	rexisse *to have ruled*	rectus esse *to have been ruled*	recturus esse *to be about to rule*	rectum iri *to be about to be ruled*
4	audire *to hear*	audiri *to be heard*	audivisse *to have heard*	auditus esse *to have been heard*	auditurus esse *to be about to hear*	auditum iri *to be about to be heard*
sum	esse *to be*		fuisse *to have been*		futurus esse / fore *to be about to be*	

SECTION 8 – NUMERALS

8.1 Cardinal numbers 1-1000

unus	one
duo	two
tres	three
quattuor	four
quinque	five
sex	six
septem	seven
octo	eight
novem	nine
decem	ten
undecim	eleven
duodecim	twelve
tredecim	thirteen
quattuordecim	fourteen
quindecim	fifteen
sedecim	sixteen
septendecim	seventeen
duodeviginti	eighteen
undeviginti	nineteen
viginti	twenty
triginta	thirty
quadraginta	forty
quinquaginta	fifty
sexaginta	sixty
septuaginta	seventy
octoginta	eighty
nonaginta	ninety
centum	a hundred
mille	a thousand

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

Vocabulary: Latin-English

a/ab + ablative	*from, by*
absum, abesse, afui (irreg.)	*be away*
accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum $3^1/_2$	*receive*
ad + accusative	*to, towards*
adeo (adverb)	*so, to such an extent*
adeo, adire, adii (irreg.)	*go towards*
adfu-	*see* adsum
adsum, adesse, adfui (irreg.)	*be present*
advenio, -ire, adveni, adventum 4	*arrive*
aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*build*
afu-	*see* absum
ager, agri 2 m.	*field*
ago, -ere, egi, actum 3	*do*
agricola, -ae 1 m.	*farmer*
alius	*other*
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*
animadverto, -ere, -verti, -versum (3)	*notice*
animal, animalis 3 n.	*animal*
annus, -i 2 m.	*year*
ante + accusative	*before*
antequam	*before*
appropinquo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*approach*
aqua, -ae 1 f.	*water*
arma, armorum 2 n. pl.	*arms, weapons*
attonitus, -a, -um	*amazed*
audax, audacis	*bold, daring*
audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	*hear, listen to*
aurum, -i 2 n.	*gold*
aut	*or*
autem	*however*
auxilium, -i n.	*help*
bellum gero, -ere, gessi, gestum 3	*wage war*
bellum, -i 2 n.	*war*
bene	*well*
bibo, -ere, bibi 3	*drink*
bonus, -a, -um	*good*
cado, -ere, cecidi, casum (3)	*fall*
caelum, -i 2 n.	*sky*
canto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*sing*
capio, -ere, cepi, captum $3^1/_2$	*take, capture*
carus, -a, -um	*dear*
celer, celeris, celere	*quick*
celeriter	*quickly*

celo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*hide*
cena, -ae 1 f.	*dinner*
centum	*a hundred*
cep-	*see* capio
ceteri, -ae, -a	*the rest of*
cibus, -i 2 m.	*food*
circum + accusative	*around*
civis, civis 3 m.	*citizen*
clamo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*shout*
clamor, clamoris 3 m.	*shout*
clarus, -a, -um	*clear, bright, famous*
coact-	*see* cogo
cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum 3	*find out, get to know*
cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum 3	*force*
colligo, -ere, collegi, collectum 3	*collect*
comes, comitis 3 m./f.	*companion*
coniunx, coniugis 3 m./f.	*husband, wife*
conor, conari, conatus 1	*try*
conspex-	*see* conspicio
conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum 3$^1/_2$	*catch sight of*
constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum 3	*decide*
consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum 3	*eat*
contendo, -ere, contendi 3	*hurry, march*
contra + accusative	*against*
convenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum 4	*meet*
convoco, -are, -avi, -atum (1)	*call together*
copiae, copiarum 1 f. pl.	*troops, forces*
corpus, corporis 3 n.	*body*
cras	*tomorrow*
credo, -ere, credidi + dative	*believe, trust*
crudelis, -is, -e	*cruel*
cubiculum, -i, n	*bedroom*
cucurr-	*see* curro
cum + ablative	*with*
cum + subjunctive	*while, since, when*
cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3$^1/_2$	*want, desire*
cur?	*why?*
curo, -are, -avi, -atum (1)	*look after, care for*
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum 3	*run*
custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	*guard*
custos, custodis 3 m.	*guard*
dat-	*see* do
de + ablative	*down from, about*
dea, -ae 1 f.	*goddess*
debeo, -ere, debui, debitum 2	*ought to, must, should*
decem	*ten*
decimus, -a, -um	*tenth*
ded-	*see* do

defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum 3	*defend*
deinde	*then, next*
deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum 2	*destroy*
deus, dei 2 m.	*god*
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum 3	*say*
dies, diei 5 m.	*day*
difficilis, -is, -e	*difficult*
discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3	*depart*
diu	*for a long time*
dives, divitis	*rich*
divitiae, divitiarum 1 f.pl.	*wealth, riches*
dix-	*see* dico
do, dare, dedi, datum 1	*give*
dominus, -i 2 m.	*master*
domus, -us 4 f.	*home, house*
donum, -i 2 n.	*gift*
dormio, -ire, dormivi, dormitum 4	*sleep*
duco, -ere, duxi, ductum 3	*lead*
dum	*while*
duo	*two*
duodecim	*twelve*
duodeviginti	*eighteen*
dux-	*see* duco
dux, ducis 3 m.	*leader, general*
e/ex + ablative	*out of*
effugio, -ere, effugi $3^1/_2$	*escape*
ego	*I*
egredior, egredi, egressus $3^1/_2$	*go out, leave*
eligo, -ere, elegi, electum (3)	*select, choose*
enim (2nd word)	*for*
eo, ire, ii/ivi, itum (irreg.)	*go*
equus, -i 2 m.	*horse*
erro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*be wrong, wander*
esse	*see* sum
et	*and*
et... et...	*both... and...*
etiam	*even, also*
exeo, exire, exii, exitum (irreg.)	*go out*
exercitus, -us 4 m.	*army*
experior, experiri, expertus 4	*test*
exspecto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*wait, wait for*
facilis, -is, -e	*easy*
facio, -ere, feci, factum $3^1/_2$	*do, make*
fec-	*see* facio
felix, felicis	*lucky, fortunate*
femina, -ae 1 f.	*woman*
fero, ferre, tuli, latum (irreg.)	*bring, carry*
fessus, -a, -um	*tired*
festino, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*hurry*

fides, fidei 5 f.	*faith, promise*
filia, -ae 1 f.	*daughter*
filius, -i 2 m.	*son*
fio, fieri, factus (irreg.)	*become, am made*
fleo, -ere, flevi 2	*cry*
flev-	*see* fleo
flumen, fluminis 3 n.	*river*
forte	*by chance*
fortis, -is, -e	*brave*
fortiter	*bravely*
frater, fratris 3 m.	*brother*
frustra	*in vain*
fu-	*see* sum
fuga, -ae f.	*escape*
fugio, -ere, fugi $3^1/_2$	*flee*
gens, gentis 3 f.	*race, tribe*
gladius, -i 2 m.	*sword*
Graecus, -a, -um	*Greek*
habeo, -ere, habui, habitum 2	*have*
habito, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*live*
hasta, -ae 1 f.	*spear*
heri	*yesterday*
hic	*here*
hic, haec, hoc	*this*
hodie	*today*
homo, hominis 3 m./f.	*man, person*
hora, -ae 1 f.	*hour*
hortor, hortari, hortatus 1	*encourage*
hostes, hostium 3 m. pl.	*enemy*
i-	*see* eo
iaceo, -ere, iacui 2	*lie (down)*
iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum $3^1/_2$	*throw*
iam	*now, already*
ibi	*there*
idem, eadem, idem	*the same*
iec-	*see* iacio
igitur	*therefore*
ille, illa, illud	*that*
impero, -are, -avi + dative 1	*order*
in + ablative	*in, on*
in + accusative	*into*
incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum $3^1/_2$	*begin*
incola, -ae 1 m./f.	*inhabitant*
ineo, inire, inii, initum (irreg.)	*go in*
ingens, ingentis	*huge*
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus $3^1/_2$	*go in, enter*
inquit	*he said, she said*
insula, -ae 1 f.	*island*

inter + accusative	*among, between*
interea	*meanwhile*
interficio, -ere, interfeci, interfectum $3^1/_2$	*kill*
intro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*enter*
invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum 4	*find*
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	*-self*
ira, -ae 1 f.	*anger*
iratus, -a, -um	*angry*
is, ea, id	*he, she, it; that*
ita	*in such a way*
itaque	*and so*
iter, itineris 3 n.	*journey*
iterum	*again*
itiner-	*see* iter
iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum 2	*order*
iuss-	*see* iubeo
iuvenis, iuvenis 3 m.	*young man*
iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum 1	*help*
iv-	*see* eo
labor, laboris 3 m.	*task, work*
laboro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*work*
laetus, -a, -um	*happy*
lat-	*see* fero
laudo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*praise*
lect-	*see* lego
lectus, -i m.	*bed*
lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3	*read, choose*
lente	*slowly*
liber, libri 2 m.	*book*
libero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*set free*
limen, liminis 3 n.	*doorway*
litus, litoris 3 n.	*beach, shore*
locus, -i 2 m.	*place*
locut-	*see* loquor
longus, -a, -um	*long*
loquor, loqui, locutus 3	*speak*
luc-	*see* lux
ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum 3	*play*
lus-	*see* ludo
lux, lucis 3 f.	*light*
magister, -tri 2 m.	*teacher, master*
magnopere	*greatly*
magnus, -a, -um	*big, great*
maior, maior, maius	*bigger, greater*
malus, -a, -um	*bad, wicked*
maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum 2	*stay, remain*
mans-	*see* maneo
manus, -us 4 f.	*hand*
mare, maris 3 n.	*sea*

mater, matris 3 f.	*mother*
maximus, -a, -um	*very big/biggest*
medius, -a, -um	*middle of*
melior, melior, melius	*better*
mendicus, -i 2 m.	*beggar*
meus, -a, -um	*my*
miles, militis 3 m.	*soldier*
milit-	*see* miles
mille	*a thousand*
minor, minor, minus	*smaller*
minimus, -a, -um	*very small/smallest*
mis-	*see* mitto
miser, -era, -erum	*wretched*
miss-	*see* mitto
mitto, -ere, misi, missum 3	*send*
moneo, -ere, monui, monitum 2	*warn*
mons, montis 3 m.	*mountain*
mora, -ae 1 f.	*delay*
morior, mori, mortuus $3^1/_2$	*die*
mors, mortis 3 f.	*death*
mortuus, -a, -um	*dead*
mot-	*see* moveo
moveo, -ere, movi, motum 2	*move*
mox	*soon*
mulier, mulieris 3 f.	*woman*
multus, -a, -um	*much, many*
murus, -i 2 m.	*wall*
muto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*change*
nam	*for*
narro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*tell*
nauta, -ae 1 f.	*sailor*
navigo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*sail*
navis, navis 3 f.	*ship*
ne	*in order not to*
-ne?	(open question)
nec	*nor / and… not*
neco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*kill*
nemo	*no-one*
neque	*nor / and… not*
nescio, -ire, nescivi, nescitum 4	*not know*
nihil	*nothing*
nobilis, -is, -e	*noble*
noli, nolite + infinitive	*do not...!*
nolo, nolle, nolui (irreg.)	*not want*
nomen, nominis 3 n.	*name*
non	*not*
nonaginta	*ninety*
nonne...?	expects the answer *yes*
nonus, -a, -um	*ninth*
nos	*we*

noster, nostra, nostrum	*our*
notus, -a, -um	*well known*
novem	*nine*
novus, -a, -um	*new*
nox, noctis 3 f.	*night*
nullus, -a, -um	*no, none*
num...?	expects the answer *no*
num (in indirect questions)	*whether*
numquam	*never*
nunc	*now*
nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*announce*
nuntius, -i 2 m.	*messenger*
occido, -ere, occidi, occisum 3	*kill*
occupo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*seize*
octavus, -a, -um	*eighth*
octo	*eight*
octoginta	*eighty*
olim	*once (upon a time)*
omnes	*everyone*
omnia	*everything*
omnis, -is, -e	*all, every*
oper-	*see* opus
oppidum, -i 2 n.	*town*
oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*attack*
optimus, -a, -um	*best/very good*
opus, operis 3 n.	*task*
ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum 3	*show*
paene	*almost*
parens, parentis 3 m./f.	*parent*
paro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*prepare*
pars, partis 3 f.	*part*
parvus, -a, -um	*small, little*
pass-	*see* patior
passim	*everywhere*
pater, patris 3 m.	*father*
patior, pati, passus $3^1/_2$	*suffer*
patria, -ae 1 f.	*country, homeland*
pauci, -ae, -a	*few*
pauper, pauperis	*poor*
pecunia, -ae 1 f.	*money*
peior, peior, peius	*worse*
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum 3	*drive*
pepul-	*see* pello
per + accusative	*through, along*
pereo, perire, perii (irreg.)	*perish*
periculum, -i 2 n.	*danger*
persuadeo, -ere, persuasi + dative 2	*persuade*
perterritus, -a, -um	*frightened*
pessimus, -a, -um	*very bad/worst*

peto, -ere, petivi, petitum 3	*look for, seek*
plurimus, -a, -um	*very many, several*
plus, pluris	*more*
poeta, -ae 1 m.	*poet*
pono, -ere, posui, positum 3	*put*
porto, -are, -avi 1	*carry*
portus, -us 4 m.	*harbour*
posit-	*see* pono
possum, posse, potui (irreg.)	*be able, can*
post + accusative	*after*
postea	*later*
postquam	*after*
posu-	*see* pono
potu-	*see* possum
praemium, -i 2 n.	*prize, reward*
primus, -a, -um	*first*
princeps, principis 3 m.	*chieftain*
pro + ablative	*for*
procus, -i 2 m.	*suitor*
proelium, -i 2 n.	*battle*
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus 3	*set out*
progredior, progredi, progressus 3 1/2	*advance, go forward*
prope + accusative	*near*
propter + accusative	*on account of, because of*
puella, -ae 1 f.	*girl*
puer, pueri 2 m.	*boy*
pugno, -are, -avi,-atum 1	*fight*
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	*beautiful, handsome*
puls-	*see* pello
punio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	*punish*
puto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*think*
quadraginta	*forty*
quam	*than*
quamquam	*although*
quartus, -a, -um	*fourth*
quattuor	*four*
quattuordecim	*fourteen*
-que	*and*
quid?	*what?*
quindecim	*fifteen*
quinquaginta	*fifty*
quinque	*five*
quintus, -a, -um	*fifth*
quis?	*who?*
quo	*where…to*
quod	*because*
quoque	*also*
rect-	*see* rego

redeo, redire, redii, reditum (irreg.)	*go back, return*
reduco, -ere, reduxi, reductum 3	*lead back*
regia, -ae 1 f.	*palace*
regina, -ae 1 f.	*queen*
rego, -ere, rexi, rectum 3	*rule*
relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum 3	*abandon, leave behind*
res, rei 5 f.	*thing, affair*
respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 2	*answer*
re vera	*really*
rex-	*see* rego
rex, regis 3 m.	*king*
rideo, -ere, risi, risum 2	*laugh*
ris-	*see* rideo
rogo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*ask, ask for*
Romanus, -a, -um	*Roman*
ruo, -ere, rui, rutum 3	*charge*
sacer, sacra, sacrum	*sacred*
saepe	*often*
saevus, -a, -um	*savage*
sagitta, -ae 1 f.	*arrow*
saluto, -are, -avi 1	*greet*
sapiens, sapientis	*wise*
scio, -ire, scivi, scitum 4	*know*
scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum 3	*write*
scrips-	*see* scribo
scutum, -i 2 n.	*shield*
se	*himself, herself, themselves*
secundus, -a, -um	*second*
sed	*but*
sedecim	*sixteen*
sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum 2	*sit*
semper	*always*
senex, senis 3 m.	*old man*
septem	*seven*
septimus, -a, -um	*seventh*
septuaginta	*seventy*
sequor, sequi, secutus 3	*follow*
servo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*save*
servus, -i 2 m.	*slave*
sex	*six*
sexaginta	*sixty*
sextus, -a, -um	*sixth*
sic	*thus*
silentium, -i 2 n.	*silence*
sine + ablative	*without*
socius, -i 2 m.	*ally*
sollicitus, -a, -um	*worried*
solus, -a, -um	*alone*

somnus, -i 2 m.	*sleep*
soror, sororis 3 f.	*sister*
specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*watch, look at*
spero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*hope*
spes, spei 5 f.	*hope*
statim	*immediately*
stet-	*see* sto
sto, -are, steti, statum 1	*stand*
sub + ablative	*under*
subito	*suddenly*
sum, esse, fui (irreg.)	*be*
super + accusative	*above*
superbus, -a, -um	*proud, arrogant*
supero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*overcome*
surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum 3	*get up*
suus, -a, -um	*his own, her own, their own*
talis, -is, -e	*such, of such a kind*
tam	*so*
tamen	*however*
tandem	*at last*
tantus, -a, -um	*so great*
telum, -i 2 n.	*spear, javelin*
tempestas, tempestatis 3 f.	*storm*
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*
tot	*so many*
totiens	*so often, so many times*
totus, -a, -um	*whole*
trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum 3	*hand over*
trans + accusative	*across*
transeo, transire, transii, transitum (irreg.)	*go across, cross*
tredecim	*thirteen*
tres	*three*
triginta	*thirty*
tristis, -is, -e	*sad*
Troianus, -a, -um	*Trojan*
tu	*you* (singular)
tul-	*see* fero
tum	*then*
tumultus, -us 4 m.	*uproar*
turba, -ae 1 f.	*crowd*
tutus, -a, -um	*safe*
tuus, -a, -um	*your* (singular)

ubi	*when*
ubi?	*where?*
una	*together*
unda, -ae 1 f.	*wave*
unde	*where… from*
undecim	*eleven*
undeviginti	*nineteen*
unus	*one*
urbs, urbis 3 f.	*city*
ut + indicative	*when, as*
ut + subjunctive	*to, in order to*
utrum… an	*whether… or*
utrum… necne	*whether… or not*
uxor, uxoris 3 f.	*wife*
validus, -a, -um	*strong*
venio, -ire, veni, ventum 4	*come*
ventus, -i 2 m.	*wind*
verbum, -i 2 n.	*word*
vereor, -eri, veritus 2	*fear*
vester, vestra, vestrum	*your* (plural)
vetus, veteris	*old*
via, -ae 1 f.	*road, street*
vic-	*see* vinco
vict-	*see* vinco
video, -ere, vidi, visum 2	*see*
viginti	*twenty*
villa, -ae 1 f.	*villa*
vinco, -ere, vici, victum 3	*conquer, beat, defeat*
vinum, -i 2 n.	*wine*
vir, viri 2 m.	*man*
virtus, virtutis 3 f.	*courage*
vivus, -a, -um	*alive*
voco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*call*
volo, velle, volui (irreg.)	*want*
vos	*you* (plural)
vox, vocis 3 f.	*voice*
vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*wound*
vulnus, vulneris 3 n.	*wound*

Vocabulary: English-Latin

(open question)	-ne?
abandon	relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum 3
about	de + ablative
above	super + accusative
across	trans + accusative
advance	progredior, progredi, progressus $3^1/_2$
affair	res, rei 5 f.

after (preposition)	post + accusative
after (conjunction)	postquam
again	iterum
against	contra + accusative
alive	vivus, -a, -um
all	omnis, -is, -e
ally	socius, -i 2 m.
almost	paene
alone	solus, -a, -um
along	per + accusative
already	iam
also	quoque; etiam
although	quamquam
always	semper
amazed	attonitus, -a, -um
among	inter + accusative
and	et; -que
and… not	nec, neque
and so	itaque
anger	ira, -ae 1 f.
angry	iratus, -a, -um
animal	animal, animalis 3 n.
announce	nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum 1
answer	respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 2
approach	appropinquo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
arms	arma, armorum 2 n. pl.
army	exercitus, -us 4 m.
around	circum + accusative
arrive	advenio, -ire, adveni, adventum 4
arrogant	superbus, -a, -um
arrow	sagitta, -ae 1 f.
as	ut + indicative
ask, ask for	rogo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
at last	tandem
attack	oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1
bad	malus, -a, -um
battle	proelium, -i 2 n.
be	sum, esse, fui irreg.
be able	possum, posse, potui (irreg.)
beach	litus, litoris 3 n.
be afraid of	timeo, -ere, timui 2
beat	vinco, -ere, vici, victum 3
be away, be absent	absum, abesse, afui (irreg.)
become	fio, fieri, factus (irreg.)
bed	lectus, -i 2 m.
bedroom	cubiculum, -i 2 n.
beggar	mendicus, -i 2 m.
begin	incipio, --ere, incepi, inceptum $3^1/_2$
be present	adsum, adesse, adfui (irreg.)
be wrong	erro, -are, -avi, -atum 1

beautiful	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
because	quod
because of	propter + accusative
before (preposition)	ante + accusative
before (conjunction)	antequam
believe	credo, -ere, credidi + dative 3
between	inter + accusative
big	magnus, -a, -um
body	corpus, corporis 3 n.
bold	audax, audacis
book	liber, libri 2 m.
both... and...	et... et...
boy	puer, pueri 2 m.
brave	fortis, -is, -e
bravely	fortiter
bright	clarus, -a, -um
bring	fero, ferre, tuli, latum (irreg.)
brother	frater, fratris 3 m.
build	aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum 1
but	sed
by	a/ab + ablative
by chance	forte
call	voco, -are, -avi, -atum 1
call together	convoco, -are, -avi, -atum 1
can	possum, posse, potui (irreg.)
capture	capio, -ere, cepi, captum $3^1/_2$
care for	curo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
carry	porto, -are, -avi, -atum 1; fero, ferre, tuli, latum (irreg.)
catch sight of	conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum $3^1/_2$
change	muto, -are, -avi, -atum 1
charge	ruo, -ere, rui, rutum 3
chieftain	princeps, principis 3 m.
choose	lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3; eligo, -ere, elegi, electum 3
citizen	civis, civis 3 m.
city	urbs, urbis 3 f.
clear	clarus, -a, -um
collect	colligo, -ere, collegi, collectum 3
come	venio, -ire, veni, ventum 4
companion	comes, comitis 3 m./f.
conquer	vinco, -ere, vici, victum 3
country	patria, -ae 1 f.
courage	virtus, virtutis 3 f.
cross	transeo, transire, transii, transitum (irreg.)
crowd	turba, -ae 1 f.
cruel	crudelis, -is, -e
cry	fleo, -ere, flevi 2

danger	periculum, -i 2 n.
daring	audax, audacis
daughter	filia, -ae 1 f.
day	dies, diei 5 m.
dead	mortuus, -a, -um
dear	carus, -a, -um
death	mors, mortis 3 f.
decide	constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum 3
deep	altus, -a, -um
defeat	vinco, -ere, vici, victum 3
defend	defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum 3
delay	mora, -ae 1 f.
depart	discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3
desire	cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3$^{1}/_{2}$
destroy	deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum 2
die	morior, mori, mortuus 3$^{1}/_{2}$
difficult	difficilis, -is, -e
dinner	cena, -ae 1 f.
do	facio, -ere, feci, factum 3$^{1}/_{2}$; ago, -ere, egi, actum 3
do not...!	noli, nolite + infinitive
doorway	limen, liminis 3 n.
down from	de + ablative
drink	bibo, -ere, bibi 3
drive	pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum 3
drop	cado, -ere, cecidi, casum 3
easy	facilis, -is, -e
eat	consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum 3
eight	octo
eighteen	duodeviginti
eighth	octavus, -a, -um
eighty	octoginta
eleven	undecim
encourage	hortor, hortari, hortatus 1
enemy	hostes, hostium 3 m. pl.
enter	intro, -are, -avi, -atum 1; ingredior, ingredi, ingressus 3$^{1}/_{2}$
escape (noun)	fuga, -ae 1 f.
escape (verb)	effugio, -ere, effugi 3$^{1}/_{2}$
even	etiam
everyone	omnes
everything	omnia
everywhere	passim
expects the answer *no*	num...?
expects the answer *yes*	nonne...?
faith	fides, fidei 5 f.

fall	cado, -ere, cecidi, casum 3
famous	clarus, -a, -um
farmer	agricola, -ae 1 m.
father	pater, patris 3 m.
fear	timeo, -ere, timui 2; vereor, vereri, veritus 2
few	pauci, -ae, -a
field	ager, agri 2 m.
fifteen	quindecim
fifth	quintus, -a, -um
fifty	quinquaginta
fight	pugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1
find	invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum 4
find out	cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum 3
first	primus, -a, -um
five	quinque
flee	fugio, -ere, fugi $3^1/_2$
follow	sequor, sequi, secutus 3
food	cibus, -i 2 m.
for	nam; pro + ablative; enim
for a long time	diu
force	cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum 3
forces	copiae, copiarum 1 f. pl.
fortunate	felix, felicis
forty	quadraginta
four	quattuor
fourteen	quattuordecim
fourth	quartus, -a, -um
friend	amicus, -i 2 m.
frighten	terreo, -ere, terrui, territum 2
frightened	perterritus, -a, -um
from	a/ab + ablative
general	dux, ducis 3 m.
get to know	cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum 3
get up	surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum 3
gift	donum, -i 2 n.
girl	puella, -ae 1 f.
give	do, -dare, dedi, datum 1
go	eo, ire, ii/ivi, itum (irreg.)
go across	transeo, transire, transii, transitum (irreg.)
go back	redeo, redire, redii, reditum (irreg.)
go in	ineo, inire, inii, initum (irreg.); ingredior, ingredi, ingressus $3^1/_2$
go out	exeo, exire, exii, exitum (irreg.); egredior, egredi, egressus $3^1/_2$
go towards	adeo, adire, adii, aditum (irreg.)
god	deus, dei 2 m.
goddess	dea, -ae 1 f.
go forward	progredior, progredi, progressus $3^1/_2$

gold	aurum, -i 2 n.
good	bonus, -a, -um
great	magnus, -a -um
greatly	magnopere
Greek	Graecus, -a, -um
greet	saluto, -are, -avi, -atum 1
guard (noun)	custos, custodis 3 m.
guard (verb)	custodio, -ire, custodivi, custoditum 4
hand	manus, -us 4 f.
hand over	trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum 3
handsome	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
happy	laetus, -a, -um
harbour	portus, -us 4 m.
have	habeo, -ere, habui, habitum 2
he said	inquit
he, she, it	is, ea, id
hear	audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4
help (noun)	auxilium, -i n.
help (verb)	iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum 1
her (own)	suus, -a, -um
here	hic
herself	se
hide	celo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
high	altus, -a, -um
him	(is the accusative of *he*)
himself	se
his (own)	suus, -a, -um
hold	teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum 2
home	domus, -us 4 f.
homeland	patria, -ae 1 f.
hope (noun)	spes, spei 5 f.
hope (verb)	spero, -are, -avi, -atum 1
horse	equus, -i 2 m.
hour	hora, -ae 1 f.
house	domus, -us 4 f.
however	autem; tamen
huge	ingens, ingentis
hundred	centum
hurry	festino, -are, -avi, -atum 1; contendo, -ere, contendi 3
husband	coniunx, coniugis 3 m.
I	ego
immediately	statim
in	in + ablative
in order not to	ne + subjunctive
in order to	ut + subjunctive
in such a way	ita
in vain	frustra
inhabitant	incola, -ae 1 m./f.

into	in + accusative
island	insula, -ae 1 f.
javelin	telum, -i 2 n.
journey	iter, itineris 3 n.
kill	neco, -are, -avi, -atum 1; occido, -ere, occidi, occisum 3; interficio, -ere, interfeci, interfectum 3 1/2
king	rex, regis 3 m.
know	scio, -ire, scivi, scitum 4
land	terra, -ae 1 f.
later	postea
laugh	rideo, -ere, risi, risum 2
lead	duco, -ere, duxi, ductum 3
lead back	reduco, -ere, reduxi, reductum 3
leader	dux, ducis 3 m.
leave (= depart)	discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3
leave (= go out)	egredior, egredi, egressus 3 1/2
leave behind	relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum 3
lie (down)	iaceo, -ere, iacui 2
light	lux, lucis 3 f.
like	amo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
listen to	audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4
little	parvus, -a, -um
live	habito, -are, -avi, -atum 1
long	longus, -a, -um
look after	curo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
look at	specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1
look for	peto, -ere, petivi, petitum 3
love	amo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
lucky	felix, felicis
maidservant	ancilla, -ae 1 f.
make	facio, -ere, feci, factum 3 1/2
man	vir, viri 2 m.; homo, hominis 3 m./f.
many	multi, multae, multa (plural)
march	contendo, -ere, contendi 3
master	dominus, -i 2 m.
master (teacher)	magister, -tri 2 m.
meanwhile	interea
meet	convenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum 4
messenger	nuntius, -i 2 m.
middle of	medius, -a, -um
money	pecunia, -ae 1 f.
mother	mater, matris 3 f.
mountain	mons, montis 3 m.
move	moveo, -ere, movi, motum 2
much	multus, -a, -um
must	debeo, -ere, debui, debitum 2

my	meus, -a, -um
name	nomen, nominis 3 n.
near	prope + accusative
never	numquam
new	novus, -a, -um
night	nox, noctis 3 f.
nine	novem
nineteen	undeviginti
ninety	nonaginta
ninth	nonus, -a, -um
no	nullus, -a, -um
noble	nobilis, -is, -e
none	nullus, -a, -um
no-one	nemo
nor	nec, neque
not	non
nothing	nihil
notice	animadverto, -ere, -verti, -versum 3
not know	nescio, -ire, nescivi, nescitum 4
not want	nolo, nolle, nolui (irreg.)
now	iam; nunc
of such a kind	talis, -is, -e
often	saepe
old	vetus, veteris
old man	senex, senis 3 m.
on	in + ablative
on account of	propter + accusative
once (upon a time)	olim
one	unus
or	aut
order	iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum 2; impero, -are, -avi + dative 1
other	alius
ought	debeo, -ere, debui, debitum 2
our	noster, nostra, nostrum
out of	e/ex + ablative
overcome	supero, -are, -avi, -atum 1
palace	regia, -ae 1 f.
parent	parens, parentis 3 m./f.
part	pars, partis 3 f.
perish	pereo, perire, perii (irreg.)
person	homo, hominis 3 m./f.
persuade	persuadeo, -ere, persuasi + dative 2
place	locus, -i 2 m.
play	ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum 3
poet	poeta, -ae 1 m.
poor	pauper, pauperis
praise	laudo, -are, -avi, -atum 1

prepare	paro, -are, -avi, -atum 1
prize	praemium, -i 2 n.
promise	fides, fidei 5 f.
proud	superbus, -a, -um
punish	punio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4
put	pono, -ere, posui, positum 3
queen	regina, -ae 1 f.
quick	celer, celeris, celere
quickly	celeriter
race	gens, gentis 3 f.
read	lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3
really	re vera
receive	accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum $3^1/_2$
remain	maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum 2
return	redeo, redire, redii, reditum (irreg.)
reward	praemium, -i 2 n.
rich	dives, divitis
riches	divitiae, divitiarum 1 f. pl.
river	flumen, fluminis 3 n.
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
sad	tristis, -is, -e
safe	tutus, -a, -um
sail	navigo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
sailor	nauta, -ae 1 f.
same	idem, eadem, idem
savage	saevus, -a, -um
save	servo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
say	dico, -ere, dixi, dictum 3
sea	mare, maris 3 n.
second	secundus, -a, -um
see	video, -ere, vidi, visum 2
seek	peto, -ere, petivi, petitum 3
seize	occupo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
select	eligo, -ere, elegi, electum 3
-self	ipse, ipsa, ipsum
send	mitto, -ere, misi, missum 3
set free	libero, -are, -avi, -atum 1
set out	proficiscor, proficisci, profectus 3
seven	septem
seventeen	septendecim
seventh	septimus, -a, -um
seventy	septuaginta
she said	inquit
shield	scutum, -i 2 n.

ship	navis, navis 3 f.
shore	litus, litoris 3 n.
should	debeo, -ere, debui, debitum 2
shout (noun)	clamor, clamoris 3 m.
shout (verb)	clamo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
show	ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum 3
silence	silentium, -i 2 n.
since	cum + subjunctive
sing	canto, -are, -avi, -atum 1
sister	soror, sororis 3 f.
sit	sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum 2
six	sex
sixth	sextus, -a, -um
sixty	sexaginta
sky	caelum, -i 2 n.
slave	servus, -i 2 m.
sleep (noun)	somnus, -i 2 m.
sleep (verb)	dormio, -ire, dormivi, dormitum 4
slowly	lente
small	parvus, -a, -um
so	tam
so (= to such an extent)	adeo
so great	tantus, -a, -um
soldier	miles, militis 3 m.
so many	tot
so many times	totiens
son	filius, -i 2 m.
so often	totiens
soon	mox
speak	loquor, loqui, locutus 3
spear	hasta, -ae 1 f.; telum, -i 2 n.
stand	sto, -are, steti, statum 1
stay	maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum 2
storm	tempestas, tempestatis 3 f.
street	via, -ae 1 f.
strong	validus, -a, -um
such	talis, -is, -e
such a kind, of	talis, -is, -e
suddenly	subito
suffer	patior, pati, passus $3^1/_2$
suitor	procus, -i 2 m.
sword	gladius, -i 2 m.
take	capio, -ere, cepi, captum $3^1/_2$
task	opus, operis 3 n.; labor, laboris 3 m.
teacher	magister, -tri 2 m.
tell	narro, -are, -avi, -atum 1
temple	templum, -i 2 n.
ten	decem
tenth	decimus, -a, -um

test	experior, experiri, expertus 4
than	quam
that	ille, illa, illud
the rest of	ceteri, -ae, -a
their (own)	suus, -a, -um
themselves	se
then	tum
then, next	deinde
there	ibi
therefore	igitur
the same	idem, eadem, idem
these	(is the plural of *this*)
thing	res, rei 5 f.
think	puto, -are, -avi, -atum 1
third	tertius, -a, -um
thirteen	tredecim
thirty	triginta
this	hic, haec, hoc
those	(is the plural of *that*)
thousand	mille
three	tres
through	per + accusative
throw	iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum $3^1/_2$
thus	sic
tired	fessus, -a, -um
to (= towards)	ad + accusative
to (= in order to)	ut + subjunctive
today	hodie
together	una
tomorrow	cras
to such an extent	adeo
towards	ad + accusative
town	oppidum, -i 2 n.
tribe	gens, gentis 3 f.
Trojan	Troianus, -a, -um
troops	copiae, copiarum 1 f. pl.
trust	credo, -ere, credidi + dative 3
try	conor, conari, conatus 1
twelve	duodecim
twenty	viginti
two	duo
under	sub + ablative
uproar	tumultus, -us 4 m.
vain, in	frustra
villa	villa, -ae 1 f.
voice	vox, vocis 3 f.
wage war	bellum gero, -ere, gessi, gestum 3
wait, wait for	exspecto, -are, -avi, -atum 1

walk	ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum 1
wall	murus, -i 2 m.
wander	erro, -are, -avi, -atum 1
want	cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3 1/2; volo, velle, volui (irreg.)
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
wealth	divitiae, divitiarum 1 f. pl.
weapons	arma, armorum 2 n. pl.
well	bene
well known	notus, -a, -um
what?	quid?
when	ubi; ut + indicative
where?	ubi?
where,,, from	unde
where… to	quo
whether	num
whether… or	utrum… an
whether… or not	utrum… necne
while	dum; cum + subjunctive
who?	quis?
whole	totus, -a, -um
why?	cur?
wicked	malus, -a, -um
wife	uxor, uxoris 3 f.; coniunx, coniugis 3 m./f.
wind	ventus, -i 2 m.
wine	vinum, -i 2 n.
wise	sapiens, sapientis
with	cum + ablative
within	(use an ablative of time expression)
without	sine + ablative
woman	femina, -ae 1 f.; mulier, mulieris 3 f.
word	verbum, -i 2 n.
work (noun)	labor, laboris 3 m.
work (verb)	laboro, -are, -avi, -atum 1
worried	sollicitus, -a, -um
wound (noun)	vulnus, vulneris 3 n.
wound (verb)	vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum 1
wretched	miser, -era, -erum
write	scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum 3
year	annus, -i 2 m.
yesterday	heri
you (plural)	vos
you (singular)	tu
young man	iuvenis, iuvenis 3 m.

your (plural)	vester, vestra, vestrum
your (singular)	tuus, -a, -um

Some Comments on *Latin as an Honour Book 1*

This is a super starter kit for understanding how the language is constructed from its component parts. Building up Latin sentences from their basic nuts and bolts has done wonders for our pupils' grasp of grammar and syntax, markedly improving their Common Entrance Question 3 scores and clearly boosting their comprehension and translation skills. Pupils are ready to move on much sooner and we eagerly await the companion volume for Level 2!

Steve Havelin, Head of Classics, Feltonfleet School

This revolutionary course introduces Latin in the best possible way – it inspires, excites, and enables pupils to compose and read Latin with confidence and accuracy.

John Marriott, Head of Classics, Windlesham House School

... Latin as an Honour *is proving a great hit with my young Latin students! It really has been an absolute godsend and the boys and girls are making swift and effective progress. They find the material challenging, but at their age the competitive spirit motivates them to strive for the best. I've shown them some of the work which you have put on your website and encourage them to emulate the examples in both content and presentation. Apart from anything else, I'm enjoying myself, too! A parent told me that she was so pleased her child was doing an activity that didn't involve staring at a screen!*

Robin Henderson, Jumeirah English Speaking School, Dubai

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