

# 30th Latin Summer School

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Class 1 b

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## 1B Part 1

# Verbs

Verbs can be described according to **Mood, Tense, Voice, Person, and Number**.

**Mood:** Indicative, imperative, subjunctive

**Tense:** Present, future, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect

**Voice:** Active, passive

**Person:** First, second, third

**Number:** Singular, plural

The full dictionary entry for a verb contains four **principal parts** and English meanings for the verb. The four principal parts are the given elements from which all the forms of a Latin verb are created. For example: **paro, parare, paravi, paratus** - prepare

Principal parts:

1. **paro** = first person singular present active indicative 'I prepare'
2. **parare** = present active infinitive 'to prepare'
3. **paravi** = first person singular perfect active indicative 'I prepared'/'I have prepared'
4. **paratus** = perfect passive participle

In English, verbs sometimes change their endings depending on who is doing the action. Compare, for instance, the following sentences:

I **like** learning Latin.

She **likes** learning Latin.

The same thing happens with Latin verbs, but much more frequently. For example:

ego linguam Latinam <b>disco</b> .	I am learning Latin.
tu linguam Latinam <b>discis</b> ?	Are you learning Latin?
amicus meus linguam Latinam <b>discit</b> .	My friend is learning Latin.
linguam Latinam <b>discimus</b> .	We are learning Latin

Each of these sentences has a different subject and each verb has a different ending.

The different endings depend on the **person** doing the action:

**1st person** indicates I or we (that is, the person doing the action is speaking)

**2nd person** indicates you, singular or plural (the person doing the action is being spoken to)

**3rd person** indicates he, she, it, or they (the person doing the action is a third party, being spoken about rather than spoken to)

Latin verbs are grouped in four different families called conjugations. Each verb belongs to one conjugation, and each conjugation differs slightly from the others in how it creates certain forms. The four conjugations are distinguished and identified by the vowel preceding the **-re** ending of the second principal part (the present active infinitive). The following sets of principal parts will serve as examples of the four conjugations:

1st conjugation	-a-	<b>voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus</b>	call
2nd conjugation	-e-	<b>video, videre, vidi, visus</b>	see
3rd conjugation	-e-	<b>duco, ducere, duxi, ductus</b>	lead
4th conjugation	-i-	<b>audio, audire, audivi, auditus</b>	hear

The finite forms of a Latin verb are created by:

1. taking a stem from one of the principal parts
2. sometimes adding an infix that indicates the tense
3. adding personal endings that indicate three things: person, number, and voice.

For all conjugations, the stem for the present, imperfect, and future tenses is found by removing the **-re** from the second principal part. This stem is called the **present stem**. All verb forms made with the present stem when taken together are called the present system of the verb.

For all conjugations, the stem for the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses is found by removing **-i** from the third principal part. This is called the **perfect stem**. All verb forms made with the perfect stem when taken together are called the perfect system of the verb.

## The Present Tense

The personal endings for Latin verbs in the **present tense** are:

Person	Ending
Singular	
1st ("I...")	<b>-ō</b>
2nd ("You...")	<b>-s</b>
3rd ("He..." / "She..." / "It...")	<b>-t</b>
Plural	
1st ("We...")	<b>-mus</b>
2nd ("You (pl.)...")	<b>-tis</b>
3rd ("They...")	<b>-nt</b>

Thus, the present tense of the four conjugations is as follows:

	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation
Sing.				
1st	<b>vocō</b> - I call	<b>video</b> - I see	<b>duco</b> - I lead	<b>audio</b> - I hear
2nd	<b>vocās</b> - you call	<b>vides</b> - you see	<b>ducis</b> - you lead	<b>audis</b> - you hear
3rd	<b>vocat</b> - he/she/it calls	<b>videt</b> - he/she/it sees	<b>ducit</b> - he/she/it leads	<b>audit</b> - he/she/it hears
Plur.				
1st	<b>vocāmus</b> - we call	<b>videmus</b> - we see	<b>ducimus</b> - we lead	<b>audimus</b> - we hear
2nd	<b>vocātis</b> - you (pl.) call	<b>videtis</b> - you (pl.) see	<b>ducitis</b> - you (pl.) lead	<b>auditis</b> - you (pl.) hear
3rd	<b>vocant</b> - they call	<b>vident</b> - they see	<b>ducunt</b> - they lead	<b>audiunt</b> - they hear

### Exercise A:

Translate these present tense verbs into English

Example: **vocat** he/she/it calls

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ambulas   | 13. ascendo  |
| 2. laboratis | 14. currunt  |
| 3. laudant   | 15. ducis    |
| 4. narro     | 16. mittimus |
| 5. paramus   | 17. curritis |
| 6. festinat  | 18. cadit    |
| 7. monet     | 19. audio    |
| 8. sedeo     | 20. dormit   |
| 9. videmus   | 21. venimus  |
| 10. manemus  | 22. audiunt  |
| 11. monetis  | 23. venitis  |
| 12. sedent   | 24. dormis   |

### Exercise B

Write these English verbs in Latin

Example: I am living **habito**

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. You enter         | 11. It remains         |
| 2. We prepare        | 12. We are warning     |
| 3. They are greeting | 13. You are coming     |
| 4. You (pl.) call    | 14. He is sleeping     |
| 5. He is telling     | 15. You send           |
| 6. I am carrying     | 16. You (pl.) approach |
| 7. They see          | 17. I remain           |
| 8. She sits          | 18. We lead            |
| 9. I run             | 19. She sends          |
| 10. They hear        | 20. You proceed        |

## The Imperfect Tense

In Latin, the **imperfect tense** is for reporting action in past time with a progressive/repeated aspect.

For example, 'She used to think,' or 'She was thinking,' or 'She thought [every day/often/repeatedly].' For example: **puer ad ludum ambulabat** The boy *was walking* to school.

To form the imperfect tense:

1. take the present stem (by removing the **-re** from the second principal part)
2. add the infix for the imperfect active indicative: **-ba-**
3. add the active personal endings (use **-m** for the first person singular)

Thus, the personal endings for Latin verbs in the imperfect tense are

Person	Ending
<b>Singular</b>	
1st ("I...")	<b>-bam</b>
2nd ("You...")	<b>-bas</b>
3rd ("He..." / "She..." / "It...")	<b>-bat</b>
<b>Plural</b>	
1st ("We...")	<b>-bamus</b>
2nd ("You (pl.)...")	<b>-batis</b>
3rd ("They...")	<b>-bant</b>

The imperfect tense of the four conjugations is as follows:

	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation
<b>Sing.</b>				
1st	<b>vocabam</b> <i>- I was calling</i>	<b>videbam</b> <i>- I was seeing</i>	<b>ducebam</b> <i>- I was leading</i>	<b>audiebam</b> <i>- I was hearing</i>
2nd	<b>vocābas</b> <i>- you were calling</i>	<b>videbas</b> <i>- you were seeing</i>	<b>ducebas</b> <i>- you were leading</i>	<b>audiebas</b> <i>- you were hearing</i>
3rd	<b>vocabat</b> <i>- he/she/it was calling</i>	<b>videbat</b> <i>- he/she/it was seeing</i>	<b>ducebat</b> <i>- he/she/it was leading</i>	<b>audiebat</b> <i>- he/she/it was hearing</i>
<b>Plur.</b>				
1st	<b>vocābamus</b> <i>- we were calling</i>	<b>videbamus</b> <i>- we were seeing</i>	<b>ducebamus</b> <i>- we were leading</i>	<b>audiebamus</b> <i>- we were hearing</i>
2nd	<b>vocābatis</b> <i>- you (pl.) were calling</i>	<b>videbatis</b> <i>- you (pl.) were seeing</i>	<b>ducebatis</b> <i>- you (pl.) were leading</i>	<b>audiebatis</b> <i>- you (pl.) were hearing</i>
3rd	<b>vocabant</b> <i>- they were calling</i>	<b>videbant</b> <i>- they were seeing</i>	<b>ducebant</b> <i>- they were leading</i>	<b>audiebant</b> <i>- they were hearing</i>

### Exercise C

Write the following in English.

Example: **monebamus** we were warning

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. spectabant  | 7. cupiebamus |
| 2. scribebamus | 8. rogabant   |
| 3. docebas     | 9. clamabatis |
| 4. faciebatis  | 10. dicebam   |
| 5. navigabat   | 11. ludebat   |
| 6. fugiebam    | 12. dabas     |

### Exercise D

Write the following in Latin.

- |                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I was sitting     | 7. You (pl.) used to desire |
| 2. You were teaching | 8. They were fleeing        |
| 3. They were playing | 9. You were watching        |
| 4. She was saying    | 10. I used to sail          |
| 5. He used to write  | 11. He was asking           |
| 6. We were shouting  | 12. We used to do           |

## The Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is most often used to express a completed past action, for example:  
**puer ad ludum ambulavit** The boy *walked* to school.

The personal endings for Latin verbs in the **Perfect Tense** are:

Person	Ending
Singular	
1st ("I...")	<b>-i</b>
2nd ("You...")	<b>-isti</b>
3rd ("He..." / "She..." / "It...")	<b>-it</b>
Plural	
1st ("We...")	<b>-imus</b>
2nd ("You (pl.)...")	<b>-istis</b>
3rd ("They...")	<b>-erunt</b>

To form the perfect tense:

1. find the *perfect stem* of the verb using a Latin dictionary (this is the third principal part, without the -i ending), e.g.:  
 1st conjugation **vocav-** 3rd conjugation **dux-** 2nd conjugation **vid-** 4th conjugation **audiv-**
2. add the perfect person endings

Thus, the perfect tense of the four conjugations is as follows:

	1st conjugation	2nd conjugation	3rd conjugation	4th conjugation
Sing.				
1st	<b>vocavi</b> <i>- I called</i>	<b>monui</b> <i>- I warned</i>	<b>duxi</b> <i>- I led</i>	<b>audivi</b> <i>- I heard</i>
2nd	<b>vocāvisti</b> <i>- you called</i>	<b>monuisti</b> <i>- you warned</i>	<b>duxisti</b> <i>- you led</i>	<b>audivisti</b> <i>- you heard</i>
3rd	<b>vocavit</b> <i>- he/she/it called</i>	<b>monuit</b> <i>- he/she/it warned</i>	<b>duxit</b> <i>- he/she/it led</i>	<b>audivit</b> <i>- he/she/it heard</i>
Plur.				
1st	<b>vocāvimus</b> - <i>we called</i>	<b>monuimus</b> <i>- we warned</i>	<b>duximus</b> <i>- we led</i>	<b>audivimus</b> <i>- we heard</i>
2nd	<b>vocāvistis</b> <i>- you (pl.) called</i>	<b>monuistis</b> <i>- you (pl.) warned</i>	<b>duxistis</b> <i>- you (pl.) led</i>	<b>audivistis</b> <i>- you (pl.) heard</i>
3rd	<b>vocaverunt</b> <i>- they called</i>	<b>monuerunt</b> <i>- they warned</i>	<b>duxerunt</b> <i>- they led</i>	<b>audiverunt</b> <i>- they heard</i>



**Exercise E** Write the following in English

Example: **monuisti** you warned

1. servavimus
2. habuit
3. monuit
4. cupivimus
5. fecerunt
6. dixisti
7. duxisti
8. feci

**Exercise F** Write the following in English

Example: **they saved** servaverunt

1. I walked
2. They said
3. She led
4. We made
5. You (pl.) had
6. You warned

## Irregular Verbs: sum (esse) and eo (ire)

The verb **sum, esse** ('to be') is an irregular verb in Latin, as it is in English. It is conjugated in the present, imperfect and perfect tenses as follows:

	Active Indicative		
	Present	Imperfect	Perfect
Singular			
1st	sum - <i>I am</i>	eram - <i>I was</i>	fui - <i>I was</i>
2nd	es - <i>you are</i>	eras - <i>you were</i>	fuisti - <i>you were</i>
3rd	est - <i>he/she/it is</i>	erat - <i>he/she/it was</i>	fuit - <i>he/she/it was</i>
Plural			
1st	sumus - <i>we are</i>	eramus - <i>we were</i>	fuimus - <i>we were</i>
2nd	estis - <i>you (pl.) are</i>	eratis - <i>you (pl.) were</i>	fuistis - <i>you (pl.) were</i>
3rd	sunt - <i>they are</i>	erant - <i>they were</i>	fuerunt - <i>they were</i>

The verb **eō, ire** ('to go'), is another irregular verb. The conjugations of the present, imperfect and perfect tenses of **eō** are presented below.

	Active Indicative		
	Present	Imperfect	Perfect
Singular			
1st	eō - <i>I go</i>	ībam - <i>I was going</i>	īi - <i>I went</i>
2nd	īs - <i>you go</i>	ībās - <i>you were going</i>	iisti - <i>you went</i>
3rd	it - <i>he/she/it goes</i>	ībat - <i>he/she/it was going</i>	īit - <i>he/she/it went</i>
Plural			
1st	īmus - <i>we go</i>	ībāmus - <i>we were going</i>	iimus - <i>we went</i>
2nd	ītis - <i>you (pl.) go</i>	ībātis - <i>you (pl.) were going</i>	īistis - <i>you (pl.) went</i>
3rd	eunt - <i>they go</i>	ībant - <i>they were going</i>	ierunt - <i>they went</i>

The verb **possum, posse** ‘to be able’, is also irregular:

	Present Tense	Imperfect Tense	Perfect Tense
<b>Sing.</b>			
1st	possum - <i>I am able</i>	poteram - <i>I was able</i> (or <i>I used to be able</i> )	potui - <i>I was able</i>
2nd	potes - <i>you are able</i>	poterās - <i>you were able</i>	potuisti - <i>you were able</i>
3rd	potest - <i>he/she/it is able</i>	poterat - <i>he/she/it was able</i>	potuit - <i>he/she/it was able</i>
<b>Plur.</b>			
1st	possumus - <i>we are able</i>	poterāmus - <i>we were able</i>	potuimus - <i>I was able</i>
2nd	potestis - <i>you (pl.) are able</i>	poterātis - <i>you (pl) were able</i>	potuistis - <i>you (pl.) were able</i>
3rd	possunt - <i>they are able</i>	poterant - <i>they were able</i>	potuerunt - <i>they were able</i>

**Exercise G:** Identify each form (give person, number, tense, voice, mood) and translate into English.

Example: **est** 3rd sg. pres. act. indic. he/she/it is

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. potes    | 9. sumus     |
| 2. possumus | 10. poteram  |
| 3. sunt     | 11. eramus   |
| 4. sum      | 12. erat     |
| 5. es       | 13. poterant |
| 6. estis    | 14. eratis   |
| 7. possum   | 15. poteras  |
| 8. possunt  |              |

**Exercise H:** Write these in Latin:

Example: **we were able** poteramus

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. they used to be  | 8. we are able          |
| 2. I was able       | 9. you (pl.) were being |
| 3. she can          | 10. he was able         |
| 4. it used to exist | 11. I am                |
| 5. we are           | 12. you are             |
| 6. you can          | 13. you (pl.) are able  |
| 7. there is         | 14. there were          |

## The Infinitive

The infinitive is an abstract verbal noun in the neuter singular. It is indeclinable; that is, although it is a noun, it does not have case endings, and it has limited syntactic functions. The infinitive has the verbal properties of tense (present, perfect, or future) and voice (active or passive). We will only be concerned with the infinitive in its present active form for now. The second principal part of every verb is the present active infinitive and is regularly translated ‘to\_.’ For example: **movere**, ‘to move’.

The infinitive may be used to complete the meaning of another verb. Such an infinitive is called a Complementary Infinitive (< **compleo**, fill out). For example:

insulam **videre** possum

I am able **to see** the island.

**laborare** debemus

We ought **to work**.

## The Imperative Mood

The imperative is the mood used for giving direct commands. Each of the verbs italicised below would be rendered in Latin by a verb in the imperative mood:

*Eat* your vegetables!

*Give* me a sword!

*Listen*, friends!

Commands such as these are addressed either to ‘you’ (singular) or ‘you’ (plural). Because imperatives are in the second person, they are often (but not always) found with nouns in the vocative case that indicate the persons to whom the commands are addressed. In the third sentence above, for example, ‘friends’ would be in the vocative plural.

To form the present active imperative of all four conjugations:

1. (for the singular) take the present stem and make no changes
2. (for the plural) take the present stem and add -te

Present stem	Present Active Imperative Singular		Present Active Imperative Plural	
<b>voca-</b>	voca	<i>summon!</i>	vocate	<i>summon! (pl.)</i>
<b>move-</b>	move	<i>move!</i>	movete	<i>move! (pl.)</i>
<b>rege-</b>	rege	<i>rule!</i>	regite	<i>rule! (pl.)</i>
<b>cape-</b>	cape	<i>take!</i>	capite	<i>capture! (pl.)</i>
<b>audi-</b>	audi	<i>listen!</i>	audite	<i>listen! (pl.)</i>

# Nouns

## Nouns and Cases

A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing. Every noun in Latin has three properties: gender, number, and case.

**Gender:** Latin nouns have the genders masculine or feminine. Nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine are called neuter.

**Number:** Latin nouns appear in the singular when referring to one, and in the plural when referring to more than one.

**Case:** Latin nouns occur in a variety of different forms in both the singular and the plural. Each different form or case is indicated by a special ending attached to a stem that remains constant. Each ending indicates the grammatical function that a noun has in a sentence.

The names of the Latin cases and their basic functions are:

- Nominative Case - used for the subject of a sentence. The subject is the part of a sentence or clause that indicates a) what it is about, or b) who or what performs the verb
- Vocative Case - used for addressing someone directly  
- often the same as the nominative case  
- this case is seldom found in texts and often left out of grammar tables.
- Accusative Case - used for the direct object of a verb  
- used following certain prepositions
- Genitive Case - used to qualify or limit another noun in a variety of ways  
- usually corresponds to a translation using the English preposition '*of*'
- Dative Case - used to express the person or thing interested in or affected by the action of a verb - usually corresponds to a translation using the English prepositions '*to*' or '*for*'
- Ablative Case - many different uses. Commonly:
- used to express separation; in this usage, corresponds to a translation using the English preposition 'from'
  - also expresses association or instrument; in this usage, corresponds to a translation using the English prepositions 'with' or 'by'
  - also expresses location (in space or time); in this usage, corresponds to a translation using the English prepositions 'in,' or 'on.'

## The Five Declensions

Latin nouns are grouped in five different families called declensions. Each noun belongs to one declension only, and each declension has its own distinctive set of case endings. The five groups of nouns are most reliably distinguished and identified by the genitive singular ending of each declension:

Declension	Genitive Singular Ending
1st declension	<b>-ae</b>
2nd declension	<b>-ī</b>
3rd declension	<b>-is</b>
4th declension	<b>-ūs</b>
5th declension	<b>-ei/-eī</b>

A full vocabulary entry for a Latin noun contains, in the following order, the nominative singular form, the genitive singular form, a notation of gender, and the English meaning(s). For example:

**puella, pullae** *f.* girl  
**amicus, amici** *m.* friend  
**ager, agri** *m.* field **vir,**  
**virī** *m.* man; husband  
**periculum, periculī** *n.* danger

### Finding the Stem

The genitive singular form is given in the vocabulary for purposes of identifying the declension to which each noun belongs, but the genitive singular is also the form from which a stem is derived for use in making all other forms of the noun.

To find the stem of any noun, remove the ending from the genitive singular form. What remains is the stem.

**puella, puell / ae** *f.* girl      stem = puell-  
**amicus, amic / i** *m.* friend      stem = amic-  
**ager, agr / i** *m.* field      stem = agr-  
**vir, vir / ī** *m.* man; husband      stem = vir-  
**periculum, pericul / ī** *n.* danger      stem = pericul-

## The First Declension

A note on gender: most nouns of the first declension are feminine, some are masculine. There are no neuter first-declension nouns.

The case endings of the First Declension are as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Vocative	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ae</b>
Accusative	<b>-am</b>	<b>-ās</b>
Genitive	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-ārum</b>
Dative	<b>-ae</b>	<b>-īs</b>
Ablative	<b>-ā</b>	<b>-īs</b>

To decline a noun of the first declension, add these endings to the stem. For example:

**puella, puellae** *f.* girl stem  
= **puell-**

Case		Meaning
<b>Singular</b>		
Nom./Voc.	<b>puella</b>	<i>the girl (subject) girl! (addressed directly)</i>
Acc.	<b>puellam</b>	<i>the girl (direct object)</i>
Gen.	<b>puellae</b>	<i>of the girl</i>
Dat.	<b>puellae</b>	<i>to/for the girl</i>
Abl.	<b>puellā</b>	<i>from/by/with/on/in the girl</i>
<b>Plural</b>		
Nom./Voc.	<b>puellae</b>	<i>the girls (subject) girls! (addressed directly)</i>
Acc.	<b>puellās</b>	<i>the girls (direct object)</i>
Gen.	<b>puellārum</b>	<i>of the girls</i>
Dat.	<b>puellīs</b>	<i>to/for the girls</i>
Abl.	<b>puellīs</b>	<i>from/by/with/on/in the girls</i>

**Exercise J:** Write these forms in Latin. The form provided is the nominative singular.

Example: **gen. pl. of filia** filiarum

1. acc. sing. of cena
2. acc. pl. of casa
3. nom. pl. of femina
4. acc. sing. of aqua
5. nom. pl. of casa
6. voc. pl. of filia
7. dat. pl. of via
8. gen. sing. of femina
9. gen. pl. of puella
10. dat. sing. of aqua
11. voc. sing. of puella

12. abl. sing. of  
cena
13. gen. sing. of  
Italia
14. dat. pl. of filia
15. acc. pl. of  
femina
16. dat. sing. of  
via
17. abl. pl. of  
fabula
18. gen. sing. of  
filia

**Exercise K:** Write in Latin.

1. The daughters (subject)
2. girls! (addressed  
directly)
3. the house (direct object)
4. the houses (direct object)
5. The girls (subject)
6. the women (direct  
object)

7. of the  
women
8. for the  
girls
9. by water
10. of stories
11. of the  
woman
12. with  
dinner



## The Second Declension

A note on gender: Most nouns of the second declension are masculine, a very small number are feminine, and many are neuter with endings slightly different from masculine and feminine nouns.

The case endings of the second declension **masculine** (and very occasionally feminine) are as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<b>-us/—</b>	<b>-ī</b>
Vocative	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ī</b>
Accusative	<b>-um</b>	<b>-ōs</b>
Genitive	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
Dative	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
Ablative	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>

To decline a masculine or feminine noun of the second declension, add these endings to the stem. For example:

**servus, servī** *m.* slave  
stem = serv-

Case		Meaning
<b>Singular</b>		
Nom.	amicus	<i>the friend (subject)</i>
Voc.	amice	<i>friend! (addressed directly)</i>
Acc.	amicum	<i>the friend (direct object)</i>
Gen.	amici	<i>of the friend</i>
Dat.	amico	<i>to/for the friend</i>
Abl.	amico	<i>from/by/with/on/in the friend</i>
<b>Plural</b>		
Nom. / Voc.	amici	<i>the friends (subject)</i> <i>Friends! (addressed directly)</i>
Acc.	amicos	<i>the friends (direct object)</i>
Gen.	amicorum	<i>of the friends</i>
Dat.	amicis	<i>to/for the friends</i>
Abl.	amicis	<i>from/by/with/on/in the friends</i>

The case endings of the second declension **neuter** are as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Vocative	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
Accusative	<b>-um</b>	<b>-a</b>
Genitive	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ōrum</b>
Dative	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>
Ablative	<b>-ō</b>	<b>-īs</b>

To decline a neuter noun of the second declension, add these endings to the stem. For example:

Case		Meaning
<b>Singular</b>		
Nom.	<b>perīculum</b>	<i>danger (subject)</i> <i>danger! (addressed directly)</i>
Acc.	<b>perīculum</b>	<i>danger (direct object)</i>
Gen.	<b>perīculī</b>	<i>of danger</i>
Dat.	<b>perīculō</b>	<i>to/for danger</i>
Abl.	<b>perīculō</b>	<i>from/by/with/on/in danger</i>
<b>Plural</b>		
Nom./Voc.	<b>perīcula</b>	<i>dangers (subject)</i> <i>dangers! (addressed directly)</i>
Acc.	<b>perīcula</b>	<i>dangers (direct object)</i>
Gen.	<b>perīculōrum</b>	<i>of dangers</i>
Dat.	<b>perīculīs</b>	<i>to/for dangers</i>
Abl.	<b>perīculīs</b>	<i>from/by/with/on/in dangers</i>

**Exercise L:** Write these forms of these second declension nouns in Latin.

Example: **abl. sing. of filius** filio

1. nom. pl. of ager
2. acc. sing. of vir
3. nom. pl. of periculum
4. acc. pl. of colonus
5. acc. sing. of puer
6. acc. pl. of periculum
7. gen. pl. of donum
8. dat. sing. of colonus
9. gen. sing. of ludus
10. abl. pl. of amicus
11. dat. pl. of filius
12. gen. sing. of cibus
13. abl. sing. of ludus
14. gen. pl. of amicus
15. dat. pl. of vir
16. abl. pl. of puer

**Exercise M:** Write in Latin.

Example: **The boys (subject)** pueri

1. The schools (subject)
2. The farmer (subject)
3. the field (direct object)
4. dangers (subject)
5. the sons (direct object)
6. the dangers (direct object)
7. of a friend
8. of the friends
9. to the boys
10. for the boy
11. with a gift
12. with the men

## Nouns of the Third Declension

A noun belongs to the third declension if its genitive singular ending is **-is**. The third declension contains masculine nouns and feminine nouns, which have a common set of endings, and neuter nouns, which have endings slightly different from those of the masculine/feminine nouns.

The case endings of the third declension are as follows:

	Masculine/Feminine		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom./Voc.	—	<b>-ēs</b>	—	<b>-a</b>
Acc.	<b>-em</b>	<b>-ēs</b>	—	<b>-a</b>
Gen.	<b>-is</b>	<b>-um</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-um</b>
Dat.	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>	<b>-ī</b>	<b>-ibus</b>
Abl.	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ibus</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ibus</b>

To decline a masculine or feminine noun or a neuter noun of the third declension, add the appropriate endings to the stem. For example:

**rex, regis** *m.* king    **corpus, corporis** *n.* body stem = **reg-**                      stem = **corp-**

	M	N
<b>Singular</b>		
Nom.	rex	corpus
Acc.	<b>regem</b>	corpus
Gen.	<b>regis</b>	<b>corporis</b>
Dat.	regī	corporī
Abl.	rege	corpore
<b>Plural</b>		
Nom.	regēs	corpora
Acc.	regēs	corpora
Gen.	<b>regum</b>	<b>corporum</b>
Dat.	<b>regibus</b>	<b>corporibus</b>
Abl.	<b>regibus</b>	<b>corporibus</b>



**Exercise N:** Give the case, number, and gender of the following 3rd declension nouns. Example:  
**urbibus** fem. plu. dat. *OR* fem. plu. abl.

1. animal
2. canibus
3. fratres
4. patri
5. rege
6. corporis
7. mortem
8. matrum
9. noctium
10. uxorem
11. labore
12. navi

# Adjectives

## First-Second (2-1-2) Declension Adjectives

An adjective describes or modifies a noun. The vocabulary entry for a first-second-declension adjective contains the masculine, feminine, and neuter singular nominative forms, followed by the English meaning(s). For example:

**bonus, bona, bonum** good

With very few exceptions, Latin nouns have only one gender and belong to only one declension. Adjectives, however, have all genders, and first-second-declension adjectives use endings borrowed from the first declension when modifying feminine nouns and from the second declension when modifying masculine and neuter nouns.

Like nouns, adjectives are declined. To decline a first-second-declension adjective, take the stem from the feminine singular nominative form by dropping the -a and add endings familiar from the first and second declensions of nouns. For example:

**bonus, bona, bonum**

Stem: **bon-**

	Singular			Plural		
	M. (2nd)	F. (1st)	N. (2nd)	M. (2nd)	F. (1st)	N. (2nd)
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum	bonī	bonae	bona
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bona
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

As is true for certain masculine/feminine second-declension nouns, some adjectives lack a masculine singular nominative ending and use instead a version of the stem as the masculine singular nominative form. For example:

**miser, misera, miserum** wretched, pitiable, miserable

## Noun-Adjective Agreement

Adjectives are usually placed after the nouns they modify, but adjectives of size or quantity often precede their nouns. Although a Latin adjective is usually placed after its noun, it is best translated before.

**femina bona** a good woman  
**multum cibum** much food

The forms **bona** and **multum** in the examples above have the same gender, number, and case as the nouns they modify. Adjectives must always agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case. This is called noun-adjective agreement. For example:

**feminam iratam** an angry woman (direct object) **colonorum miserorum** of miserable farmers

Because the noun **feminam** is feminine singular accusative, the form of the adjective **iratus, irata, iratum** that modifies it must be feminine singular accusative. Similarly, because the noun **colonorum** is masculine plural genitive, the form of the adjective **miser, misera, miserum** must be masculine plural genitive. Consider also the following example:

**domus bona** a good home (subject)

Although **domus** is a second declension noun, since it is feminine in gender, the adjective that modifies it must have feminine (i.e. first declension) endings. From this last example it may be seen that nouns and their modifying adjectives do not always have endings that are spelled the same. Their agreement is rather one of gender, number, and case.

When a noun is modified by two or more adjectives, et or -que is regularly used to connect the modifiers:

**vir magnus et bonus** a great and good man (subject)

**Exercise O:** Translate these phrases into English. Give all possibilities.

Example: **multam pecuniam** much money (direct object)

1. in agros magnos
2. feminae anxiae
3. colonum fessum
4. amicus laetus
5. multa pericula
6. terra bona et magna
7. magistris miseris
8. filiae meae
9. tres amici
10. cibo parato
11. multas filias
12. domum laetam



### Third Declension Adjectives

Third declension adjectives decline much like 3rd declension nouns. Most 3rd declension adjectives, such as **ingens**, **ingentis** (huge), have the following endings:

	Singular		Plural	
	M. & F.	N.	M. & F	N.
Nom.	ingens	ingens	ingentes	ingentia
Acc.	ingentem	ingens	ingentes	ingentia
Gen.	ingentis	ingentis	ingentium	ingentium
Dat.	ingenti	ingenti	ingentibus	ingentibus
Abl.	ingenti	ingenti	ingentibus	ingentibus

Remember that nouns and their modifying adjectives do not always have endings that are spelled the same. Their agreement is rather one of gender, number, and case. Therefore, if a third declension adjective modifies a first or second declension noun, their endings will look different:

**dono ingenti**  a huge gift (dative or ablative singular)  
 **puellae fortes**  the brave girls (nominative plural)

Similarly, a first or second declension adjective will have a different ending to a third declension that it modifies:

**navis magnus**  a large ship (nominative singular)  
 **canibus fessis**  the tired dogs (dative or ablative plural)

### Exercise P: Translate into English

Example: **pater iratus**      The angry father (subject)

1. animalium omnium
2. omnis cibus
3. feminis fortibus
4. portas ingentes
5. magistro forti
6. corporis mortui
7. princeps bonus
8. in insula magna
9. ad urbem aliam
10. cum uno cane

## Personal Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, and a personal pronoun represents the speaker(s) or writer(s) (I, we), the one(s) spoken to (you, you [pl.]), or the one(s) spoken about (he, she, it, they).

Like nouns, personal pronouns in Latin are declined. These declensions are somewhat irregular and it is helpful to memorise them. For the first- and second-person personal pronouns, try to memorise the following forms:

Case	First Person		Second Person	
Nominative	<b>ego</b>	<i>I</i>	<b>tu</b>	<i>you</i>
Accusative	<b>me</b>	<i>me</i>	<b>te</b>	<i>you</i>
Genitive	<b>mei</b>	<i>of me</i>	<b>tui</b>	<i>of you</i>
Dative	<b>mihi</b>	<i>to/for me</i>	<b>tibi</b>	<i>to/for you</i>
Ablative	<b>me</b>	<i>from me (etc.)</i>	<b>te</b>	<i>from you (etc.)</i>
<b>Plural</b>				
Nominative	<b>nos</b>	<i>we</i>	<b>vos</b>	<i>you (pl.)</i>
Accusative	<b>nos</b>	<i>us</i>	<b>vos</b>	<i>you (pl.)</i>
Genitive	<b>nostrum/nostri</b>	<i>of us</i>	<b>vestrum/vestri</b>	<i>of you (pl.)</i>
Dative	<b>nobis</b>	<i>to/for us</i>	<b>vobis</b>	<i>to/for you (pl.)</i>
Ablative	<b>nobis</b>	<i>from us (etc.)</i>	<b>vobis</b>	<i>from you (pl.) (etc.)</i>

For third-person personal pronouns, try to memorise the following forms:

Case	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
<b>Singular</b>						
Nominative	<b>is</b>	<i>he</i>	<b>ea</b>	<i>she</i>	<b>id</b>	<i>it</i>
Accusative	<b>eum</b>	<i>him</i>	<b>eam</b>	<i>her</i>	<b>id</b>	<i>it</i>
Genitive	<b>eius</b>	<i>of him</i>	<b>eius</b>	<i>of her</i>	<b>eius</b>	<i>of it</i>
Dative	<b>eī</b>	<i>to/for him</i>	<b>eī</b>	<i>to/for her</i>	<b>eī</b>	<i>to/for it</i>
Ablative	<b>eō</b>	<i>from him (etc.)</i>	<b>eā</b>	<i>from her (etc.)</i>	<b>eō</b>	<i>from it (etc.)</i>
<b>Plural</b>						
Nominative	<b>eī/iī</b>	<i>they</i>	<b>eae</b>	<i>they</i>	<b>ea</b>	<i>they</i>
Accusative	<b>eōs</b>	<i>them</i>	<b>eās</b>	<i>them</i>	<b>ea</b>	<i>them</i>
Genitive	<b>eōrum</b>	<i>of them</i>	<b>eārum</b>	<i>of them</i>	<b>eōrum</b>	<i>of them</i>
Dative	<b>eīs/iīs</b>	<i>to/for them</i>	<b>eīs/iīs</b>	<i>to/for them</i>	<b>eīs/iīs</b>	<i>to/for them</i>
Ablative	<b>eīs/iīs</b>	<i>from them (etc.)</i>	<b>eīs/iīs</b>	<i>from them (etc.)</i>	<b>eīs/iīs</b>	<i>from them (etc.)</i>

# Prepositions

A preposition (< **praepōnō**, place before) is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to another word in the sentence. The preposition and the noun or pronoun together are called a 'prepositional phrase.' In Latin, prepositions are most often followed by one of two cases, the **accusative** or the **ablative**.

Prepositions that take the **accusative** emphasise the idea of motion toward, into, around, and through. Prepositions that take the **ablative** indicate one of the three functions of the ablative (separation, association/instrument, location). A few prepositions can take either case, and their meanings differ according to which case they take.

The preposition **ad** takes the accusative and expresses motion to or toward a place. The prepositions **circum** (around), **prope** (near) and **inter** (between or amongst) all take the accusative. For example:

**ad ludum**      towards the school

The prepositions **ā/ab**, **ē/ex**, and **dē** all require a noun in the ablative case and express separation. **ā/ab** expresses motion away from a place; **ē/ex** expresses motion out from a place; **dē** expresses motion down from a place. **cum** is a preposition meaning 'with' which appears with the ablative. For example:

**a ludo**      away from the school

The preposition **in** may take either the accusative or ablative case. When it takes the *accusative*, it means 'into' or 'onto'. By extension of this meaning it may also mean 'against.' When it takes the *ablative case*, it expresses location and means either 'in' or 'on'. For example:

**in ludum**      into the school  
**in ludo**      in the school

**Exercise O:** Translate these prepositional phrases into English.

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. in via      | 9. prope casas      |
| 2. in viam     | 10. prope ludum     |
| 3. in vias     | 11. ab insula       |
| 4. in terra    | 12. a patria        |
| 5. ad Italiam  | 13. circum<br>muros |
| 6. ad hortum   | 14. inter portas    |
| 7. cum colonis | 15. ex urbe         |
| 8. cum puella  | 16. e ludo          |

**Exercise R:** Write these prepositional phrases in Latin:

1. in the house
2. into the house
3. towards the house
4. towards the school
5. with the daughter
6. with the daughters
7. near the street
8. near the field
  
9. near the fields
10. with food
11. out of danger
12. amongst the women
13. around the island
14. away from the field
15. away from the gates
16. with the boys

# CATULLUS

Gaius Valerius Catullus is one of Ancient Rome's most accessible poets. He lived in the first century B.C. and was strongly influenced by Greek lyric poets, such as Sappho. He had a relationship with a woman whom he nicknamed Lesbia (after Sappho's birth place), and many of his poems reflect the ups and downs of their relationship- from passionate love, to bitterness and despair.

## To Lesbia, about kisses

*carmen 5*

vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,  
rumoresque senum severiorum omnes  
unius aestimemus assis! soles occidere et  
redire possunt: nobis cum semel occidit  
brevis lux, 5 nox est perpetua una  
dormienda. da mi basia mille, deinde  
centum, dein mille altera, dein secunda  
centum, deinde usque altera mille,  
deinde centum. dein, cum milia multa  
fecerimus 10 conturbabimus illa, ne  
sciamus, aut ne quis malus invidere  
possit, cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

- l.1 *vivamus, amemus* and *aestimemus* are all present subjunctive; translate as 'let us...'.  
*severis*: strict, severe
- l.3 *unius... assis*; gen.case. trans 'as worth one as' (an *as* was one of the smallest coins the Romans had) *aestimare (-avi)*: to estimate, to reckon
- l.4 *occidere* usually means to die; here, referring to the sun, to set.
- l.5 Catullus is here using *lux* (light) as a metaphor for life. *semel*: once
- l.6 *dormienda*: trans 'which must be slept through' *perpetuus, -a, -um*: everlasting
- l.7 *da*: the imperative from *do, dare*: to give *basium (nt, 2)*: a kiss
- l.9 *usque*: still
- l.11 *conturbare (-avi)*: to throw into confusion *ne sciamus* is a negative purpose clause; 'so that we do not know [how many there are]'
- l.12 *quis malus*; literally 'someone who [is] malicious' or 'some malicious person' *invidere (invidi)*: to be jealous
- l.13 *tantum*; means 'how many' (understand 'there are')

## Odi et amo

*carmen 85*

Odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris. nescio, sed fieri sentio  
et excrucior.

## An Invitation to Dinner *carmen 13*

cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me  
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus  
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
cenam, non sine candida puella  
et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis; 5  
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,  
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli  
plenus sacculus est aranearum.  
sed contra accipies meros amores,  
seu quid suavius elegantiusve est: 10  
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae  
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque;  
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,  
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum. 15

l.1 *odi*: I hate (the perfect *odi* is translated as present)  
*quare = cur fortasse*: perhaps  
l.2 *fieri sentio* means something like 'I feel it happening'  
*excrucior*: to be tortured (-or is 1<sup>st</sup> person, present, deponent)

l.1 *cenabis*: much of this poem is in the future tense. *apud me*: at my place  
l.2 *paucis... diebus*: in a few days *di= dei-*  
the gods  
l.3 *si tecum attuleris*: if you bring with you  
l.4 *non sine*: not without (i.e. with) *candidus, a, um*: pretty  
l.5 *sal, is (m)*: wit *omnibus cachinnis*: all sorts of laughter  
l.6 *inquam... venuste noster*: I tell you... my charming friend  
l.9 *plenus, a, um*: full *sacculus, i (m)*: purse *arana, ae (f)*: cobwebs  
l.10 *contra accipies*: in return you will receive *merus, a, um*: pure, undiluted  
l.11 *seu (conj)*: or *quid suavius elegantiusve*: or something sweeter or more refined  
l.12 *unguentum, i (n)*: perfume  
l.13 *donarunt=donaverunt*: gave  
l.14 *olfacio, ere*: smell

## Sentences

A.(1) Note the person, number and tense of the following. 1<sup>st</sup> person present and meaning are given.

1. parabunt            *paro I prepare*
2. navigant            *navigo I sail*
3. errat                 *erro I wander*
4. superavit           *supero I overcome*
5. pugnabam          *pugno I fight*
6. amamus             *amo I love*
7. oppugnabatis      *oppugno I attack*

A.(2) Now translate these sentences into English.

1. Copias parabunt.
2. Ad Asiam navigant.
3. Late per Graeciam errat.
4. Tandem Troiam superavit.
5. Olim in Asia pugnabam.
6. Hodie patriam amamus.
7. Incolas oppugnabatis.

**Vocabulary:** copiae (plural) 1f, forces; ad (with accusative) to; late, far and wide; per (with accusative) through; tandem at last; olim, once upon a time, formerly, once; hodie, today; incola 1f, inhabitant

B. Note the person, number and tense of the following and translate into English

1. Habebitis           *to have*
2. Viduerunt          *to see*
3. Monent              *to warn*
4. Taceo                *to be silent*
5. Timebamus         *to fear*
6. Seduit               *to sit*
7. Tenebis             *to hold*
8. Terrebant           *to frighten*
9. Manet               *to remain*
10. Respondui         *to answer*

C. Note the person, number and tense of the following and translate into English

1. Rexerunt            *to rule*
2. Ducam               *to lead*
3. Agebamus          *to do*
4. Dixit                 *to say*
5. Scripsi              *to write*
6. Mittis               *to send*
7. Servitis             *to serve*
8. Dormiet             *to sleep*
9. Aperimus           *to open*
10. Adveniebas       *to arrive*
11. Fugient             *to flee*
12. Audivistis         *to hear*



## The Seven Kings of Rome

Regnabant inter Romanos Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, Tarquinius Superbus.

Romulus et Remus gemini erant. Romulus murum aedificat. Remus propter invidiam trans murum saltat. Romulus Remum necat et inter Romanos regnat.

Post Romulum Numa regnavit. Romulus propter militiam, Numa propter sapientiam famam comparavit.

Tullus Hostilius saepe contra finitimos pugnavit. Albanos superat et Albam Longam expugnat: postea cum Albania amicitiam confirmat.

Ancus Martius cum Latinis primo pugnabat, postea amicitiam confirmavit. Tarquinius Priscus Circum, Servius Tullius murum aedificavit.

Tandem Tarquinius Superbus inter Romanos regnavit: post Tarquinius Superbum nemo regnavit.

### Vocabulary

propter (with accusative), on account of  
invidia 1f, envy  
saepe, often  
aedifico (1), I build  
postea, afterwards  
Romanus 2m, a Roman  
geminus 2m, twin-brother  
erant, were, there were  
murus 2m, a wall  
trans (acc) over, across  
salto (1) I jump  
neco (1) I kill  
post (acc) after  
militia 1f, warfare  
sapientia 1f, wisdom  
finitimus 2m, neighbor  
amicitia 1f, friendship  
confirmo (1) I establish, strengthen  
Circus 2m, Circus Maximus in Rome  
nemo, no one  
regno (1), I reign  
inter (with accusative), among  
et, and

## Ulysses and the winds

Ulixes, ubi Graeci Troiam expugnaverunt et ad Graeciam reverterunt, cum comitibus ad insulam Aeoliam navigavit. Habitabat in insula Aeolus rex. Dei Aeolo imperium ventorum mandaverant. Diu cum rege Ulixes et comites manebant. Tandem, ubi discedebant, Aeolus Zephyrum emisit, reliquos autem ventos in sacco vinxit: saccum Ulixi dedit. 'Nisi saccum aperies,' inquit, 'Zephyrus ad Ithacam insulam navem ducet.' Ubi iam ad patriam veniebant et Ulixes, labore fessus, quod solus diu navem rexerat, dormiebat, multa clam comites disserebant. 'Aurum et argentum,' clamabant, 'in sacco Ulixes portat: regis munera inter comites non divisit: saccum aperiemus.' Itaque saccum aperuerunt et reliquos ventos emisierunt. Statim navis ad insulam Aeoliam revertit. Frustra tum Ulixes et comites a rege auxilium petiverunt. 'Inimicus est deorum Ulixes,' inquit; 'deorum inimicum non adiuvabimus.' Itaque magno dolore ad oram reverterunt. Ventus autem non iam ad patriam navem ducebat.

## Vocabulary

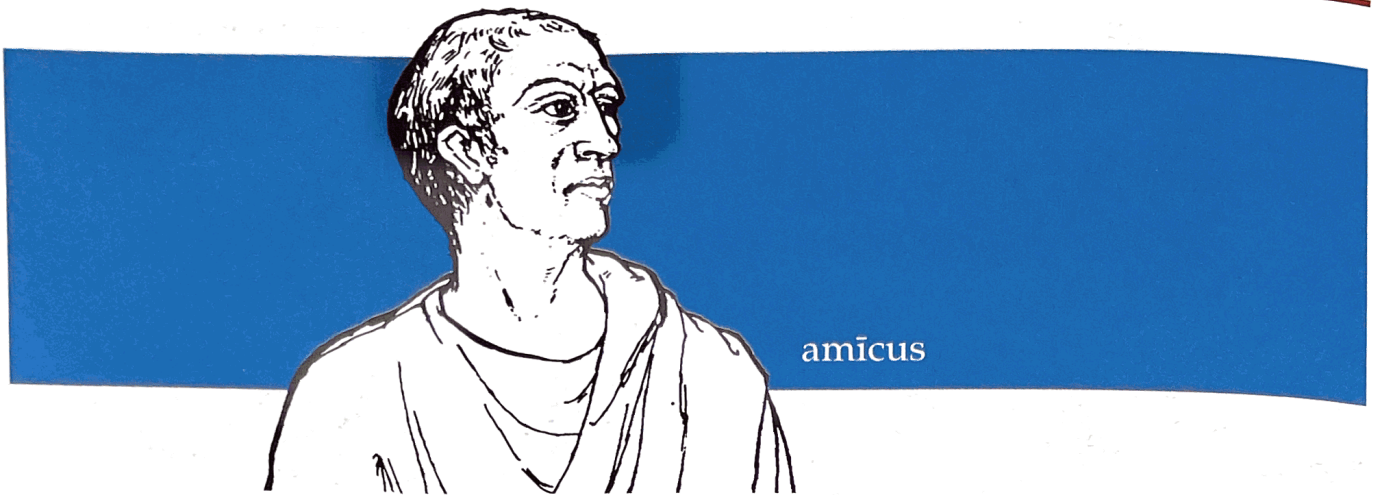
comes (gen comitis) 3c, companion  
ventus 2m, wind  
maneo –ere, mansi, mansum (2), I remain  
emitto –ere, emisi, emissum (3), I send forth  
autem (second word), but, however, now  
saccus 2m, bag  
vincio -ire, vinxi, vinctum, (4), I bind  
do, dare, dedi, datum (1), I give  
aperio –ire, aperui, apertum (4), I open  
navis (gen navis) 3f, ship  
venio, ire, veni, ventum (4), I come  
labor (gen laboris) 3m, work, toil  
fessus –a –um, weary  
dormio (4), I sleep  
clam, secretly  
aurum 2n, gold  
argentum 2n, silver  
auxilium 2n, help  
inimicus 2m, enemy  
inquit (defective verb), he says, he said  
adiuvo –are, adiuvi, adiutum, I help  
peto, -ere, petii, or petivi, petitum (3), I seek, I ask for  
dolor –is, 3m, grief  
rex (gen regis) 3m, king

## **Mucius Scaevola**

Ubi Etrusci castra prope Romam collocaverunt. Gaius Mucius cum multis amicis contra Porsenam coniuravit. 'Castra Etruscorum,' clamat, 'intrabo: tyrannum necabo.' Castra, intrat, sed quoniam Porsenam ingorabat, scribam tyranny pro tyranno necavit. Ubi fugam temptavit, ministri Mucium reportaverunt. Porsena Mucium magna ira multis cum minis de consilio interrogavit. Mucium nec ira nec minae terruerunt: nihil de amicis nuntiavit. 'Si de amicis tacebis,' clamat tyrannus. 'flammis circumdabo.' In ara prope Porsenam flamma ardebat: Mucius dextrum in flamma diu tenebat. 'Nec minas,' respondet 'nec supplicium timet Romanus.' Placuit tyranno responsum. 'Puerum tam intrepidum,' clamat. 'non necabo sed liberabo.' Tum Mucius, 'Minis,' clamavit, 'animum non terruisti, beneficio superavisti. Antea nihil de consilio nuntiavi: iam nuntiabo. Cum multis amicis coniuravi: si Mucium necabis, Mucii amici singuli tyrannum oppugnabunt, tandem necabunt.' Movet Porsenam pueri Romani audacia: statim liberat. Mucium postea amici Scaevolam vocabant.

## **Vocabulary**

multus –a –um, much, many  
intro (1), I enter  
quoniam, since  
ignoro (1), I do not know  
scriba 1m, secretary  
fuga 1f, flight  
tempto (1), I attempt  
minister (gen ministry) 2m, attendant  
magnus –a –um, great  
ira 1f, anger  
minae (pl) 1f, threats  
de (with ablative), concerning  
consilium 2n, plan  
interrogo (1), I ask  
terreo (2), I frighten  
nihil, nothing  
nuntio (1), I announce, give information  
taceo (2), I am silent, say nothing  
flamma 1f, flame  
placeo (2), I please (dative)  
circumdo (1), I surround  
ara 1f, altar  
ardeo (2) I burn (intransitive)  
dextra 1f, right hand  
teneo (2), I hold, keep  
respondeo (2), I answer  
supplicium 2n, punishment  
timeo (2), I fear  
responsum 2n, the answer  
intrepidus –a –um, fearless  
libero (1), I set free  
beneficium 2n, kindness  
antea, before  
audacia 1f, boldness  
statim, at once  
moveo (2), I move  
singuli –ae –a, one by one, singly



amicus



1 Caecilius est in atriō.



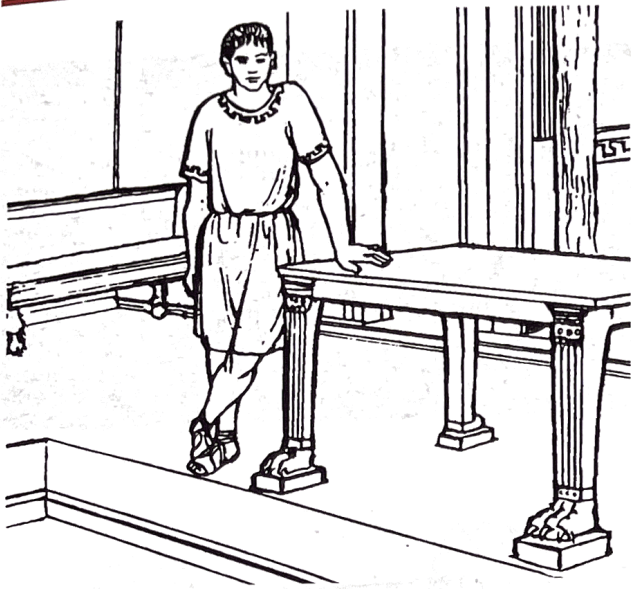
2 amicus Caecilium salutāt.



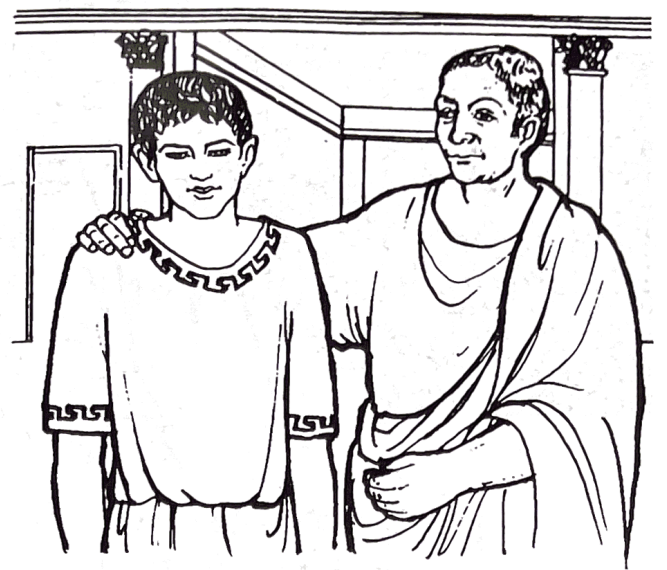
3 Metella est in atriō.



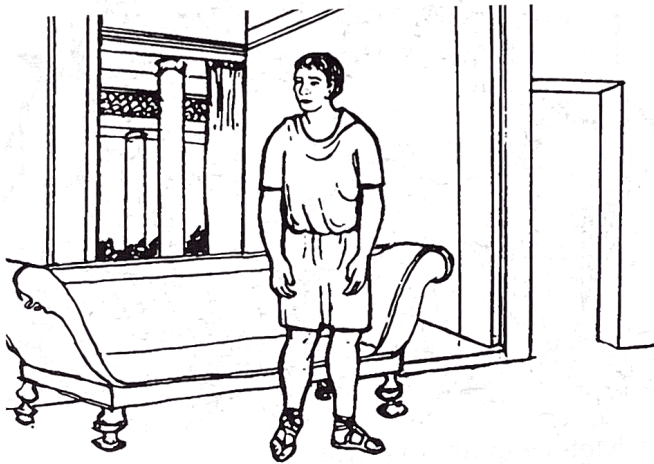
4 amicus Metellam salutāt.



5 Quīntus est in ātriō.



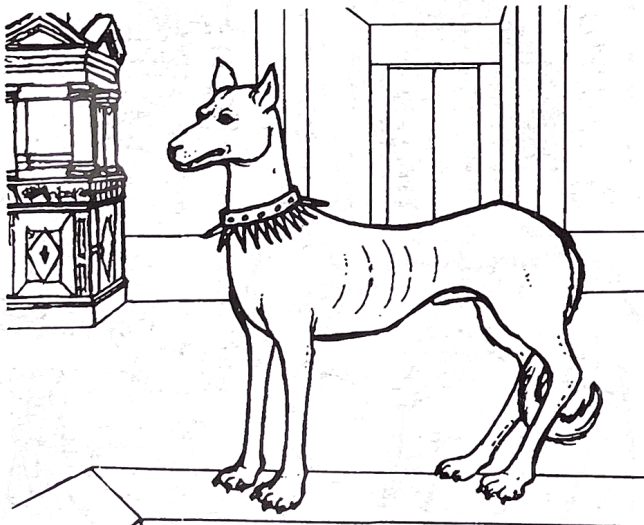
6 amīcus Quīntum salūtat.



7 servus est in ātriō.



8 amīcus servum salūtat.



## Vocabulary

est	is	in tablīnō	in the study	scrībit	is writing
pater	father	in ātriō	in the atrium (main room)	sedet	is sitting
māter	mother	in tricliniō	in the dining - room	bibit	is drinking
filius	son	in hortō	in the garden	labōrat	is working
servus	slave	in culīnā	in the kitchen	dormit	is sleeping
coquus	cook	in viā	in the street		
canis	dog				

## Cerberus

Caecilius est in hortō. Caecilius in hortō sedet. servus est in ātriō. servus in ātriō labōrat. Metella est in ātriō. Metella in ātriō sedet. Quīntus est in tablīnō. Quīntus in tablīnō scrībit. Cerberus est in viā.



*Caecilius had this mosaic of a dog in the doorway of his house.*

coquus est in culīnā. coquus in culīnā dormit. Cerberus intrat. Cerberus circumspēctat. cibus est in mēnsā. canis salit. canis in mēnsā stat. Grumiō stertit. canis lātrat. Grumiō surgit. coquus est irātus. 'pestis! furcifer!' coquus clāmat. Cerberus exit.

intrat enters  
 circumspēctat looks round  
 cibus food  
 in mēnsā on the table  
 salit jumps  
 stat stands  
 stertit snores  
 lātrat barks  
 surgit gets up  
 irātus angry  
 pestis! pest!  
 furcifer! scoundrel!  
 clāmat shouts  
 exit goes out

## mercātor

amīcus Caecilium vīsitat. amīcus est mercātor. mercātor vīllam intrat. Clēmēns est in ātriō. Clēmēns mercātōrem salūtat. Caecilius est in tablīnō. Caecilius pecūniam numerat. Caecilius est argentārius. amīcus tablīnum intrat. Caecilius surgit.

'salvē!' Caecilius mercātōrem salūtat.

'salvē!' mercātor respondet.

Caecilius triclinium intrat. amīcus quoque intrat. amīcus in lectō recumbit. argentārius in lectō recumbit.

Grumiō in culinā cantat. Grumiō pāvōnem coquit. coquus est laetus. Caecilius coquum audit. Caecilius nōn est laetus. Caecilius cēnam exspectat. amīcus cēnam exspectat. Caecilius Grumiōnem vituperat.

mercātor merchant

amīcus friend

vīsitat is visiting

vīllam house

salūtat greets

pecūniam

5 numerat is counting money

argentārius banker

salvē! hello!

respondet replies

quoque also

10 in lectō recumbit reclines on  
a couch

cantat is singing

pāvōnem peacock

coquit is cooking

laetus happy

audit hears

nōn est is not

cēnam dinner

exspectat is waiting for

vituperat blames, curses

## in tricliniō

Grumiō triclinium intrat. Grumiō pāvōnem portat. Clēmēns triclinium intrat. Clēmēns vīnum portat. Caecilius pāvōnem gustat.

'pāvō est optimus!' Caecilius clāmat.

mercātor quoque pāvōnem gustat. mercātor cēnam laudat. dominus coquum laudat. Grumiō exit.

ancilla intrat. ancilla suāviter cantat. ancilla dominum dēlectat. ancilla mercātōrem dēlectat. mox dominus dormit. amīcus quoque dormit.

Grumiō triclinium intrat et circumspēctat. coquus cibum in mēnsā videt. Grumiō cibum cōnsūmit et vīnum bibit! Caecilius Grumiōnem nōn videt. coquus in tricliniō magnificē cēnat.

coquus ancillam spectat. ancilla Grumiōnem dēlectat

portat is carrying

vīnum wine

gustat tastes

optimus very good, excellent

laudat praises

dominus master

ancilla slave-girl, maid

5 suāviter sweetly

dēlectat pleases

mox soon

et and

videt sees

10 cibum cōnsūmit eats the food

magnificē magnificently,

in style

cēnat dines, has dinner

spectat looks at



## pictor

pictor ad villam venit. pictor est Celer. Celer ianuam pulsat. Clēmēns pictōrem nōn audit. servus est in hortō. Celer clāmat. canis Celerem audit et lātrat. Quīntus canem audit. Quīntus ad ianuam venit. filius ianuam aperit. Celer Quīntum salūtat et villam intrat.

Metella est in culinā. Quīntus mātrem vocat. Metella ātrium intrat. pictor Metellam salūtat. Metella pictōrem ad triclinium dūcit.

Celer in tricliniō labōrat. Celer pictūram pingit. magnus leō est in pictūrā. Herculēs quoque est in pictūrā. leō Herculem ferōciter petit. Herculēs magnum fūstem tenet et leōnem verberat. Herculēs est fortis.

Caecilius ad villam revenit et triclinium intrat. Caecilius pictūram intentē spectat et pictūram laudat.

ad villam *to the house*  
ianuam pulsat *knocks at the*  
*door*

ad ianuam *to the door*  
aperit *opens*

vocat *calls*

dūcit *leads, takes*

pictūram pingit *paints a picture*

5 magnus *big*

leō *lion*

ferōciter *fiercely*

petit *is going for, is attacking*

fūstem *club*

10 tenet *is holding*

verberat *is striking*

fortis *brave, strong*

revenit *returns*

intentē *closely, carefully*

Roman painters were often very skilled: (left to right) shepherd boy with pipes; a cupid catching a rabbit; a portrait, possibly of a poet.







## vēnālicius

Caecilius ad portum ambulat. Caecilius portum circumspicit. argentarius nāvem Syriam videt, et ad nāvem ambulat. Syphāx prope nāvem stat.

'salvē, Syphāx!' clāmat argentarius. Syphāx est vēnālicius. Syphāx Caecilium salūtāt.

Caecilius servum quaerit. Syphāx rīdet. ecce! Syphāx magnum servum habet. Caecilius servum spectat. argentarius nōn est contentus. argentarius servum nōn emit.

'vīnum!' clāmat Syphāx. ancilla vīnum ad Caecilium portat. argentarius vīnum bibit.

Caecilius ancillam spectat. ancilla est pulchra. ancilla rīdet. ancilla Caecilium dēlectat. vēnālicius quoque rīdet.

'Melissa cēnam optimam coquit', inquit vēnālicius. 'Melissa linguam Latīnam discit. Melissa est docta et pulchra. Melissa ...'

'satis! satis!' clāmat Caecilius. Caecilius Melissam emit et ad villam revenit. Melissa Grumiōnem dēlectat. Melissa Quīntum dēlectat. ēheu! ancilla Metellam nōn dēlectat.

ad portum *to the harbour*  
nāvem Syriam *Syrian ship*  
prope nāvem *near the ship*

5

quaerit *is looking for*  
habet *has*  
contentus *satisfied*  
emit *buys*

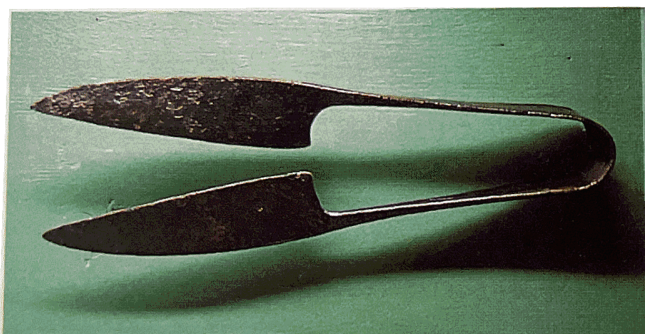
10

pulchra *beautiful*

linguam Latīnam *Latin*  
language

15

discit *is learning*  
docta *skilful, educated*  
satis *enough*  
ēheu! *oh dear! oh no!*



*Tools of the trade.*  
*A pair of scissors;*  
*slave shackles with a*  
*padlock (not to same*  
*scale).*

Clēmēns in forō ambulābat. turba maxima erat in forō. servī et ancillae cibum emēbant. multī pistōrēs pānem vēndēbant. poēta recitābat. mercātor Graecus contentiōnem cum agricolā habēbat. mercātor irātus pecūniam postulābat. subitō agricola Graecum pulsāvit, quod Graecus agricolam vituperābat. Pompēiānī rīdēbant, et agricolam incitābant. Clēmēns, postquam clāmōrem audīvit, ad pugnam festīnāvit. tandem agricola mercātōrem superāvit et ē forō agitāvit. Pompēiānī agricolam fortem laudāvērunt.

## Fēlix

multī Pompēiānī in tabernā vīnum bibēbant. Clēmēns tabernam intrāvit. subitō Clēmēns 'Fēlix!' clāmāvit. Clēmēns Fēlicem laetē salūtāvit. Fēlix erat libertus.

Clēmēns Fēlicem ad villam invitāvit. Clēmēns et Fēlix villam intrāvērunt. Clēmēns Caecilium et Metellam quaesīvit. Caecilius in tablīnō scribēbat. Metella in hortō sedēbat. Caecilius et Metella ad ātrium festīnāvērunt et Fēlicem salūtāvērunt. postquam Quīntus ātrium intrāvit, Fēlix iuvenem spectāvit. libertus erat valdē commōtus. paene lacrimābat; sed rīdēbat.

tum Clēmēns ad culinam festīnāvit. Grumiō in culinā dormiēbat. Clēmēns coquum excitāvit et tōtam rem nārrāvit. coquus, quod erat laetus, cēnam optimam parāvit.



erat *was*  
 pistōrēs *bakers*  
 pānem vēndēbant *were selling*  
 bread  
 5 contentiōnem habēbat *was*  
 having an argument  
 cum agricolā *with a farmer*  
 postulābat *was demanding*  
 pulsāvit *hit, punched*  
 quod *because*  
 incitābant *were urging on*  
 postquam *when, after*  
 festīnāvit *hurried*  
 superāvit *overpowered*  
 agitāvit *chased*

laetē *happily*  
 libertus *freedman, ex-slave*  
 invitāvit *invited*

5

valdē commōtus *very moved,*  
 10 *very much affected*  
 paene lacrimābat *was almost*  
 crying, *was almost in tears*  
 tum *then*  
 excitāvit *aroused, woke up*  
 tōtam rem *the whole story*  
 nārrāvit *told*  
 parāvit *prepared*

