Prep School Latin

Book 4

R C Bass

Prep School Latin 4
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Chapter 141: The Story of Odysseus (Part 10)

Exercise 141.1

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 141.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 141.1.

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 11). Give the gender and case of this noun.
3. **poteritis** (line 15). Give the person, number, tense and the first person singular of the present tense of this verb.

Chapter 142: The Ablative Absolute

Ablative Absolute
This usually consists of a perfect 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 142.1
Translate the following absolute constructions using the when... had been... *formula explained above.*

1. clamore audito …
2. puellis territis …
3. oppido capto …
4. urbe deleta …
5. hostibus victis …
6. muro aedificato …
7. matre mea vocata …
8. turba discedere iussa …
9. dono accepto …
10. pecunia tradita …

Exercise 142.2
Translate the following absolute constructions using the when... had been... *formula explained above.*

1. armis paratis …
2. libro longo scripto …
3. his verbis auditis …
4. incolis miseris servatis …
5. urbe bene defensa …
6. armis collectis …
7. puella in via visa …
8. pueris punitis …
9. multis militibus vulneratis …
10. muro oppugnato …

Exercise 142.3
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 142.4
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 142.5

1. magister, discipulo punito, risit.
2. multis servis liberatis, dominus laetus erat.
3. puella pulcherrima conspecta, puer laetissimus erat.
4. his verbis dictis, regina discessit.
5. hoc audito, puella magnopere timebat.

Exercise 142.6

1. servi, domino saevo viso, timebant.
2. cibo consumpto, nautae dormiverunt.
3. armis paratis, milites clamantes ruerunt.
4. hoc libro lecto, puella tristis erat.
5. hostibus victis, Romani discesserunt.

Exercise 142.7
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 142.8

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.

Chapter 143: The Story of Odysseus (Part 11)

Exercise 143.1

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
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 143.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 143.1.

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 9). What part of the verb is this? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active.
4. **iratissimum** (line 20). This is a superlative adjective. Give the nominative masculine singular of the positive and comparative forms of this adjective.

Vocabulary Box 54	
scio, -ire, scivi (4)	I know
nescio, -ire, nescivi (4)	I do not know

Chapter 144: Indirect Statements (Part 1)

Indirect Statements: accusative and present infinitive
An indirect statement in English 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 word for **that** following the verb above the next is **not** expressed. Instead, the **subject** of the indirect statement goes into the **accusative** case and the **verb** of the indirect statement goes into the **infinitive**.

For example, *I know that the girl is coming.*

scio	puell**am**	ven**ire**
verb above the neck	*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 144.1

1. video puerum currere.
2. video pueros currere.
3. vidi puerum currere.
4. vidi pueros currere.
5. audio puellam clamare.
6. audio puellas clamare.
7. audivi puellam clamare.
8. audivi puellas clamare.
9. scio milites venire.
10. sciebam milites venire.

Exercise 144.2

1. scio agricolam laborare.
2. scio agricolas laborare.
3. sciebam agricolam laborare.
4. sciebam agricolas laborare.
5. puer dicit hanc puellam pulchram esse.
6. puer dicit has puellas pulchras esse.
7. puer dixit hanc puellam pulchram esse.
8. puer dixit has puellas pulchras esse.
9. audio magistrum bonum esse.
10. audivi magistrum bonum esse.

Exercise 144.3

1. scio hunc servum effugere.
2. scio hos servos effugere.
3. sciebam hunc servum effugere.
4. sciebam hos servos effugere.
5. video omnes discipulos laborare.
6. vidi omnes discipulos laborare.
7. magister scit puerum non laborare.
8. magister sciebat puerum non laborare.
9. pater scit filium pecuniam amare.
10. pueri sciebant hunc magistrum bonum esse.

Exercise 144.4

1. scimus omnes magistros sapientes esse.
2. video te tandem bene laborare.
3. audio puellam venire.
4. dicunt Romanos oppidum oppugnare.
5. servi sciunt dominum iam appropinquare.
6. dux scit milites fortes esse.
7. magistri sciunt omnes puellas bene laborare.
8. scimus illum virum vocem magnam habere.
9. audio multos servos effugere.
10. Marcus scit Flaviam cenas bonas semper parare.

Exercise 144.5

1. omnes pueri sciunt illum magistrum sapientem esse.
2. rex vidit hostes muros delere.
3. rex vidit cives urbem defendere.
4. Romani sciebant Graecos appropinquare.
5. sciebamus hunc senem ambulare non posse.

Exercise 144.6

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 144.7

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
6. I saw that all the boys were working.
7. The teacher knows that this boy is not working.
8. The teacher knew that this boy was not working.
9. Father knows that his son loves money.
10. The boys knew that this master was good.

Exercise 144.8

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.

Chapter 145: 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*
3½	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 145.1

1. dux multa tela iaci iussit.
2. cives urbem bene defendi volebant.
3. ab hostibus capi nolumus.
4. dux cives a servis custodiri iussit.
5. dominus hunc servum interfici iussit.
6. Romani ab hostibus vinci numquam volebant.
7. princeps arma a civibus colligi iussit.
8. rex pecuniam hostibus tradi iussit.
9. Graeci urbem novam in hoc loco aedificari iusserunt.
10. discipuli a magistro puniri nolunt.

Now apply these present infinitive passives to some indirect statements:

Exercise 145.2

1. Troiani viderunt urbem suam a Graecis oppugnari.
2. Troiani viderunt se a Graecis vinci.
3. cives Troiani sciebant urbem capi.
4. rex vidit templa Troiae a Graecis deleri.
5. rex vidit multos cives a Graecis occidi.

Exercise 145.3

1. cives nesciebant equum ingentem a Graecis aedificari.
2. Graeci viderunt equum in urbem a Troianis duci.
3. Ulixes audivit comites suos a Lotophagis teneri.
4. Ulixes sciebat se a deis puniri.
5. Ulixes vidit naves suas tempestate deleri.

Chapter 146: The Story of Odysseus (Part 12); 4th declension nouns

Exercise 146.1

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:

'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.

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.

accidisset = had happened

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

locutus = having spoken
profectus est = set out

Exercise 146.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 146.1.

1. From the passage give an example of:
   a. a verb in the passive voice
   b. a relative pronoun;
   c. a reflexive pronoun
   d. present participle.
2. **multas horas** (line 3). 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 18). Translate this word. Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 55	
portus, portus 4 m.	harbour
exercitus, exercitus 4 m.	army
gradus, gradus 4 m.	step
manus, manus 4 f.	hand

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**

Chapter 147: 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.*

	present	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
3½	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*.

	present	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
3½	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	*is / are*	scio puellam venire *I know that the girl **is** coming.*
present	perfect	*has/ have*	scio puellam venisse *I know that the girl **has** come.*
past	present	*was/were*	sciebam puellam venire *I knew that the girl **was** coming.*
past	perfect	*had*	sciebam puellam venisse *I knew that the girl **had** come.*

Exercise 147.1

1. audio nuntium advenisse.
2. audio nuntios advenisse.
3. audivi nuntium advenisse.
4. audivi nuntios advenisse.
5. scio illum puerum hoc fecisse.
6. scio illos pueros hoc fecisse.
7. sciebam puerum hoc fecisse.
8. sciebam pueros hoc fecisse.
9. sciebamus hos milites bene pugnavisse.
10. video Graecos tandem Troiam cepisse.

Exercise 147.2

1. nuntius dicit hostes urbem cepisse.
2. nuntius dixit hostes urbem cepisse.
3. nuntius dicit urbem ab hostibus captam esse.
4. nuntius dixit urbem ab hostibus captam esse.
5. magister scit omnes discipulos bene laboravisse.
6. dux scit militem multa vulnera accepisse.
7. scio Romanos multas gentes vicisse.
8. audio te hunc librum legisse.
9. ille puer dixit se multos libros legisse.
10. scio hos milites fortiter tres dies pugnavisse.

Exercise 147.3

1. Graeci sciebant Helenam ad urbem Troiam a Paride ductam esse.
2. Troiani viderunt Graecos multas naves paravisse.
3. Graeci sciebant Troianos urbem bene defendisse.
4. Graeci sciebant urbem a Troianis bene defensam esse.
5. Troiani nesciebant Graecos equum ingentem aedificavisse.
6. Troiani nesciebant equum ingentem a Graecis aedificatum esse.
7. Graeci sciebant se Troianos vicisse.
8. Troiani sciebant se a Graecis victos esse.
9. cives viderunt Graecos multa templa delevisse.
10. cives viderunt multa templa a Graecis deleta esse.

Exercise 147.4

1. Ulixes sciebat se uxorem suam diu non vidisse.
2. Polyphemus vidit Graecos cibum suum cepisse.
3. Graeci sciebant se a Polyphemo conspectos esse.
4. comites Ulixis sciebant se malos fuisse.
5. Graeci viderunt Eurylochum timere.

Exercise 147.5

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 147.6

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 147.7

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 147.8

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.

Additional indirect statement practice

Exercise 147.9

1. Eurylochus dixit se deam pulcherrimam in media insula vidisse.
2. Eurylochus dixit deam in magna villa habitare.
3. Eurylochus dixit se deam timuisse.
4. Troiani viderunt exercitum Graecorum magnum esse.
5. Graeci credebant se Troiam capere non posse.

Exercise 147.10

1. dux vidit oppidum a Romanis oppugnari.
2. vir dixit se multas feminas pulchras amavisse.
3. vir dixit multas feminas pulchras a se amatas esse.
4. audio hunc librum longissimum esse.
5. vidimus multos equos ex agro currere.

Exercise 147.11

1. scio me discipulum optimum esse.
2. puella dixit se timere.
3. puellae dixerunt se timere.
4. Iulius Caesar sciebat se ducem bonum esse.
5. puella sciebat se pulchram esse.

Exercise 147.12

1. milites dixerunt se pugnare velle.
2. omnes puellae sciunt se meliores quam pueros esse.
3. regina credebat se mulierem pulcherrimam esse.
4. Menelaus nuntiavit se Troianos punire cupere.
5. Polyphemus dixit se vinum amare.

Chapter 148: The Story of Odysseus (Part 13)

Exercise 148.1

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.

cum = when
audivisset = had heard
profectus est = (he) set off
sequi = to follow

domum ingressus, cum ad deam appropinquavisset, haec verba ei locutus est: ‘dea mala es, Circe. scio te comites meos in porcos mutavisse.’

ingressus = having entered
appropinquavisset = (he) had approached
locutus est = he spoke
porcus, -i m. = pig
muto, -are (1) = I change

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:

medicamentum, -i n. = drug
conata est = she tried
protego, -ere (3) = I protect
cum = since

‘vir felix es, Ulixes. a deis protegeris. ego comites tuos in formam humanam statim revertam.’

forma, -ae f. = shape
humanus, -a, -um = human
reverto, -ere, -verti, -versum (3) = I turn back

haec verba locuta Circe Graecos hortata est ut secum diu manerent. Graeci in insula Circes unum annum manserunt.

locuta = having spoken
hortata est = she encouraged

Exercise 148.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 148.1.

1. From the passage give an example of:
   a. a verb in the imperfect subjunctive;
   b. a demonstrative adjective;
   c. an imperative;
   d. a reflexive pronoun;
   e. an ablative absolute construction;
2. **servaret, puniret** (line 3). Why are these verbs in the subjunctive mood?
3. **ei** (line 7). In which case is this pronoun?
4. **Ulixes** (line 11). Give the case of this noun.
5. **unum annum** (line 21). In which case is this phrase? Why is this case used?

Chapter 149: Deponent Verbs

Vocabulary Box 56	
conor, conari, conatus (1)	I try
hortor, hortari, hortatus (1)	I encourage
loquor, loqui, locutus (3)	I speak
sequor, sequi, secutus (3)	I follow
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus (3)	I set out
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus (3½)	I go in, enter

Deponent Verbs
The verbs in Vocabulary Box 56 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 (page 416) in front of you as you tackle the exercises which follow.

Exercise 149.1

1. conatur.
2. ingrederis.
3. proficiscimur.
4. loquor.
5. sequuntur.
6. hortatur.
7. conamur.
8. loquuntur.
9. conantur.
10. ingrediuntur.

Exercise 149.2

1. conaris.
2. proficiscitur.
3. hortamini.
4. conor.
5. ingreditur.
6. hortamur.
7. loquitur.
8. conamini.
9. proficiscimini.
10. sequor.

Exercise 149.3

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 149.4

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 149.5

1. conabamini.
2. sequebar.
3. ingrediebaris.
4. loquebantur.
5. conabatur.
6. proficiscebaris.
7. hortabamini.
8. loquebamini.
9. ingrediebamur.
10. hortabatur.

Exercise 149.6

1. hortabaris.
2. ingrediebantur.
3. conabantur.
4. proficiscebatur.
5. sequebaris.
6. ingrediebamini.
7. hortabantur.
8. proficiscebar.
9. conabaris.
10. loquebamur.

Exercise 149.7

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 149.8

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 149.9

1. sequimur.
2. sequemur.
3. ingrediemur.
4. conabantur.
5. hortabantur.
6. ingredimur.
7. conabaris.
8. ingredientur.
9. sequitur.
10. proficiscebatur.

Exercise 149.10

1. ingrediebamini.
2. proficisceris.
3. conabimini.
4. proficiscuntur.
5. hortantur.
6. hortabimini.
7. ingredimini.
8. ingrediebantur.
9. conabitur.
10. loquebamur.

Exercise 149.11

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 149.12

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 149.13

1. conatus est.
2. conata est.
3. conatus erat.
4. conata erat.
5. conati sunt.
6. conati erant.
7. secuti erant.
8. locuta est.
9. profecti erant.
10. ingressi estis.

Exercise 149.14

1. hortatus es.
2. secuti estis.
3. ingressa est.
4. locuti sumus.
5. profectus est.
6. profecta est.
7. hortatus erat.
8. secutus est.
9. profecti sumus.
10. locuti sunt.

Exercise 149.15

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 149.16

1. dux bonus milites suos semper hortatur.
2. hoc facere cras conabor.
3. rex multa verba civibus locutus est.
4. servi in villam ingressi sunt.
5. pater haec verba locutus est, deinde discessit.

Exercise 149.17

1. mater filium hortata est ut bene laboraret.
2. servi ex urbe effugere conati sunt.
3. ille puer hanc puellam sequebatur.
4. milites ex oppido capto profecti sunt.
5. rex cives hortatus est ut urbem fortiter defenderent.

Exercise 149.18

1. Menelaus ad urbem Troiam profectus est.
2. multae naves eum secutae sunt.
3. Graeci Troiam celeriter capere conati sunt.
4. Graeci in urbem Troiam tandem ingressi sunt.
5. Agamemnon Graecos hortatus est ut bene pugnarent.

Exercise 149.19

1. dux multa verba amicis locutus est.
2. dux amicos hortatus est ut naves pararent.
3. dux comitesque ex urbe Troia profecti sunt.
4. Graeci domum redire conabantur.
5. Graeci mox proficisci cupiebant.

Exercise 149.20

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 149.21

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.

Chapter 150: Revision

Exercise 150.1

1. potes.
2. sciemus.
3. dabatur.
4. dixit.
5. exierunt.
6. fugeret.
7. habebimus.
8. habitabamus.
9. navigat.
10. posueram.

Exercise 150.2

1. mulier pecuniam amat.
2. puella loquitur.
3. senex ambulare conatus est.
4. mater filiam secuta est.
5. exercitus in urbe erat.

Exercise 150.3

1. animalia saeva effugerunt.
2. nautae proficiscuntur.
3. duces milites hortabantur.
4. custodes servos secuti sunt.
5. naves ex insula profectae sunt.

Exercise 150.4

1. nemo sapientior est quam ego.
2. hic est servus bonus cui cibum dedi.
3. urbem captam delevimus.
4. noli clamare! laborare conamur.
5. illa via longior est quam haec.

Exercise 150.5

1. dux civibus persuasit ut se sequerentur.
2. dominus servo imperavit ut in villam ingrederetur.
3. hunc ducem sequi nolo.
4. nolite loqui, discipuli! me audite!
5. hic puer laborare numquam conatur.

Exercise 150.6

1. Menelaus Graecos hortatus est ut ad urbem statim proficiscerentur.
2. Graeci ex urbe mox proficisci volebant.
3. viri mortui numquam loquuntur.
4. naves Graecorum e portu sine mora profectae erant.
5. milites in oppidum mox ingressi sunt.

Exercise 150.7

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

Exercise 150.8

1. The enemy crossed the river.
2. The brave soldiers sailed across the sea.
3. We are listening to the master's wise words.
4. Generals praise bravery.
5. The big storm destroyed many ships.

Exercise 150.9

1. Wise pupils are praised by teachers.
2. A body was found on the ship.
3. The master was being defended by the brave slave.
4. The young man used to be praised.
5. Many rewards were given to the soldiers.

Exercise 150.10

1. The leader's ships will set out from the harbour tomorrow.
2. Good pupils always try to work well.
3. The soldiers set out from the city at the second hour.
4. Good generals always want to encourage their soldiers.
5. The enemy entered the city suddenly in the middle of the night.

Exercise 150.11

1. The general will encourage his soldiers to fight well.
2. The sailors wanted to set out from the harbour immediately.
3. I am going into this street. Do not follow me!
4. Many very brave men had tried to cross this river, but in vain.
5. We know that that teacher always encourages his pupils.

Exercise 150.12

Give the following verb parts:

1. The 1st person plural, imperfect subjunctive active of *convenio*.
2. The 1st person plural, imperfect subjunctive passive of *vinco.*
3. The 3rd person singular, imperfect subjunctive active of *supero.*
4. The 2nd person plural, imperfect subjunctive passive of *capio.*
5. The 1st person plural, imperfect subjunctive active of *pugno*.

Exercise 150.13

Give and translate the following verb parts:

1. The 3rd person singular, imperfect indicative active of *nescio*.
2. The 3rd person singular, perfect indicative deponent of *conor*.
3. The 3rd person plural, present indicative deponent of *loquor*.
4. The 1st person singular, perfect indicative deponent of *sequor*.
5. The 1st person plural, imperfect indicative active of *habito*.

Exercise 150.14

Give and translate the following verb parts:

1. The 3rd person singular, future indicative passive of *invenio*.
2. The 3rd person singular, imperfect indicative passive of *lego*.
3. The 3rd person plural, perfect indicative active of *scribo*.
4. The 2nd person singular, pluperfect indicative active of *facio*.
5. The 3rd person singular, future indicative active of *eo*.

Exercise 150.15

Give the person, number, tense, mood, voice and the first person singular of the present indicative active of the following verbs:

1. potes.
2. sciemus.
3. dabatur.
4. dixit.
5. exierunt.
6. fugeret.
7. habebimus.
8. habitabamus.
9. navigat.
10. posueram.

Chapter 151: The Story of Odysseus (Part 14)

Exercise 151.1

Odysseus and Calypso

Graeci, cum in insula Circes unum annum mansissent, proficisci tandem constituerunt ut domum redirent familiasque iterum viderent.

cum = when
mansissent = had stayed

familia, -ae f. = family

cum trans mare navigarent multa monstra viderunt, multa pericula subierunt, multa mala passi sunt.

cum + imperfect subjunctive = while/since
monstrum, -i 2 n. = monster
subeo, subire, subii = I undergo
patior, pati, passus (3½) = I suffer

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.

praeter + acc. = except for
aut… aut… = either… or…
morior, mori, mortuus (3½) = I die
ago, -ere, egi, actum (3) = I drive
nympha, -ae f. = nymph
vidisset = had seen
nubo, -ere, nupsi (3) + dat. = I marry

Calypso Ulixem in insula septem annos tenuit. tandem, a dis iussa, rate facta, Ulixem ab insula sua discedere sivit.

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

Exercise 151.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 151.1.

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 4). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
4. **noluit** (line 14). Give the person, number, tense and the first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 57	
patior, pati, passus (3½)	I suffer
morior, mori, mortuus (3½)	I die
cum + pluperfect subjunctive	when… had
cum + imperfect subjunctive	while/since

Chapter 152: *cum* + subjunctive

The 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	3½	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**

[n.b. to the teacher: the passive is not included in the Common Academic Scholarship prescription]

The Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive

This is formed by taking the PPP (Perfect Participle Passive*) and adding:
essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent
* *agrees with subject*

This results in:

1	2	3	3½	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*.

Example

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

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

Exercise 152.1

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 152.2

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.

Exercise 152.3

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

***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.

Examples

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 152.4

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 152.5

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 152.6

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 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.

Chapter 153: The Story of Odysseus (Part 15)

Exercise 153.1

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 153.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 153.1.

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 13). In which case is this phrase?
4. **tulerunt** (line 13). In which tense is this verb? Give the first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 58	
progredior, progredi, progressus (3½)	I go forward, advance
egredior, egredi, egressus (3½)	I go out, leave

Chapter 154: Deponent Perfect Participles

As you will have noticed, deponent verbs have only three principal parts. The third principal part, ending in -**us**, is the perfect 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 perfect 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 154.1

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 154.2

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 154.3

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 154.4

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.

[ISEB's Common Academic Scholarship prescription ends here.]

Chapter 155: The Story of Odysseus (Part 16)

Exercise 155.1

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 155.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 155.1.

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 Box 59	
regia, -ae f.	palace
puto, -are (1)	I think
spero, -are (1)	I hope
eligo, -ere, elegi, electum (3)	I select, I choose
procus, -i m.	suitor*
enim (2nd word)	for

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

Chapter 156: The Future Infinitive

The Future Infinitive

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

	present	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
3½	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*.

	present	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
3½	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**.

Examples

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	*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.*

Exercise 156.1

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 156.2

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 156.3

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 156.4

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 156.5

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 156.6

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 156.7

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.

Chapter 157: The Story of Odysseus (Part 17)

Exercise 157.1

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 157.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 157.1

.

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 11). Give the present infinitive active of this verb.
4. **omnia** (line 12). In what case is this? Why is this case used?
5. **agnosceris** (line 13). Give the tense and voice of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 60	
litus, litoris n.	beach, shore
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
divitiae, -iarum f. pl.	wealth, riches
mendicus, -i m.	beggar
muto, -are (1)	I change
re vera	really

Chapter 158: The Present Subjunctive

The Present Subjunctive

Like the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives, which you have already met, the present subjunctive is used in certain grammatical constructions.

Active

1	2	3	3½	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 158.1

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

Exercise 158.2

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 158.3

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 158.4

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 158.5

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 158.6

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 158.7

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 158.8

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.

Chapter 159: The Story of Odysseus (Part 18)

Exercise 159.1

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:

'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!'

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

tantum = so much
ut = that
ebrius, -a, -um = drunk
tam = so
reprehendo, -ere, -hendi, -hensum (3) = I tell off
hinc = from here

Exercise 159.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 159.1.

1. From the passage give an example of:
   a. a present participle;
   b. an imperfect subjunctive;
   c. a deponent verb.
2. **biberant** (line 4). Give the person, number and tense of this verb.
3. **eos** (line 6). Give the nominative masculine singular of this pronoun.
4. **mortuum** (line 11). Explain the connection between this Latin word and the English word *mortuary***.**
5. **pessimi** (line 13). This is a superlative adjective. Give the positive and comparative forms of this adjective in the nominative masculine singular.

Vocabulary Box 61	
tam	so
adeo	so/to such an extent
tantus, -a, -um	so great
ita	in such a way
tot	so many
totiens	so often/so many times
talis, -is, -e	such/of such a kind

Chapter 160: The Perfect Subjunctive; Consecutive Clauses

Formation:

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

Perfect Subjunctive Active

1	2	3	3½	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	3½	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...)

Vocabulary Box 62	
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 160.1

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 160.2

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 160.3

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 160.4

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 160.5

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

Exercise 160.6

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 160.7

*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.

Chapter 161: The Story of Odysseus (Part 19); *pauper*

Exercise 161.1

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.’

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

haec verba locuta ad cubiculum suum discessit.

cubiculum, -i n. = bedroom

Exercise 161.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 161.1.

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 1). What name is given to this sort of verb?
3. **stantem** (line 3). What part of the verb **sto** is this?
4. **imperavisset** (line 5). Explain the connection between this Latin word and the English word **imperial.**
5. **darent** (line 6). In which mood is this verb? Why is this mood used?
6. **velle** (line 11). Give the first person singular, present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 63	
vetus, veteris	old
dives, divitis	rich
pauper, pauperis	poor
limen, liminis n.	doorway
cubiculum, -i n.	bedroom
animadverto, -ere, -verti, -versum (3)	I notice
curo, -are (1)	I look after, I care for
num	whether
utrum… an	whether… or
utrum… necne	whether… or not
unde	where from
quo	where to

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**)

Chapter 162: 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, simus, sitis, sunt/ essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent*.

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 162.1

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 162.2

1. pater filium rogat cur vinum bibat.
2. pater filium rogat cur vinum biberit.
3. pater filium rogavit cur vinum biberet.
4. pater filium 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 162.3

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 162.4

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 162.5

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 162.6

1. No-one knew who the beggar was.
2. Penelope asked the beggar where he had come from.
3. Penelope asked him why he was in the palace.
4. Penelope asked him what he wanted.
5. Penelope asked him where he was going.

Exercise 162.7

1. Penelope asked him why he was poor.
2. Penelope asked him whether he was happy or not.
3. Telemachus asked the suitors why they were always drinking wine.
4. The beggar wanted to find out whether Telemachus was brave or not.
5. Telemachus did not know what he ought to do.

Chapter 163: Revision

Exercise 163.1

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 163.2

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 163.3

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 163.4

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.

Chapter 164: The Story of Odysseus (Part 20); *fio*

Exercise 164.1

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 164.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 164.1.

1. From the passage give an example of
   a. a perfect subjunctive;
   b. a deponent verb;
   c. a relative pronoun.
2. **multos annos** (line 10). In which case is this expression? Why is this case used?
3. **abest** (line 10). Give the person, number, tense and first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.
4. **optimum** (line 16). This is a superlative adjective. Give the nominative masculine singular of its positive form.

Vocabulary Box 64	
fio, fieri, factus sum	I become, I am made
puto, -are (1)	I think
vereor, vereri, veritus (2)	I fear
convoco, -are (1)	I call together
sollicitus, -a, -um	worried

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

(This verb is in many respects 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.

Chapter 165: Fear Clauses

Fear Clauses

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

Note: veritus*, -a, -um = *fearing.*
(* agrees with the subject, that is, 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.

   Note: *would* in the past = *might* = imperfect subjunctive.

Exercise 165.1

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 165.2

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 165.3

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 165.4

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 storm would destroy the ship.
5. The slave was afraid that his master had seen him.

Exercise 165.5

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.

Chapter 166: Revision

Exercise 166.1

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 166.2

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 166.3

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.

Chapter 167: The Story of Odysseus (Part 21)

Exercise 167.1

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.

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.

incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum (3½) = I begin
celo, -are (1) = I hide
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 167.2

These questions relate to the passage above - Exercise 167.1.

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 14). In which case is this noun?
4. **tradiderunt** (line 14). Give the person, number, tense and first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 65	
incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum (3½)	I begin
celo, -are (1)	I hide
silentium, -i n.	silence

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.

Chapter 168: Revision

Exercise 168.1

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 168.2

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 168.3

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 168.4

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 168.5

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 168.6

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 168.7

*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 168.8

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 168.9

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 168.10

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 168.11

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 168.12

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

Chapter 169: The Story of Odysseus (Part 22)

Exercise 169.1

The suitors are slaughtered.

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

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.

attonitus, -a, -um = amazed

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 169.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 169.1.

1. From the passage give an example of:
   a present participle;
   a perfect subjunctive.
2. **occiderentur** (line 9). In which mood is this verb?
3. **arma** (line 9). In which case is this noun?
4. **occisi erant** (line 16). Give the person, number, tense, mood, voice and first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 66	
attonitus, -a, -um	amazed
tumultus, -us m. (like *manus, p.333*)	uproar
nullus, -a, -um	no, none
fuga, -ae f.	escape
cado, -ere, cecidi, casum (3)	I fall, I drop
iaceo, -ere, iacui (2)	I lie

Chapter 170: 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.

We have come across 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 170.1

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

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

Exercise 170.2

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 170.3

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 170.4

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 170.5

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 170.6

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 170.7

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.

Chapter 171: The Story of Odysseus (Part 23)

Exercise 171.1

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 171.2

These questions relate to the passage above – Exercise 171.1.

1. From the passage give an example of:
   a. a demonstrative adjective;
   b. a present subjunctive.
2. **clamaverit** (line 12). In which mood is this verb? Why is this mood used?
3. **verba** (line 15). In which case is this noun? Why is this case used?
4. **inceperint** (line 19). Give the tense, mood, voice and first person singular of the present indicative active of this verb.

Vocabulary Box 67	
experior, experiri, expertus sum (4)	I test
lectus, -i m.	bed
ut + indicative verb	when, as
una	together

Chapter 172: 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 172.1

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.

Exercise 172.2

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 172.3

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 172.4

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 172.5

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 172.6

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 172.7

*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 172.8

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 172.9

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). See also **positive adjective** and **superlative adjective**.
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) is 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).
mood	Whether a verb is indicative or subjunctive
noun	A person, place or thing
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**.
perfect 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
positive adjectives	The usual dictionary form of an adjective, e.g. *bonus, pulcher, felix, ingens.* See also **comparative adjective** and **superlative adjective**.
prepositions	Little words like *cum* (with), *ad* (to, towards), *in* (in). In Latin, some prepositions are followed by accusative nouns, others by ablative nouns.
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). See also **positive adjective** and **comparative adjective**.
supine	The fourth principal part, ending in *-um.* e.g. *amatum.*
tense	Present, future, imperfect, perfect or pluperfect.
verb	A doing word.
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*	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*	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**UI**	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**	**man**UUM	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. fort**ior**, *braver*

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

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

6.2 Imperfect Tense

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

6.3 Perfect Tense

	1 *loved*	**2** *warned*	**3** *ruled*	**3½** *took*	**4** *heard*
I	amav**I**	monu**I**	rex**I**	cep**I**	audiv**I**
You (sg)	amav**ISTI**	monu**ISTI**	rex**ISTI**	cep**ISTI**	audiv**ISTI**
He/She/It	amav**IT**	monu**IT**	rex**IT**	cep**IT**	audiv**IT**
We	amav**IMUS**	monu**IMUS**	rex**IMUS**	cep**IMUS**	audiv**IMUS**
You (pl)	amav**ISTIS**	monu**ISTIS**	rex**ISTIS**	cep**ISTIS**	audiv**ISTIS**
They	amav**ERUNT**	monu**ERUNT**	rex**ERUNT**	cep**ERUNT**	audiv**ERUNT**

6.4 Present Infinitives

	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*
3½	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!*
3½	cap**E**	cap**ITE**	*take*

6.6 Future Tense

	1 *will love*	**2** *will warn*	**3** *will rule*	**3½** *will take*	**4** *will hear*
I	ama**BO**	mone**BO**	reg**AM**	capi**AM**	audi**AM**
You (sg)	ama**BIS**	mone**BIS**	reg**ES**	capi**ES**	audi**ES**
He/She/It	ama**BIT**	mone**BIT**	reg**ET**	capi**ET**	audi**ET**
We	ama**BIMUS**	mone**BIMUS**	reg**EMUS**	capi**EMUS**	audi**EMUS**
You (pl)	ama**BITIS**	mone**BITIS**	reg**ETIS**	capi**ETIS**	audi**ETIS**
They	ama**BUNT**	mone**BUNT**	reg**ENT**	capi**ENT**	audi**ENT**

6.7 Pluperfect Tense

	1 *had loved*	**2** *had warned*	**3** *had ruled*	**3½** *had taken*	**4** *had heard*
I	amav**ERAM**	monu**ERAM**	rex**ERAM**	cep**ERAM**	audiv**ERAM**
You (sg)	amav**ERAS**	monu**ERAS**	rex**ERAS**	cep**ERAS**	audiv**ERAS**
He/She/It	amav**ERAT**	monu**ERAT**	rex**ERAT**	cep**ERAT**	audiv**ERAT**
We	amav**ERAMUS**	monu**ERAMUS**	rex**ERAMUS**	cep**ERAMUS**	audiv**ERAMUS**
You (pl)	amav**ERATIS**	monu**ERATIS**	rex**ERATIS**	cep**ERATIS**	audiv**ERATIS**
They	amav**ERANT**	monu**ERANT**	rex**ERANT**	cep**ERANT**	audiv**ERANT**

6.8 Summary of Regular Passives

	1 *loved*	*2* *warned*	*3* *ruled*	*3½* *taken*	*4* *heard*
Present					
I am	am**OR**	mon**EOR**	reg**OR**	cap**IOR**	aud**IOR**
You (sg) are	am**ARIS**	mon**ERIS**	reg**ERIS**	cap**ERIS**	aud**IRIS**
He/She/It is	am**ATUR**	mon**ETUR**	reg**ITUR**	cap**ITUR**	aud**ITUR**
We are	am**AMUR**	mon**EMUR**	reg**IMUR**	cap**IMUR**	aud**IMUR**
You (pl) are	am**AMINI**	mon**EMINI**	reg**IMINI**	cap**IMINI**	aud**IMINI**
They are	am**ANTUR**	mon**ENTUR**	reg**UNTUR**	cap**IUNTUR**	aud**IUNTUR**
Imperfect)					
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 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					
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**
Perfect					
I was	amat**US** sum	monit**US** sum	rect**US** sum	capt**US** sum	audit**US** sum
You (sg) were	amat**US** es	monit**US** es	rect**US** es	capt**US** es	audit**US** es
He/She/It was	amat**US** est	monit**US** est	rect**US** est	capt**US** est	audit**US** est
We were	amat**I** sumus	monit**I** sumus	rect**I** sumus	capt**I** sumus	audit**I** sumus
You (pl) were	amat**I** estis	monit**I** estis	rect**I** estis	capt**I** estis	audit**I** estis
They were	amat**I** sunt	monit**I** sunt	rect**I** sunt	capt**I** sunt	audit**I** sunt
Pluperfect					
I had been	amat**US** eram	monit**US** eram	rect**US** eram	capt**US** eram	audit**US** eram
You (sg) had been	amat**US** eras	monit**US** eras	rect**US** eras	capt**US** eras	audit**US** eras
He/She/It had been	amat**US** erat	monit**US** erat	rect**US** erat	capt**US** erat	audit**US** erat
We had been	amat**I** eramus	monit**I** eramus	rect**I** eramus	capt**I** eramus	audit**I** eramus
You (pl) had been	amat**I** eratis	monit**I** eratis	rect**I** eratis	capt**I** eratis	audit**I** eratis
They had been	amat**I** erant	monit**I** erant	rect**I** erant	capt**I** erant	audit**I** erant

6.9 Imperfect Subjunctive Active

1 *amo,* *amare*	2 *moneo,* *monere*	3 *rego,* *regere*	3½ *capio,* *capere*	4 *audio,* *audire*	to be *sum,* *esse*
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**

6.10 Imperfect Subjunctive Passive

1 *amo,* *amare*	2 *moneo,* *monere*	3 *rego,* *regere*	3½ *capio,* *capere*	4 *audio,* *audire*
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**

6.11 Pluperfect subjunctive active

1 *love*	2 *warn*	3 *rule*	3½ *take*	4 *listen to*	sum *be*
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**

6.12 Pluperfect subjunctive passive

1 *love*	**2** *warn*	**3** *rule*	**3½** *take*	**4** *listen to*
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

16.13 Perfect subjunctive active

1 *love*	**2** *warn*	**3** *rule*	**3½** *take*	**4** *listen to*	**sum** *be*
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**

16.14 Perfect subjunctive passive

1 *love*	**2** *warn*	**3** *rule*	**3½** *take*	**4** *listen to*
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

16.15 Present subjunctive active

				Irregular verbs				
1 *love*	**2** *warn*	**3** *rule*	**3½/4** *listen to*	**sum** *be*	**possum** *be able*	**eo** *go*	**volo** *wish*	**nolo** *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	nolin

16.16 Present subjunctive passive

1 *love*	2 *warn*	3 *rule*	3½ *take*	4 *listen to*
amer	monear	regar	capiar	audiar
ameris	monearis	regaris	capiaris	audiaris
ametur	moneatur	regatur	capiatur	audiatur
amemur	moneamur	regamur	capiamur	audiamur
amemini	moneamini	regamini	capiamini	audiamini
amentur	moneant	regantur	capiantur	audiantur

6.17 Present Participles

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

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 Perfect 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*
3½	captus, -a, -um	*having been taken*
4	auditus, -a, -um	*having been heard*

SIX IRREGULAR VERBS

6.20 *sum, I am*

	Present *am/is/are*	**Imperfect** *was/were*	**Perfect** *was/were*	**Future** *will be*	**Pluperfect** *had been*
I	sum	eram	fui	ero	fueram
You (sg)	es	eras	fuisti	eris	fueras
He/She/It	est	erat	fuit	erit	fuerat
We	sumus	eramus	fuimus	erimus	fueramus
You (pl	estis	eratis	fuistis	eritis	fueratis
They	sunt	erant	fuerunt	erunt	fuerant
Infinitive ('to')	esse				
Imperatives					
singular:	es/esto				
plural:	este/estote				

6.21 possum, *I am able/I can.*

	Present *can*	**Imperfect** *could*	**Perfect** *could*	**Future** *will be able*	**Pluperfect** *had been able*
I	possum	poteram	potui	potero	potueram
You (sg)	potes	poteras	potuisti	poteris	potueras
He/She/It	potest	poterat	potuit	poterit	potuerat
We	possumus	poteramus	potuimus	poterimus	potueramus
You (pl)	potestis	poteratis	potuistis	poteritis	potueratis
They	possunt	poterant	potuerunt	poterunt	potuerant
Infinitive (*to*)	posse				

6.22 *eo, I go.*

	Present *go*	**Imperfect** *was/were going*	**Perfect** *went*	**Future** *will go*	**Pluperfect** *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 *want*	**Imperfect** *wanted*	**Perfect** *wanted*	**Future** *will want*	**Pluperfect** *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				

6.24 nolo, nolle, nolui – *I do not wish, I refuse*.

	Present *do not want*	**Imperfect** *did not want*	**Perfect** *did not want*	**Future** *will not want*	**Pluperfect** *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** *carry*	**Imperfect** *was/were carrying*	**Perfect** *carried*	**Future** *will carry*	**Pluperfect** *had carried*
I	fero	ferebam	tuli	feram	tuleram
You (sg)	fers	ferebas	tulisti	feres	tuleras
He/She/It	fert	ferebat	tulit	feret	tulerat
We	ferimus	ferebamus	tulimus	feremus	tuleramus
You (pl)	fertis	ferebatis	tulistis	feretis	tuleratis
They	ferunt	ferebant	tulerunt	ferent	tulerant
Infinitive (*to*)	ferre				
Imperatives					
singular:	fer				
plural:	ferte				
PASSIVE	**Present** *am/is/are carried*	**Imperfect** *was/were being carried*	**Perfect** *was/were carried*	**Future** *will be carried*	**Pluperfect** *had been carried*
I	feror	ferebar	latus sum	ferar	latus eram
You (sg)	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 (pl)	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. The nouns being compared are always in the same case.

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. The subject of the verb is also its object.

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 page 410, section 4.7)
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/might happen.
Example: We were afraid **that** the teacher would arrive.

Fearing In Latin

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

Level 1 Checklist

Adjectives

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

Adverbs

26	bene	*well*
27	deinde	*then, next*
28	diu	*for a long time*
29	fortiter	*bravely*
30	frustra	*in vain*
31	hic	*here*

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

Conjunctions

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

Nouns: 1st declension

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

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

Nouns: 2nd declension masculine

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

Nouns: 2nd declension neuter

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

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

Numbers: cardinal

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

Numbers: ordinal

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

Prepositions

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

130	in + ablative	*in, on*
131	in + accusative	*into*
132	per + accusative	*through, along*
133	prope + accusative	*near*
134	trans + accusative	*across*

Pronouns

135	ego	*I*
136	nos	*we*
137	vos	*you* (pl)
138	tu	*you* (sg)

Question words

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

Verbs: 1st conjugation

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

162	specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*watch, look at*
163	sto, -are, steti, statum 1	*stand*
164	supero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*overcome, overpower*
165	voco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*call*

Verbs: 2nd conjugation

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

Verbs: 3rd conjugation

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

Verbs: 4th conjugation

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

Verbs: mixed conjugation

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

Verbs: irregular

199	sum, esse, fui (irreg)	*be*
200	absum, abesse, afui (irreg)	*be away*
201	adsum, adesse, adfui (irreg)	*be present*

Level 2 Checklist

	Adjectives: 2nd/1st/2nd declension		L
1	altus, -a, -um	*high, deep*	1
2	bonus, -a, -um	*good*	1
3	carus, -a, -um	*dear*	2
4	ceteri, -ae, -a	*the rest of*	2
5	clarus, -a, -um	*clear, bright, famous*	1
6	fessus, -a, -um	*tired*	1
7	Graecus, -a, -um	*Greek*	2
8	iratus, -a, -um	*angry*	1
9	laetus, -a, -um	*happy*	1
10	longus, -a, -um	*long*	2
11	magnus, -a, -um	*big, great, large*	1
12	malus, -a, -um	*bad, wicked*	1
13	medius, -a, -um	*middle of*	2
14	meus, -a, -um	*my*	1
15	miser, -era, -erum	*wretched, unfortunate*	1
16	mortuus, -a, -um	*dead*	2
17	multus, -a, -um	*much, many*	1
18	noster, nostra, nostrum	*our*	1
19	notus, -a, -um	*well known*	1
20	novus, -a, -um	*new*	1
21	parvus, -a, -um	*small, little*	1
22	pauci, -ae, -a	*few*	2
23	perterritus, -a, -um	*frightened*	1
24	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	*beautiful, handsome*	1
25	Romanus, -a, -um	*Roman*	1
26	sacer, sacra, sacrum	*sacred, holy*	1
27	saevus, -a, -um	*savage*	1
28	solus, -a, -um	*alone, only*	2
29	suus, -a, -um	*his own, her own, their own*	1
30	tutus, -a, -um	*safe*	1
31	tuus, -a, -um	*your* (singular)	1
32	validus, -a, -um	*strong*	1
33	vester, vestra, vestrum	*your* (plural)	1
34	vivus, -a, -um	*alive, living*	2

Adjectives: 3rd declension in *-is*

35	crudelis, -is, -e	*cruel*	2
36	difficilis, -is, -e	*difficult*	2
37	facilis, -is, -e	*easy*	2
38	fortis, -is, -e	*brave*	2
39	nobilis, -is, -e	*noble*	2
40	omnis, -is, -e	*all, every*	2
41	omnes	*everyone*	2
42	omnia	*everything*	2
43	tristis, -is, -e	*sad, mournful, gloomy*	2

Adjectives: 3rd declension in *-ns*

44	ingens, ingentis	*huge*	2
45	sapiens, sapientis	*wise*	2

Adjectives: 3rd declension in *-x*

46	audax, audacis	*bold, daring*	2
47	felix, felicis	*lucky, fortunate*	2

Adverbs

48	bene	*well*	1
49	celeriter	*quickly*	2
50	cras	*tomorrow*	2
51	deinde	*then, next*	1
52	diu	*for a long time*	1
53	forte	*by chance*	2
54	fortiter	*bravely*	1
55	frustra	*in vain*	1
56	heri	*yesterday*	2
57	hic	*here*	1
58	hodie	*today*	2
59	iam	*now, already*	1
60	ibi	*there*	1
61	iterum	*again*	1
62	magnopere	*greatly, especially*	1
63	mox	*soon*	1
64	non	*not*	1

65	numquam	*never*	1
66	nunc	*now*	2
67	olim	*once (upon a time)*	1
68	postea	*later*	2
69	quam	*than, as*	2
70	quoque	*also*	2
71	saepe	*often*	1
72	semper	*always*	1
73	sic	*thus, so*	1
74	statim	*immediately*	1
75	subito	*suddenly*	1
76	tamen	*however*	1
77	tandem	*at last*	1
78	tum	*then*	2

Conjunctions

79	-que	*and*	2
80	antequam	*before*	2
81	autem	*but, however*	2
82	et	*and*	1
83	et... et...	*both... and...*	2
84	etiam	*even, also*	1
85	igitur	*therefore*	1
86	itaque	*and so, therefore*	1
87	nam	*for*	2
88	postquam	*after, when*	2
89	quamquam	*although*	2
90	quod	*because*	1
91	sed	*but*	1
92	ubi	*when*	1

Nouns: 1st declension

93	ancilla, -ae 1 f.	*maidservant, slavegirl*	1
94	aqua, -ae 1 f.	*water*	1
95	copiae, copiarum 1 f. pl.	*troops, forces*	2
96	dea, -ae 1 f.	*goddess*	1
97	femina, -ae 1 f.	*woman*	1
98	filia, -ae 1 f.	*daughter*	1

99	hasta, -ae 1 f.	*spear*	1
100	insula, -ae 1 f.	*island, block of flats*	1
101	ira, -ae 1 f.	*anger*	1
102	mora, -ae 1 f.	*delay*	2
103	patria, -ae 1 f.	*country, homeland*	1
104	pecunia, -ae 1 f.	*money*	1
105	puella, -ae 1 f.	*girl*	1
106	regina, -ae 1 f.	*queen*	1
107	sagitta, -ae 1 f.	*arrow*	1
108	terra, -ae 1 f.	*land, earth*	1
109	turba, -ae 1 f.	*crowd*	1
110	unda, -ae 1 f.	*wave*	1
111	via, -ae 1 f.	*road, street*	1
112	agricola, -ae 1 m.	*farmer*	1
113	nauta, -ae 1 m.	*sailor*	1
114	poeta, -ae 1 m.	*poet*	1
115	incola, -ae 1 m./f.	*inhabitant*	1

Nouns: 2nd declension masculine

116	ager, agri 2 m.	*field*	1
117	amicus, -i 2 m.	*friend*	1
118	cibus, -i 2 m.	*food*	1
119	deus, dei 2 m.	*god*	1
120	dominus, -i 2 m.	*master*	1
121	equus, -i 2 m.	*horse*	1
122	filius, -i 2 m.	*son*	1
123	gladius, -i 2 m.	*sword*	1
124	liber, libri 2 m.	*book*	1
125	liberi, -orum 2 m. pl.	*children*	2
126	locus, -i 2 m. (n. pl. loca)	*place*	1
127	magister, -tri 2 m.	*teacher, master*	1
128	murus, -i 2 m.	*wall*	1
129	nuntius, -i 2 m.	*messenger*	1
130	puer, pueri 2 m.	*boy*	1
131	servus, -i 2 m.	*slave*	1

132	socius, -i 2 m.	*ally, companion, friend*	1
133	ventus, -i 2 m.	*wind*	1
134	vir, viri 2 m.	*man*	1

Nouns: 2nd declension neuter

135	arma, armorum 2 n. pl.	*arms, weapons*	2
136	aurum, -i 2 n.	*gold*	1
137	auxilium, -i 2 n.	*help*	1
138	bellum, -i 2 n.	*war*	1
139	caelum, -i 2 n.	*sky*	1
140	donum, -i 2 n.	*gift*	2
141	oppidum, -i 2 n.	*town*	1
142	periculum, -i 2 n.	*danger*	1
143	proelium, -i 2 n.	*battle*	1
144	scutum, -i 2 n.	*shield*	1
145	templum, -i 2 n.	*temple*	1
146	verbum, -i 2 n.	*word*	1
147	vinum, -i 2 n.	*wine*	1

Nouns: 3rd declension masculine

148	civis, civis 3 m.	*citizen*	2
149	clamor, clamoris 3 m.	*shout*	2
150	dux, ducis 3 m.	*leader, general, commander, guide*	2
151	frater, fratris 3 m.	*brother*	2
152	hostes, hostium 3 m. pl.	*enemy*	2
153	iuvenis, iuvenis 3 m.	*young man*	2
154	miles, militis 3 m.	*soldier*	2
155	mons, montis 3 m.	*mountain*	2
156	pater, patris 3 m.	*father*	2
157	rex, regis 3 m.	*king*	2
158	senex, senis 3 m.	*old man*	2

Nouns: 3rd declension feminine

159	lux, lucis 3 f.	*light*	2
160	mater, matris 3 f.	*mother*	2
161	mors, mortis 3 f.	*death*	2

162	mulier, mulieris 3 f.	*woman*	2
163	navis, navis 3 f.	*ship*	2
164	pars, partis 3 f.	*part*	2
165	soror, sororis 3 f.	*sister*	2
166	urbs, urbis 3 f.	*city*	2
167	uxor, uxoris 3 f.	*wife*	2
168	virtus, virtutis 3 f.	*courage*	2
169	vox, vocis 3 f.	*voice*	2

Nouns: 3rd declension masculine/feminine

170	comes, comitis 3 m./f.	*companion*	2
171	coniunx, coniugis 3 m./f.	*husband, wife*	2
172	homo, hominis 3 m./f.	*man, person*	2
173	parens, parentis 3 m./f.	*parent*	2

Nouns: 3rd declension neuter

174	corpus, corporis 3 n.	*body*	2
175	flumen, fluminis 3 n.	*river*	2
176	iter, itineris 3 n.	*journey, march*	2
177	mare, maris 3 n.	*sea*	2
178	nomen, nominis 3 n.	*name*	2
179	vulnus, vulneris 3 n.	*wound*	2

Nouns: indeclinable

180	nemo	*no-one*	2
181	nihil	*nothing*	2

Numbers: cardinal

182	unus	*one*	1
183	duo	*two*	1
184	tres	*three*	1
185	quattuor	*four*	1
186	quinque	*five*	2
187	sex	*six*	1
188	septem	*seven*	1
189	octo	*eight*	1
190	novem	*nine*	1

191	decem	*ten*	1
192	undecim	*eleven*	2
193	duodecim	*twelve*	2
194	tredecim	*thirteen*	2
195	quattuordecim	*fourteen*	2
196	quindecim	*fifteen*	1
197	sedecim	*sixteen*	2
198	septendecim	*seventeen*	2
199	duodeviginti	*eighteen*	2
200	undeviginti	*nineteen*	2
201	viginti	*twenty*	2

Numbers: ordinal

202	primus, -a, -um	*first*	1
203	secundus, -a, -um	*second*	1
204	tertius, -a, -um	*third*	1
205	quartus, -a, -um	*fourth*	1
206	quintus, -a, -um	*fifth*	1
207	sextus, -a, -um	*sixth*	1
208	septimus, -a, -um	*seventh*	1
209	octavus, -a, -um	*eighth*	1
210	nonus, -a, -um	*ninth*	1
211	decimus, -a, -um	*tenth*	1

Prepositions

212	a/ab + ablative	*from, by*	1
213	ad + accusative	*to, towards*	1
214	ante + accusative	*before*	2
215	circum + accusative	*around*	2
216	contra + accusative	*against*	1
217	cum + ablative	*with*	1
218	de + ablative	*down from, about*	1
219	e/ex + ablative	*out of*	1
220	in + ablative	*in, on*	1
221	in + accusative	*into*	1
222	inter + accusative	*among, between*	2
223	per + accusative	*through, along*	1
224	post + accusative	*after*	2

225	pro + ablative	*for, on behalf of*	2
226	prope + accusative	*near*	1
227	propter + accusative	*on account of, because of*	2
228	sine + ablative	*without*	2
229	sub + abl/acc	*under, upto, just before*	2
230	super + abl/acc	*above, on top of*	2
231	trans + accusative	*across*	1

Pronouns

232	ego	*I*	1
233	hic, haec, hoc	*this*	2
234	ille, illa, illud	*that*	2
235	is, ea, id	*he, she, it; that*	2
236	nos	*we*	1
237	se	*himself, herself, themselves*	2
238	tu	*you* (singular)	1
239	vos	*you* (plural)	1

Question words

240	-ne?	(open question)	1
241	cur?	*why?*	1
242	nonne...?	expects the answer *yes*	2
243	num...?	expects the answer *no*	2
244	quid?	*what?*	1
245	quis? quid?	*who? what?*	1
246	ubi?	*where?*	1

Verbs: 1st conjugation

247	aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*build*	1
248	ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*walk*	1
249	amo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*love, like*	1
250	appropinquo, -are, -avi, -atum + dative 1	*approach*	2
251	canto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*sing*	1
252	clamo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*shout*	1
253	do, dare, dedi, datum 1	*give*	1
254	erro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*be wrong, wander*	2
255	exspecto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*wait, wait for*	2
256	festino, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*hurry*	1

257	habito, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*live*	1
258	intro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*enter*	1
259	laboro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*work*	
260	laudo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*praise*	1
261	libero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*set free*	2
262	narro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*tell*	2
263	navigo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*sail*	1
264	neco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*kill*	1
265	nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*announce*	2
266	occupo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*seize*	2
267	oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*attack*	1
268	paro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*prepare*	1
269	porto, -are, -avi 1	*carry*	1
270	pugno, -are, -avi,-atum 1	*fight*	1
271	rogo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*ask, ask for*	1
272	saluto, -are, -avi 1	*greet*	2
273	servo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*save, keep*	2
274	specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*watch, look at*	1
275	sto, -are, steti, statum 1	*stand*	1
276	supero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*overcome, overpower*	1
277	voco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*call*	1
278	vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*wound*	2

Verbs: 2nd conjugation

279	debeo, -ere, debui, debitum 2	*ought to, must, should*	2
280	deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum 2	*destroy*	1
281	habeo, -ere, habui, habitum 2	*have*	1
282	iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum 2	*order*	1
283	maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum 2	*stay, remain*	1
284	moneo, -ere, monui, monitum 2	*warn*	1
285	moveo, -ere, movi, motum 2	*move*	1
286	respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 2	*answer*	1
287	rideo, -ere, risi, risum 2	*laugh, smile*	1
288	teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum 2	*hold*	1
289	terreo, -ere, terrui, territum 2	*frighten*	1
290	timeo, -ere, timui 2	*fear, am afraid*	1
291	video, -ere, vidi, visum 2	*see*	1

Verbs: 3rd conjugation

292	bibo, -ere, bibi 3	*drink*	1
293	colligo, -ere, collegi, collectum 3	*collect*	2
294	constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum 3	*decide*	1
295	consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum 3	*eat*	1
296	curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum 3	*run*	1
297	defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum 3	*defend*	2
298	dico, -ere, dixi, dictum 3	*say, tell*	1
299	discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3	*depart*	1
300	duco, -ere, duxi, ductum 3	*lead, take*	1
301	gero, -ere, gessi, gestum 3	*carry on; do; wear*	2
302	lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3	*read, choose*	1
303	ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum 3	*play*	1
304	mitto, -ere, misi, missum 3	*send*	1
305	occido, -ere, occidi, occisum 3	*kill, strike down*	2
306	ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum 3	*show, display*	1
307	pono, -ere, posui, positum 3	*put*	1
308	reduco, -ere, reduxi, reductum 3	*lead back*	2
309	rego, -ere, rexi, rectum 3	*rule*	1
310	ruo, -ere, rui, rutum 3	*charge*	2
311	scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum 3	*write*	1
312	trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum 3	*hand over*	2
313	vinco, -ere, vici, victum 3	*conquer, beat, defeat*	2

Verbs: 4th conjugation

314	advenio, -ire, adveni, adventum 4	*arrive*	2
315	audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	*hear, listen to*	1
316	dormio, -ire, dormivi, dormitum 4	*sleep*	1
317	invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum 4	*find*	2
318	punio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	*punish*	2
319	venio, -ire, veni, ventum 4	*come*	1

Verbs: mixed conjugation

320	accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum 3½	*receive*	2
321	capio, -ere, cepi, captum 3½	*take, capture*	1
322	conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum 3½	*catch sight of*	2
323	cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3½	*want, desire*	1

324	effugio, -ere, effugi 3½	*escape*	2
325	facio, -ere, feci, factum 3½	*do, make*	1
326	fugio, -ere, fugi 3½	*flee*	2
327	iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum 3½	*throw*	1

Verbs: irregular

328	sum, esse, fui (irreg)	*be*	1
329	absum, abesse, afui (irreg)	*be away*	1
330	adsum, adesse, adfui (irreg)	*be present*	1
331	possum, posse, potui (irreg)	*be able, can*	2
332	eo, ire, ii/ivi, itum (irreg)	*go*	2
333	exeo, exire, exii, exitum (irreg)	*go out*	2
334	ineo, inire, inii, initum (irreg)	*go in*	2
335	pereo, perire, perii (irreg)	*perish*	2
336	redeo, redire, redii, reditum (irreg)	*go back, return*	2
337	transeo, transire, transii, transitum (irreg)	*go across, cross*	2
338	inquit (inquiunt)	*he(they)/she says/said*	2
339	noli, nolite + infinitive	*do not...!*	2

Level 3 Checklist

	Adjectives: 2nd/1st/2nd declension		L
1	alius, alia, aliud	*other*	3
2	altus, -a, -um	*high, deep*	1
3	bonus, -a, -um	*good*	1
4	carus, -a, -um	*dear*	2
5	ceteri, -ae, -a	*the rest of*	2
6	clarus, -a, -um	*clear, bright, famous*	1
7	fessus, -a, -um	*tired*	1
8	Graecus, -a, -um	*Greek*	2
9	ipse, ipsa, ipsum	*-self*	3
10	iratus, -a, -um	*angry*	1
11	laetus, -a, -um	*happy*	1
12	longus, -a, -um	*long*	2
13	magnus, -a, -um	*big, great, large*	1
14	malus, -a, -um	*bad, wicked*	1
15	medius, -a, -um	*middle of*	2
16	meus, -a, -um	*my*	1
17	miser, -era, -erum	*wretched, unfortunate*	1
18	mortuus, -a, -um	*dead*	2
19	multus, -a, -um	*much, many*	1
20	noster, nostra, nostrum	*our*	1
21	notus, -a, -um	*well known*	1
22	novus, -a, -um	*new*	1
23	parvus, -a, -um	*small, little*	1
24	pauci, -ae, -a	*few*	2
25	perterritus, -a, -um	*frightened*	1
26	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	*beautiful, handsome*	1
27	Romanus, -a, -um	*Roman*	1
28	sacer, sacra, sacrum	*sacred, holy*	1
29	saevus, -a, -um	*savage*	1
30	solus, -a, -um	*alone, only*	2
31	superbus, -a, -um	*proud, arrogant*	3
32	suus, -a, -um	*his own, her own, their own*	1
33	totus, -a, -um	*whole of, all*	3
34	tutus, -a, -um	*safe*	1
35	tuus, -a, -um	*your* (sg)	1

36	validus, -a, -um	*strong*	1
37	vester, vestra, vestrum	*your* (pl)	1
38	vivus, -a, -um	*alive, living*	2

Adjectives: 3rd declension in *-is*

39	crudelis, -is, -e	*cruel*	2
40	difficilis, -is, -e	*difficult*	2
41	facilis, -is, -e	*easy*	2
42	fortis, -is, -e	*brave*	2
43	nobilis, -is, -e	*noble*	2
44	omnis, -is, -e	*all, every*	2
45	omnes	*everyone*	2
46	omnia	*everything*	2
47	tristis, -is, -e	*sad, mournful, gloomy*	2

Adjectives: 3rd declension in *-ns*

48	ingens, ingentis	*huge*	2
49	sapiens, sapientis	*wise*	2

Adjectives: 3rd declension in *-x*

50	audax, audacis	*bold, daring*	2
51	felix, felicis	*lucky, fortunate*	2

Adjectives: other

52	celer, celeris, celere	*quick*	3

Adverbs

53	bene	*well*	1
54	celeriter	*quickly*	2
55	cras	*tomorrow*	2
56	deinde	*then, next*	1
57	diu	*for a long time*	1
58	forte	*by chance*	2
59	fortiter	*bravely*	1
60	frustra	*in vain*	1
61	heri	*yesterday*	2
62	hic	*here*	1

63	hodie	*today*	2
64	iam	*now, already*	1
65	ibi	*there*	1
66	interea	*meanwhile*	3
67	iterum	*again*	1
68	lente	*slowly*	3
69	magnopere	*greatly, especially*	1
70	mox	*soon*	1
71	non	*not*	1
72	numquam	*never*	1
73	nunc	*now*	2
74	olim	*once (upon a time)*	1
75	paene	*almost*	3
76	postea	*later*	2
77	quam	*than, as*	2
78	quoque	*also*	2
79	saepe	*often*	1
80	semper	*always*	1
81	sic	*thus, so*	1
82	statim	*immediately*	1
83	subito	*suddenly*	1
84	tamen	*however*	1
85	tandem	*at last*	1
86	tum	*then*	2

Conjunctions

87	-que	*and*	2
88	antequam	*before*	2
89	aut	*or*	3
90	autem	*but, however*	2
91	dum	*while*	3
92	et	*and*	1
93	et... et...	*both... and...*	2
94	etiam	*even, also*	1
95	igitur	*therefore*	1
96	itaque	*and so, therefore*	1
97	nam	*for*	2
98	ne	*in order not to*	3

99	nec	*nor / and… not*	3
100	neque	*nor / and… not*	3
101	postquam	*after, when*	2
102	quamquam	*although*	2
103	quod	*because*	1
104	sed	*but*	1
105	ubi	*when*	1
106	ut + subjunctive	*to, in order to, so that*	3

Nouns: 1st declension

107	ancilla, -ae 1 f.	*maidservant, slavegirl*	1
108	aqua, -ae 1 f.	*water*	1
109	copiae, copiarum 1 f. pl.	*troops, forces*	2
110	dea, -ae 1 f.	*goddess*	1
111	femina, -ae 1 f.	*woman*	1
112	filia, -ae 1 f.	*daughter*	1
113	hasta, -ae 1 f.	*spear*	1
114	hora, -ae 1 f.	*hour*	3
115	insula, -ae 1 f.	*island, block of flats*	1
116	ira, -ae 1 f.	*anger*	1
117	mora, -ae 1 f.	*delay*	2
118	patria, -ae 1 f.	*country, homeland*	1
119	pecunia, -ae 1 f.	*money*	1
120	puella, -ae 1 f.	*girl*	1
121	regina, -ae 1 f.	*queen*	1
122	sagitta, -ae 1 f.	*arrow*	1
123	terra, -ae 1 f.	*land, earth*	1
124	turba, -ae 1 f.	*crowd*	1
125	unda, -ae 1 f.	*wave*	1
126	via, -ae 1 f.	*road, street*	1
127	agricola, -ae 1 m.	*farmer*	1
128	nauta, -ae 1 m.	*sailor*	1
129	poeta, -ae 1 m.	*poet*	1
130	incola, -ae 1 m./f.	*inhabitant*	1

Nouns: 2nd declension masculine

131	ager, agri 2 m.	*field*	1
132	amicus, -i 2 m.	*friend*	1
133	annus, -i 2 m.	*year*	3
134	cibus, -i 2 m.	*food*	1
135	deus, dei 2 m.	*god*	1
136	dominus, -i 2 m.	*master*	1
137	equus, -i 2 m.	*horse*	1
138	filius, -i 2 m.	*son*	1
139	gladius, -i 2 m.	*sword*	1
140	liber, libri 2 m.	*book*	1
141	liberi, -orum 2 m. pl.	*children*	2
142	locus, -i 2 m. (n. pl: loca)	*place*	1
143	magister, -tri 2 m.	*teacher, master*	1
144	murus, -i 2 m.	*wall*	1
145	nuntius, -i 2 m.	*messenger*	1
146	puer, pueri 2 m.	*boy*	1
147	servus, -i 2 m.	*slave*	1
148	socius, -i 2 m.	*ally, companion, friend*	1
149	somnus, -i 2 m.	*sleep*	3
150	ventus, -i 2 m.	*wind*	1
151	vir, viri 2 m.	*man*	1

Nouns: 2nd declension neuter

152	arma, armorum 2 n. pl.	*arms, weapons*	2
153	aurum, -i 2 n.	*gold*	1
154	auxilium, -i 2 n.	*help*	1
155	bellum, -i 2 n.	*war*	1
156	caelum, -i 2 n.	*sky*	1
157	donum, -i 2 n.	*gift*	2
158	oppidum, -i 2 n.	*town*	1
159	periculum, -i 2 n.	*danger*	1
160	praemium, -i 2 n.	*prize, reward*	3
161	proelium, -i 2 n.	*battle*	1
162	scutum, -i 2 n.	*shield*	1
163	telum, -i 2 n.	*spear, javelin, weapon*	3
164	templum, -i 2 n.	*temple*	1
165	verbum, -i 2 n.	*word*	1

166	vinum, -i 2 n.	*wine*	1

Nouns: 3rd declension masculine

167	civis, civis 3 m.	*citizen*	2
168	clamor, clamoris 3 m.	*shout*	2
169	custos, custodis 3 m.	*guard*	3
170	dux, ducis 3 m.	*leader, general, commander, guide*	2
171	frater, fratris 3 m.	*brother*	2
172	hostes, hostium 3 m. pl.	*enemy*	2
173	iuvenis, iuvenis 3 m.	*young man*	2
174	labor, laboris 3 m.	*task, work*	3
175	miles, militis 3 m.	*soldier*	2
176	mons, montis 3 m.	*mountain*	2
177	pater, patris 3 m.	*father*	2
178	princeps, principis 3 m.	*chief, leader*	3
179	rex, regis 3 m.	*king*	2
180	senex, senis 3 m.	*old man*	2

Nouns: 3rd declension feminine

181	gens, gentis 3 f.	*race, tribe, nation*	3
182	lux, lucis 3 f.	*light*	2
183	mater, matris 3 f.	*mother*	2
184	mors, mortis 3 f.	*death*	2
185	mulier, mulieris 3 f.	*woman*	2
186	navis, navis 3 f.	*ship*	2
187	nox, noctis 3 f.	*night*	3
188	pars, partis 3 f.	*part*	2
189	soror, sororis 3 f.	*sister*	2
190	tempestas, tempestatis 3 f.	*storm, season, weather*	3
191	urbs, urbis 3 f.	*city*	2
192	uxor, uxoris 3 f.	*wife*	2
193	virtus, virtutis 3 f.	*courage*	2
194	vox, vocis 3 f.	*voice*	2

Nouns: 3rd declension masculine/feminine

195	comes, comitis 3 m./f.	*companion*	2
196	coniunx, coniugis 3 m./f.	*husband, wife*	2

197	homo, hominis 3 m./f.	*man, person*	2
198	parens, parentis 3 m./f.	*parent*	2

Nouns: 3rd declension neuter

199	animal, animalis 3 n.	*animal*	3
200	corpus, corporis 3 n.	*body*	2
201	flumen, fluminis 3 n.	*river*	2
202	iter, itineris 3 n.	*journey, march*	2
203	mare, maris 3 n.	*sea*	2
204	nomen, nominis 3 n.	*name*	2
205	opus, operis 3 n.	*task, piece of work*	3
206	vulnus, vulneris 3 n.	*wound*	2

Nouns: 5th declension

207	dies, diei 5 m.	*day*	3
208	fides, fidei 5 f.	*faith, promise, confidence, honesty*	3
209	res, rei 5 f.	*thing, affair*	3
210	spes, spei 5 f.	*hope*	3

Nouns: indeclinable **3**

211	nemo	*no-one*	2
212	nihil	*nothing*	2

Numbers: cardinal

213	unus	*one*	1
214	duo	*two*	1
215	tres	*three*	1
216	quattuor	*four*	1
217	quinque	*five*	1
218	sex	*six*	1
219	septem	*seven*	1
220	octo	*eight*	1
221	novem	*nine*	1
222	decem	*ten*	1
223	undecim	*eleven*	2
224	duodecim	*twelve*	2
225	tredecim	*thirteen*	2
226	quattuordecim	*fourteen*	2

227	quindecim	*fifteen*	2
228	sedecim	*sixteen*	2
229	septendecim	*seventeen*	2
230	duodeviginti	*eighteen*	2
231	undeviginti	*nineteen*	2
232	viginti	*twenty*	2
233	triginta	*thirty*	3
234	quadraginta	*forty*	3
235	quinquaginta	*fifty*	3
236	sexaginta	*sixty*	3
237	septuaginta	*seventy*	3
238	octoginta	*eighty*	3
239	nonaginta	*ninety*	3
240	centum	*a hundred*	3
241	mille	*a thousand*	3

Numbers: ordinal

242	primus, -a, -um	*first*	1
243	secundus, -a, -um	*second*	1
244	tertius, -a, -um	*third*	1
245	quartus, -a, -um	*fourth*	1
246	quintus, -a, -um	*fifth*	1
247	sextus, -a, -um	*sixth*	1
248	septimus, -a, -um	*seventh*	1
249	octavus, -a, -um	*eighth*	1
250	nonus, -a, -um	*ninth*	1
251	decimus, -a, -um	*tenth*	1

Prepositions

252	a/ab + ablative	*from, by*	1
253	ad + accusative	*to, towards*	1
254	ante + accusative	*before*	2
255	circum + accusative	*around*	2
256	contra + accusative	*against*	1
257	cum + ablative	*with*	1
258	de + ablative	*down from, about*	1
259	e/ex + ablative	*out of*	1

260	in + ablative	*in, on*	1
261	in + accusative	*into*	1
262	inter + accusative	*among, between*	2
263	per + accusative	*through, along*	1
264	post + accusative	*after*	2
265	pro + ablative	*for, on behalf of*	2
266	prope + accusative	*near*	1
267	propter + accusative	*on account of, because of*	2
268	sine + ablative	*without*	2
269	sub + abl/acc	*under, upto, just before*	2
270	super + abl/acc	*above, on top of*	2
271	trans + accusative	*across*	1

Pronouns

272	ego	*I*	1
273	hic, haec, hoc	*this*	2
274	idem, eadem, idem	*the same*	3
275	ille, illa, illud	*that*	2
276	is, ea, id	*he, she, it; that*	2
277	nos	*we*	1
278	qui, quae, quod	*who, which*	3
279	se	*himself, herself, themselves*	2
280	tu	*you* (singular)	1
281	vos	*you* (plural)	1

Question words

282	-ne?	(open question)	1
283	cur?	*why?*	1
284	nonne...?	expects the answer *yes*	2
285	num...?	expects the answer *no*	2
286	quid?	*what?*	1
287	quis? quid?	*who? what?*	1
288	ubi?	*where?*	1

Verbs: 1st conjugation

289	aedifico, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*build*	1
290	ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*walk*	1
291	amo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*love, like*	1

292	appropinquo, -are, -avi, -atum + dative 1	*approach*	2
293	canto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*sing*	1
294	clamo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*shout*	1
295	do, dare, dedi, datum 1	*give*	1
296	erro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*be wrong, wander*	2
297	exspecto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*wait, wait for*	2
298	festino, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*hurry*	1
299	habito, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*live*	1
300	impero, -are, -avi + dative 1	*order*	3
301	intro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*enter*	1
302	iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum 1	*help*	3
303	laudo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*praise*	1
304	libero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*set free*	2
305	narro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*tell*	2
306	navigo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*sail*	1
307	neco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*kill*	1
308	nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*announce*	2
309	occupo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*seize*	2
310	oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*attack*	1
311	paro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*prepare*	1
312	porto, -are, -avi 1	*carry*	1
313	pugno, -are, -avi,-atum 1	*fight*	1
314	rogo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*ask, ask for*	1
315	saluto, -are, -avi 1	*greet*	2
316	servo, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*save, keep*	2
317	specto, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*watch, look at*	1
318	sto, -are, steti, statum 1	*stand*	1
319	supero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*overcome, overpower*	1
320	voco, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*call*	1
321	vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*wound*	2

Verbs: 2nd conjugation

322	debeo, -ere, debui, debitum 2	*ought to, must, should*	2
323	deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum 2	*destroy*	1
324	habeo, -ere, habui, habitum 2	*have*	1
325	iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum 2	*order*	1
326	laboro, -are, -avi, -atum 1	*work*	1
327	maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum 2	*stay, remain*	1

328	moneo, -ere, monui, monitum 2	*warn*	1
329	moveo, -ere, movi, motum 2	*move*	1
330	persuadeo, -ere, persuasi + dative 2	*persuade*	3
331	respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 2	*answer*	1
332	rideo, -ere, risi, risum 2	*laugh, smile*	1
333	teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum 2	*hold*	1
334	terreo, -ere, terrui, territum 2	*frighten*	1
335	timeo, -ere, timui 2	*fear, am afraid*	1
336	video, -ere, vidi, visum 2	*see*	1

Verbs: 3rd conjugation

337	bibo, -ere, bibi 3	*drink*	1
338	cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum 3	*force*	3
339	colligo, -ere, collegi, collectum 3	*collect*	2
340	constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum 3	*decide*	1
341	consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum 3	*eat*	1
342	contendo, -ere, contendi 3	*hurry, march, struggle*	3
343	credo, -ere, credidi + dative	*believe, trust*	3
344	curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum 3	*run*	1
345	defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum 3	*defend*	2
346	dico, -ere, dixi, dictum 3	*say, tell*	1
347	discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum 3	*depart*	1
348	duco, -ere, duxi, ductum 3	*lead, take*	1
349	gero, -ere, gessi, gestum 3	*carry on; do; wear*	2
350	lego, -ere, legi, lectum 3	*read, choose*	1
351	ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum 3	*play*	1
352	mitto, -ere, misi, missum 3	*send*	1
353	occido, -ere, occidi, occisum 3	*kill, strike down*	2
354	ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum 3	*show, display*	1
355	pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum 3	*drive*	3
356	peto, -ere, petivi, petitum 3	*look for, seek, attack*	3
357	pono, -ere, posui, positum 3	*put*	1
358	reduco, -ere, reduxi, reductum 3	*lead back*	2
359	rego, -ere, rexi, rectum 3	*rule*	1
360	relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum 3	*abandon, leave behind*	3
361	ruo, -ere, rui, rutum 3	*charge*	2
362	scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum 3	*write*	1
363	trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum 3	*hand over*	2

364	vinco, -ere, vici, victum 3	*conquer, beat, defeat*	2

Verbs: 4th conjugation

365	advenio, -ire, adveni, adventum 4	*arrive*	2
366	audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	*hear, listen to*	1
367	convenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum 4	*meet*	3
368	custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	*guard*	3
369	dormio, -ire, dormivi, dormitum 4	*sleep*	1
370	invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum 4	*find*	2
371	punio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4	*punish*	2
372	venio, -ire, veni, ventum 4	*come*	1

Verbs: mixed conjugation

373	accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum 3½	*receive*	2
374	capio, -ere, cepi, captum 3½	*take, capture*	1
375	conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum 3½	*catch sight of*	2
376	cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum 3½	*want, desire*	1
377	effugio, -ere, effugi 3½	*escape*	2
378	facio, -ere, feci, factum 3½	*do, make*	1
379	fugio, -ere, fugi 3½	*flee*	2
380	iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum 3½	*throw*	1
381	interficio, -ere, interfeci, interfectum 3½	*kill*	3

Verbs: irregular

382	sum, esse, fui (irreg)	*be*	1
383	absum, abesse, afui (irreg)	*be away*	1
384	adsum, adesse, adfui (irreg)	*be present*	1
385	possum, posse, potui (irreg)	*be able, can*	2
386	eo, ire, ii/ivi, itum (irreg)	*go*	2
387	adeo, adire, adii (irreg)	*go towards*	3
388	exeo, exire, exii, exitum (irreg)	*go out*	2
389	ineo, inire, inii, initum (irreg)	*go in*	2
390	pereo, perire, perii (irreg)	*perish*	2
391	redeo, redire, redii, reditum (irreg)	*go back, return*	2
392	transeo, transire, transii, transitum (irreg)	*go across, cross*	2
393	fero, ferre, tuli, latum (irreg)	*bring, carry*	3
394	inquit (inquiunt)	*he(they)/she says/said*	2
395	noli, nolite + infinitive	*do not...!*	2

396	nolo, nolle, nolui (irreg)	*not want*	3
397	volo, velle, volui (irreg)	*want*	3

Additional Scholarship Checklist

** = ISEB's Common Academic Scholarship prescription*

Consecutive Clauses

	1	adeo (adverb)	*so, to such an extent*
	2	ita	*in such a way*
	3	talis, -is, -e	*such, of such a kind*
	4	tam	*so*
	5	tantus, -a, -um	*so great, so large*
	6	tot	*so many*
	7	totiens	*so often, so many times*

Indirect questions

	8	num	*whether*
	9	utrum… an	*whether… or*
	10	utrum… necne	*whether… or not*

Nouns: 4th declension

*	11	domus, -us 4 f.	*home, house*
*	12	exercitus, -us 4 m.	*army*
*	13	manus, -us 4 f.	*hand, band of men*
*	14	portus, -us 4 m.	*harbour*

Verbs: deponent

*	15	conor, conari, conatus 1	*try*
*	16	hortor, hortari, hortatus 1	*encourage*
	17	vereor, -eri, veritus 2 (veritus, -a, -um = *fearing*)	*fear*
*	18	loquor, loqui, locutus 3	*speak*
*	19	proficiscor, proficisci, profectus 3	*set out*
*	20	sequor, sequi, secutus 3	*follow*
*	21	egredior, egredi, egressus 3½	*go out, leave*
*	22	ingredior, ingredi, ingressus 3½	*go in, enter*
*	23	morior, mori, mortuus 3½	*die*
*	24	patior, pati, passus 3½	*suffer*
*	25	progredior, progredi, progressus 3½	*advance, go forward*

Verb: irregular

	26	fio, fieri, factus (irreg)	*become, am made*

Conjunction

*	27	cum + subjunctive	*while, since, when, although*

English – Latin Wordlist

(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 3½
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 3½
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 3½
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 3½
destroy	deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum 2
die	morior, mori, mortuus 3½
difficult	difficilis, -is, -e
dinner	cena, -ae 1 f.
do	facio, -ere, feci, factum 3½; 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; ago, -ere, egi, actum 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 3½
escape (noun)	fuga, -ae 1 f.
escape (verb)	effugio, -ere, effugi 3½
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
fearing	veritus, -a, -um
few	pauci, -ae, -a (pl)
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 3½
follow	sequor, sequi, secutus 3
food	cibus, -i 2 m.
for	nam; enim; pro + ablative
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 3½
go out	exeo, exire, exii, exitum (irreg); egredior, egredi, egressus 3½
go towards	adeo, adire, adii, aditum (irreg)
god	deus, dei 2 m.
goddess	dea, -ae 1 f.
go forward	progredior, progredi, progressus 3½
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 3½
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 3½
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 3½
man	vir, viri 2 m.; homo, hominis 3 m./f.
many	multi, multae, multa (pl)
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
present	donum, -i 2 n.
prize	praemium, -i 2 n.
promise	fides, fidei 5 f.
proud	superbus, -a, -um

punish	punio, -ire, -ivi, -itum 4
pupil	discipulus, -i m.
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 3½
refuse	nolo, nolle, nolui (irreg)
remain	manere, -ere, mansi, mansum 2
reply	respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum 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 m.
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.
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 3½
suitor	procus, -i 2 m.
sword	gladius, -i 2 m.
take	capio, -ere, cepi, captum 3½
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 (pl)
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 3½
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 3½; 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 (pl)	vos
you (sg)	tu
young man	iuvenis, iuvenis 3 m.

your (pl)	vester, vestra, vestrum
your (sg)	tuus, -a, -um

Latin – English Wordlist

a/ab + ablative	from, by
absum, abesse, afui (irreg)	be away
accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum 3½	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, drive
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 3½	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 3½	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 3½	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
discipulus, -i m.	pupil
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 3½	escape
ego	I
egredior, egredi, egressus 3½	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 3½	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 3½	flee
gens, gentis 3 f.	race, tribe
gero, -ere, gessi, gestum 3	see *bellum gero*
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 3½	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 3½	begin
incola, -ae 1 m./f.	inhabitant
ineo, inire, inii, initum (irreg)	go in
ingens, ingentis	huge
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus 3½	go in, enter
inquit	he said, she said
insula, -ae 1 f.	island
inter + accusative	among, between
interea	meanwhile
interficio, -ere, interfeci, interfectum 3½	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 3½	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 m.	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, refuse
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 3½	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, -atum 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 3½	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,-atum1	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 (sg)
tul-	*see* fero
tum	then
tumultus, -us 4 m.	uproar
turba, -ae 1 f.	crowd
tutus, -a, -um	safe
tuus, -a, -um	your (sg)
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 (pl)

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 (pl)
vox, vocis 3 f.	voice
vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum 1	wound
vulnus, vulneris 3 n.	wound