

25TH LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL

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LEVEL 1B

Instructors: Alexandra Pinkham
and Daniel Hanigan



Contents

This booklet covers the following¹:

1. Nouns of the first and second declensions
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¹ If we get through the whole of this booklet before the week is out, additional material will be provided as needed.

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 or 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 syntax, 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 (that which is spoken about)
 - used for the predicate nominative (all that is said about the subject)
- 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 '(with reference) to' or 'for'
- Accusative Case** - used for the direct object of a verb
 - used following certain prepositions
- Ablative Case** - 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,' 'on,' or 'at'
- Vocative Case** - used for addressing someone directly

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	-ae
2nd declension	-ī
3rd declension	-is
4th declension	-ūs
5th declension	-ei/-eī

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

servus, servī *m.* slave

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.

patria, patri / ae <i>f.</i> country	stem = patri-
puella, puell / ae <i>f.</i> girl	stem = puell-
liber, libr / ī <i>m.</i> book	stem = libr-
servus, serv / ī <i>m.</i> slave	stem = serv-
vir, vir / ī <i>m.</i> man; husband	stem = vir-

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	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

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

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

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

Exercise: Write these forms in Latin.

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

1. acc. sing. of nauta
2. abl. sing. of via
3. acc. pl. of agricola
4. dat. sing. of anima
5. voc. sing. of puella
6. nom. pl. of insula
7. abl. pl. of via
8. gen. sing. of patria
9. acc. sing. of pecunia
10. voc. pl. of nauta

11. dat. pl. of dea
12. gen. sing. of fama
13. gen. pl. of patria
14. acc. sing. of puella
15. abl. sing. of regina
16. nom. pl. of poeta
17. gen. sing. of Italia
18. dat. pl. of agricola
19. acc. pl. of femina
20. dat. sing. of filia

Write in Latin.

1. of the women
2. to the poets
3. by rumor
4. of souls
5. for the queen
6. farmers (pred. nom.)
7. girls! (addressed directly)
8. of the country
9. goddesses (d.o.)
10. with money

The Second Declension

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

The case endings of the second declension **masculine and feminine** are as follows:

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

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
	<i>Singular</i>	
Nom.	servus	the slave (subject or predicate nom.)
Gen.	servī	of the slave
Dat.	servō	to/for the slave
Acc.	servum	the slave (direct object)
Abl.	servō	from/by/with/on/in the slave
Voc.	serve	slave! (direct address)
	<i>Plural</i>	
Nom.	servī	the slaves (subject or predicate nom.)
Gen.	servōrum	of the slaves
Dat.	servīs	to/for the slaves
Acc.	servōs	the slaves (direct object)
Abl.	servīs	from/by/with/on/in the slaves
Voc.	servī	slaves! (direct address)

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

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

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

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

Exercise: Write these forms in Latin.

Example: **abl. sing. of aurum** auro

1. voc. sing. of dominus
2. acc. pl. of ager
3. gen. pl. of donum
4. dat. sing. of servus

5. gen. sing. of liber
6. voc. sing. of vir
7. abl. pl. of deus
8. acc. sing. of puer
9. acc. sing. of vir
10. nom. pl. of consilium
11. dat. pl. of verbum
12. acc. pl. of dominus
13. gen. sing. of consilium
14. abl. sing. of ferrum
15. voc. sing. of filius
16. gen. pl. of bellum
17. acc. pl. of periculum
18. dat. pl. of deus
19. abl. pl. of gladius
20. gen. pl. of deus

Write in Latin.

1. for the boy
2. plans (subj.)
3. iron (pred. nom.)
4. field (d.o.)
5. by gold
6. wars (subj.)
7. with the men
8. of a plan
9. master (addressed directly)
10. sons (d.o.)

Identify the case, gender, and number of the following nouns. Where there is more than one possibility, list them all.

<i>viis:</i>	
<i>amicum:</i>	
<i>puellas:</i>	
<i>feminae:</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 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.

The preposition **ad** takes the accusative and expresses motion to or toward a place.

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’.

et is a coordinating conjunction. This means that it connects only parallel or grammatically balanced words, phrases, or clauses. When two nouns are connected, they must be in the same case: for example, **nautārum et agricolārum** (of the sailors and of the farmers [genitive]). Parts of speech other than nouns may also be connected by **et**. For example, two adjectives, two verb phrases, or two prepositional phrases.

et may also be used as an adverb that usually qualifies a single word: **et vir** (even the man, *or* the man also).

-que is an enclitic conjunction. An enclitic leans on or is directly attached to the word preceding it. The hyphen before **que** indicates that it cannot stand alone as a separate word. **-que** is attached to the second element of a closely related pair, whose elements are often opposite or complementary. **-que** should be translated ‘and’ before the word to which it is attached: for example, **vir feminaque** (husband and wife [subjects]).

cum is a conjunction meaning ‘with’ which appears with the ablative.

Exercise: Translate these prepositional phrases into English.

1. e patria
2. in poetam
3. ex Italia
4. cum agricolis
5. in viam
6. de anima
7. in reginam
8. ad Italiam
9. ad reginam
10. ab insula
11. in bello
12. cum domino
13. in puerum
14. ab agris
15. e periculis
16. ad servum
17. de verbis
18. in agrum
19. cum ferro
20. in libro

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 vocabulary 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:

moveo, movere, movi, motus move

Principal parts:

1. *moveo* = first person singular present active indicative ‘I move’
2. *movere* = present active infinitive ‘to move’
3. *movi* = first person singular perfect active indicative ‘I moved’/‘I have moved’
4. *motus* = perfect passive participle

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

I **like** learning Latin.

She **likes** learning Latin.

Latin verbs behave the same way, for example:

ego linguam Latinam **disco**.

I am learning Latin.

tu linguam Latinam **discis**?

Are you learning Latin?

amicus meus linguam Latinam **discit**.

My friend is 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)

The grammatical usage of person begins by

1. identifying yourself in the singular in the 1st person, then
2. if you speak with someone, you would refer to him/her in the 2nd person, then
3. if another person enters the room, you refer to him/her in the 3rd person.

For the plural, consider yourself to be in a group, and each of the visitors also to be in a group (hence you would use we, you (pl), and they, respectively).

Latin verbs are grouped in four different families called conjugations. Each verb belongs to one conjugation only, 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-	voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatus	call
2nd conjugation	-e-	moveo, movere, movi, motus	move
3rd conjugation	-e-	rego, regere, rexi, rectus	rule
4th conjugation	-i-	audio, audire, audivi, auditus	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 active indicative 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.

The Present Active Indicative

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

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ō	-mus
2nd	-s	-tis
3rd	-t	-nt

Thus, the present active indicative conjugations of, for example, **voco** and **moveo**, are:

Person and Number	1st conjugation		2nd conjugation	
Singular				
1	<i>vocō</i>	I call	<i>moveō</i>	I move
2	<i>vocās</i>	you call	<i>movēs</i>	you move
3	<i>vocat</i>	he/she/it calls	<i>movet</i>	he/she/it moves
Plural				
1	<i>vocāmus</i>	we call	<i>movēmus</i>	we move
2	<i>vocātis</i>	you (pl) call	<i>movētis</i>	you (pl) move
3	<i>vocant</i>	they call	<i>movent</i>	they move

In Latin, as in English, the verb ‘to be’ is irregular. It is conjugated in the present tense as follows:

Person and Number	Present Tense
1st person singular	sum
2nd person singular	es
3rd person singular	est
1st person plural	sumus
2nd person plural	estis
3rd person plural	sunt

The Imperfect Active Indicative

In Latin, the Imperfect Tense is for reporting action in past time with progressive/repeated aspect. For example, ‘She used to think,’ or ‘She was thinking,’ or ‘She thought [every day/often/repeatedly].’

To form the imperfect active indicative of the first and second conjugations:

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 imperfect active indicative conjugations of, for example, **voco** and **moveo** are:

Person and Number	1st conjugation		2nd conjugation	
Singular				
1	vocābam	I was calling	movēbam	I was moving/used to move
2	vocābās	you were calling	movēbās	you were moving
3	vocābat	he/she/it was calling	movēbat	he/she/it was moving
Plural				
1	vocābāmus	we were calling	movēbāmus	we were moving
2	vocābātis	you (pl) were calling	movēbātis	you (pl) were moving
3	vocābant	they were calling	movēbant	they were moving

Here, as in the present tense, the verb ‘**to be**’ is irregular. It conjugates in the imperfect tense like this:

Person and Number	Imperfect Tense
1st person singular	eram
2nd person singular	erās
3rd person singular	erat
1st person plural	erāmus
2nd person plural	erātis
3rd person plural	erant

The verb ‘**to be**’ is not the only irregular verb in Latin. The verb ‘**to be able**’ is also irregular. In the Present and Imperfect Active Indicative it conjugates like this:

Person and Number	Present Tense		Imperfect Tense	
Singular				
1	possum	I am able	poteram	I was able/used to be able
2	potes	you are able	poterās	you were able
3	potest	he/she/it is able	poterat	he/she/it was able
Plural				
1	possumus	we are able	poterāmus	we were able
2	potestis	you (pl) are able	poterātis	you (pl) were able
3	possunt	they are able	poterant	they were able

The Future Active Indicative

To form the future active indicative of the first and second conjugations:

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

Thus the future active indicative conjugations of, for example, **voco** and **moveo** are:

Person and Number	1st conjugation		2nd conjugation	
Singular				
1	vocābō	I shall call	movēbō	I shall move
2	vocābis	you will call	movēbis	you will move
3	vocābit	he/she/it will call	movēbit	he/she/it will move
Plural				
1	vocābimus	we shall call	movēbimus	we shall move
2	vocābitis	you (pl) will call	movēbitis	you (pl) will move
3	vocābunt	they will call	movēbunt	they will move

In the Future Active Indicative the verbs ‘to be’ and ‘to be able’ conjugate like so:

Person and Number	to be		to be able	
Singular				
1	erō	I shall be	poterō	I shall be able
2	eris	you will be	poteris	you will be able
3	erit	he/she/it will be	poterit	he/she/it will be able
Plural				
1	erimus	we shall be	poterimus	we shall be able
2	eritis	you (pl) will be	poteritis	you (pl) will be able
3	erunt	they will be	poterunt	they will be able

Exercise: 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
2. possumus
3. erat
4. poteram

5. sunt
6. sum
7. potero
8. eramus
9. eritis
10. poterunt
11. es
12. estis
13. poterant
14. eratis
15. sumus
16. possum
17. possunt
18. poteras
19. erunt
20. poteris

Exercise: Name the tense and write in Latin.

Example: **we were able** imperfect poteramus

1. you (pl.) will be
2. they used to be
3. I was able
4. she can
5. it used to exist
6. we are
7. you can
8. he will be able
9. there is

10. I shall be
11. we are able
12. you (pl.) were being
13. they will be
14. he was able
15. I am
16. you will be able
17. we shall be
18. you are
19. you (pl.) are able
20. there were

The Dative of the Possessor

The dative case may be used to indicate the person who possesses something. This use is an extension of the case's referential function, and a dative so used is called the Dative of the Possessor. For example:

<i>domino</i> est liber.	<i>To the master</i> there is a book. <i>The master</i> has a book.
erat <i>feminis</i> consilium.	There was <i>to the women</i> a plan. <i>The women</i> had a plan.

The syntax of each italicised word (*domino*, *feminis*) is Dative of the Possessor. Possession can therefore be expressed using the verb **habere** ('to have'), the **dative** of the possessor, or the **genitive**. Have a go at writing in Latin the following sentence three different ways:

The queen has a slave.

The Complimentary 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). 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 <i>videre</i> possum	I am able <i>to see</i> the island.
<i>laborare</i> debemus	We ought <i>to work</i> .

The following epigram of Martial includes two uses of the complementary infinitive:

Martial I.32

The poet has a brief message for Sabidius.

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare:
hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te.

hoc = neut. sing. acc. of demonstrative pronoun, 'this thing'

quare (interrogative adverb) why

Sabidius, Sabidii m. Sabidius, an acquaintance of the poet

tantum (adverb) only

The Object Infinitive

The infinitive may be used as the direct object of another verb. Such an infinitive is called an Object Infinitive. For example:

agricola <i>laborare</i> optat.	The farmer desires <i>to work</i> .
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The object infinitive may be understood as a variety of complementary infinitive. The infinitive *laborare* in the sentence above both is the direct object of *optat* and serves to complete the verbal idea begun with *optat*.

Have a go at translating these short sentences into English.

1. femina puellae pecuniam dabat.
2. filia poetae in viis errabat.
3. oppida in insula videre poteris.
4. dona dis cum feminis donabo.
5. viro erat aurum.
6. agricolae servos laborare in agris iubent.
7. vir pueros verbo movet.
8. de verbis virorum cogitare debes.
9. servus ferrum habet, sed aurum habere optat.

10. est servo ferrum.
11. viri cum feminis bellum timent.
12. filius reginae erat nauta.
13. reginam auro donabunt.
14. puellis erunt libri.
15. vir filio timet.
16. periculum nautis monstrabimus.
17. gladios ex agro movere puellam iubeo.
18. agricola erit puer.
19. servus domino respondere non potest.
20. viris erat consilium de bello.

For something a little harder... Try translating these English sentences into Latin.

1. The daughter of the poet is giving gifts to the sons of the queen.
2. Why was the master showing the gold to (his) slaves?
3. Will the women on the island be able to move the sailor with words? Will he set sail toward Italy?
4. The mind of a man can err, but the gods give wisdom to poets.
5. The queen was pondering the deeds of (her) daughter, but (she was pondering) the words of (her) son.
6. Women, were you ordering the boys in the street to respond to the words of the queen?
7. I shall order (my) sons and daughters both to think about the life of the soul and to fear the wrath of the gods.
8. The boys had gold, but the poets had books.
9. Farmers have anxieties about the dangers of war.
10. To the girls the queen was a goddess.
11. To the queen life was a gift of the gods.
12. The slaves with (their) sons were desiring to show (their) zeal to the master and (his) daughters.
13. The men of Italy will pay the penalty; for there is anger in the minds of the gods.

14. Why were you not working in the fields, son? You ought to ponder the wisdom of farmers.

15. There will not be sailors in the town; for they fear the dangers of war.

The Irregular Verb *eo*

The verb **eō, ire, ī or ivī, itum**, ‘go’, is an irregular intransitive verb. It has irregular forms in the present, imperfect, and future active indicative. The conjugations of these three tenses of **eō** are presented below.

	Active Indicative		
	Present	Imperfect	Future
<i>Singular</i>			
1	eō	ībam	ībō
2	īs	ībās	ībīs
3	it	ībat	ībit
<i>Plural</i>			
1	īmus	ībāmus	ībimus
2	ītis	ībātis	ībītis
3	eunt	ībant	ībunt

Present Active and Passive Imperative of All Verbs

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). These second-person subjects are seldom expressed in Latin or English. 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	
voca-	<i>voca</i>	summon!	<i>vocate</i>	summon! (pl.)
move-	<i>move</i>	move!	<i>movete</i>	move! (pl.)
rege-	<i>rege</i>	rule!	<i>regite</i>	rule! (pl.)
cape-	<i>cape</i>	take!	<i>capite</i>	capture! (pl.)
audi-	<i>audi</i>	listen!	<i>audite</i>	listen! (pl.)

First-Second-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.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum	bonī	bonae	bona
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bona
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Voc.	bone					

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
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum

wretched, pitiable, miserable
beautiful, handsome

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 good woman
multum aurum much gold

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:

deam pulchram a beautiful goddess (d.o.)
servorum miserorum of miserable slaves

Because the noun **deam** is feminine singular accusative, the form of the adjective **pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum** that modifies it must be feminine singular accusative. Similarly, because the noun **servorum** is masculine plural genitive, the form of the adjective **miser, misera, miserum** must be masculine plural genitive. Consider also the following example:

poeta bonus a good poet (subj.)

Although **poeta** is a first declension noun, since it is masculine in gender, the adjective that modifies it must have masculine (i.e., second 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 (subj.)

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

Example: **multam pecuniam** much money (d.o)

1. in agros pulchros
2. poetae magno
3. magnum gladium
4. ab insula parva
5. filio amico

6. facta pulchra
7. servis miseris
8. o domine male
9. dona magna
10. nautae inimici
11. multas filias
12. multā pecuniā
13. agricolarum miserorum
14. puellae miserae
15. domini inimici

Substantive Use of the Adjective

Sometimes an adjective stands alone and does not modify a noun. When this occurs, the adjective is being used substantively (as a noun) and may be called a substantive. When adjectives are used as substantives, they are often translated with the addition of the English words ‘man,’ ‘woman,’ ‘thing’ (sing.) or ‘men,’ ‘women,’ ‘things’ (pl.), depending on the gender and number indicated by the ending of the adjective. Case, as always, determines syntax. For example:

laetus bonam amat.	The happy man the good woman (d.o.) loves.
	The happy man loves the good woman.
sunt multa in oppido.	There are many things in the town.

Because **laetus** has a masculine singular ending, the word ‘man’ is added to the translation; because **bonam** has a feminine singular ending, the word ‘woman’ is added to the translation. Because **multa** has a neuter plural ending, the word ‘things’ is added to the translation.

Some Latin adjectives are so commonly used as substantives that they have become virtual nouns: **amīcus, amīcī m.** ‘friend’ (friendly man); **inimīcus, inimīcī m.** ‘(personal) enemy’ (unfriendly man); **Rōmānī, Rōmānōrum m. pl.** ‘(the) Romans’ (Roman men).

Exercise: Give the gender, number, and case of all substantives. Then translate each sentence into English.

Example: **bonī in agrīs labōrant.** bonī: masc. pl. nom.
Good men are working in the fields.

1. misero in pecuniam dabo.
2. laetae in via ambulant.
3. poeta puellis multa monstrabat.

4. libero erit multa pecunia.
5. liber non est servus.
6. reginae librum de malis belli dono.
7. magnum in oppido parvo videbam.
8. optasne bona?
9. amasne malum?
10. amico dona dat.
11. cum amicis ambulabimus.
12. Romani ab Italia vela dabant.
13. parvae erat magna anima.
14. parvum habeo, sed multa opto.
15. inimicos non amamus.

The Predicate Adjective

Like nouns, adjectives may appear with copulative verbs. When an adjective functions this way, it is called a Predicate Adjective, and it must agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case. For example:

liber est malus.	The book is bad.
miseri erant servi.	Wretched were the slaves.
	The slaves were wretched.
pueros iubebo esse bonos.	The boys I shall order to be good.
	I shall order the boys to be good.

The syntax of **malus** and **miseri** is Predicate Adjective in the nominative case. The syntax of **bonos** is Predicate Adjective in the accusative case.

Exercise: Write in Latin these sentences containing predicate adjectives.

1. The gifts will be beautiful.
2. A big sword is good.
3. The reputation of the man was bad.
4. The war in the homeland will be large.
5. The poets of the island are friendly.
6. The soul of the man is not beautiful.

7. The gift is beautiful.
8. Was the queen great?
9. Were the farmers handsome?
10. Both the men and the boys are happy.

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 must be memorised. For the first- and second-person personal pronouns, memorise the following forms:

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

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

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

Exercise: Now that we have covered a few of the basics, have a go at translating some of the following excerpts. Some vocabulary help is provided.

1. A remark attributed to Herodes Atticus (an Athenian who became a Roman consul in 107 A.D.) when he responded to a man attempting to appear what he was not.

video barbam et pallium; philosophum nondum video.

(Aulus Gellius, *Noctes Atticae* IX.2.4)

barba, barbae f. beard

nondum (adv.) not yet

pallium, pallii n. cloak

philosophus, philosophi m. philosopher

2. An old man desires his friend to be understanding about his newfound crush.

humanum amarest, humanum autem ignoscerest.

(Plautus, *Mercator* 320)

amarest = amare est

autem (postpositive adv.) however; moreover

humanus, -a, -um human

ignosco, ignoscere, ignovi, ignotus forgive, pardon; ignoscerest = ignoscere est

3. In a discussion about poverty, lives of ancient philosophers call to mind the following line of the comic poet Caecilius Statius.

saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia.

(Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputationes* III.56)

etiam (adv.) even

palliolum, pallioli n. little cloak

saepe (adv.) often

sordidus, -a, -um dirty, grimy, unwashed

sub (prep. + abl.) under

4. One drunk slave sings the following to another.

ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus.

(Plautus, *Stichus* 731)

unanimus, -a, -um of one mind; harmonious

5. An example of Ennian alliteration in a scornful remark perhaps uttered by Romulus against Titus Tatius, a Sabine king.

O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti.

(Ennius, *Annales* 1.104)

tantus, -a, -um so great, so much

Titus Tatius, Titi Tatii m. Titus Tatius

tute = emphatic form of tu

tyrannus, tyranni m. monarch; absolute ruler, tyrant

tulisti = 2nd person singular perfect active indicative 'you have brought'

Introduction to the Passive Voice

The subject of a verb in the *active* voice *performs the action* of the verb. When a verb is in the *passive* voice, the subject does not perform but rather *receives the action* to the verb. For example:

The farmers *love* the queen.
The farmers *are loved* by the queen.

In the first sentence the subject, 'farmers,' performs the action of the verb, 'love,' and the verb 'love' is in the active voice. The farmers are doing the loving. In the second sentence the subject, 'farmers,' receives the action of the verb, 'are loved,' and the verb 'are loved' is in the passive voice. The farmers are being loved.

The Latin translation of the first sentence above is:

agricolae reginam amant.

The verb **amant** is third person plural present *active* indicative. In the second sentence the Latin translation of the verb 'are loved' requires a verb in the third person plural present indicative, but since the subject, 'farmers,' receives the action of the verb, the voice must be *passive*.

Present, Imperfect, and Future Passive Indicative of First and Second Conjugations

The present, imperfect, and future passive indicative of the first and second conjugations are formed exactly as are their active counterparts, except that passive personal endings are added instead of active personal endings.

		Active personal endings	Passive personal endings
Person		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular</i>
1	I	-ō, -m	-or, -r
2	you	-s	-ris/-re
3	he, she, it	-t	-tur
		<i>Plural</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	we	-mus	-mur
2	you (pl.)	-tis	-minī
3	they	-nt	-ntur

To form the present passive indicative of the first and second conjugations:

1. take the present stem
2. add the passive personal endings (use **-or** for first person singular)

Thus, for example, the present passive indicative conjugation of **vocō** is:

	Present Passive Indicative	English meaning
<i>Singular</i>		
1	vocor	I am (being) called
2	vocāris/vocāre	you are (being) called
3	vocātur	he, she, it is (being) called
<i>Plural</i>		
1	vocāmur	we are (being) called
2	vocāminī	you (pl.) are (being) called
3	vocantur	they are (being) called

To form the **imperfect passive indicative** of the first and second conjugations:

1. take the present stem
2. add the infix for the imperfect active: **-bā-**
3. add the passive personal endings (use **-r** for first person singular)

Thus, for example, the imperfect passive indicative conjugation of *vocō* is:

	Imperfect Passive Indicative	English meaning
<i>Singular</i>		
1	vocābar	I was being called
2	vocābāris/vocābāre	you were being called
3	vocābātur	he, she, it was being called
<i>Plural</i>		
1	vocābāmur	we were being called
2	vocābāminī	you (pl.) were being called
3	vocābantur	they were being called

To form the **future passive indicative** of the first and second conjugations:

1. take the present stem
2. add the infix for the future indicative: **-bi-**
3. add the passive personal endings (use **-or** for first person singular)

Thus, for example, the future passive indicative conjugation of *vocō* is:

	Future Passive Indicative	English meaning
<i>Singular</i>		
1	vocābor	I shall be called
2	vocāberis/vocābere	you will be called
3	vocābitur	he, she, it will be called
<i>Plural</i>		
1	vocābimur	we shall be called
2	vocābiminī	you (pl.) will be called
3	vocābuntur	they will be called

Exercise: Translate these short sentences into English.

1. regina a bono amatur.
2. puer multis bonus videtur, sed malus est.
3. bonus a multis videtur.
4. magno studio verba poetarum cogitabo.
5. sapientiam poetarum animo cogitare debes.
6. bonum est dis dona dare. malum est poenas dare.
7. cur servi a domino vocantur?
8. magnum erit periculum belli.
9. sapientia est pulchrum.
10. misera, o femina, amicis videre.
11. puellam esse bonam iubebo.
12. agricolae amicus erat vir bonus.
13. pulchrum est curas animae cogitare.
14. e periculo magna cum cura ambulabamus.
15. poeta bona cogitat bonusque habetur.
16. cur libri a puellis cum cura movebantur?
17. servi sunt dominis inimici.
18. multae sunt curae agricolarum.
19. malus dominus a servis habetur agricola.

20. pueris bona esse videtur pecunia, puellis sapientia.

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

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

mīles, mīlitis *m.* soldier
stem = **mīlit-**

corpus, corporis *n.* body
stem = **corpor-**

	M	N
	<i>Singular</i>	
Nom./Voc.	mīles	corpus
Gen.	mīlitis	corporis
Dat.	mīlitī	corporī
Acc.	mīlitem	corpus
Abl.	mīlite	corpore
	<i>Plural</i>	
Nom./Voc.	mīlitēs	corpora
Gen.	mīlitum	corporum
Dat.	mīlitibus	corporibus
Acc.	mīlitēs	corpora
Abl.	mīlitibus	corporibus

Some nouns of the third declension have a genitive plural ending **-ium** instead of **-um** and certain other slightly different endings. These nouns are called **third-declension i-stem** nouns.

Case endings of the third declension i-stem:

	Masculine/Feminine		Neuter	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom./Voc.	—	-ēs	—	-ia
Gen.	-is	-ium	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs/-īs	—	-ia
Abl.	-e	-ibus	-ī	-ibus

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

urbs, urbis, -ium *f.* city
stem = **urb-**

animal, animālis, -ium *n.* animal
stem = **animāl-**

	F	N
	<i>Singular</i>	
Nom./Voc.	urbs	animal
Gen.	urbis	animālis
Dat.	urbī	animālī
Acc.	urbem	animal
Abl.	urbe	animālī
	<i>Plural</i>	
Nom./Voc.	urbēs	animālia
Gen.	urbium	animālium
Dat.	urbibus	animālibus
Acc.	urbēs/urbīs	animālia
Abl.	urbibus	animālibus

Among nouns of the third declension, there are many possible forms in the nominative singular and notable differences in the spellings of the nominative singular and genitive singular, from where the stem is taken. In addition, some nouns belong to the i-stem group, and others do not. All such important information for each noun is contained in the vocabulary entry.

The Irregular Third-Declension Noun vīs

vīs, —, -ium *f.* force, power; violence; *in pl.* (physical) strength

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom./Voc.	vīs	vīrēs
Gen.	—	vīrium
Dat.	—	vīribus
Acc.	vīm	vīrēs/vīrīs
Abl.	vī	vīribus

The genitive and dative singular forms do not appear in the Latin literature that survives.

Exercise: Translate these phrases into English.

1. propter timorem
2. in mare
3. alta moenia
4. ab hominibus
5. in urbe
6. pro fratribus
7. rus pulchrum
8. cum patre
9. dure homo
10. propter amorem
11. ex urbe
12. de moenibus
13. sine matre
14. per rura
15. in mari
16. de servitute
17. magna vi
18. magnis viribus
19. multa animalia
20. civibus bonis

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 assisi!
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.

- 1.1 *vivamus, amemus* and *aestimemus* are all present subjunctive; translate as 'let us...'
severis: strict, severe
- 1.3 *unius... assisi*: gen. case. trans 'as worth one as' (an *as* was one of the smallest coins the Romans had)
aestimare (-avi): to estimate, to reckon
occidere usually means to die;
here, referring to the sun, to set.
- 1.5 Catullus is here using *lux* (light) as a metaphor for life.
semel: once
- 1.6 *dormienda*: trans 'which must be slept through'
perpetuus, -a, -um: everlasting
- 1.7 *da*: the imperative from *do, dare*: to give
basium (nt, 2): a kiss
- 1.9 *usque*: still
- 1.11 *conturbare* (-avi): to throw into confusion
ne sciamus is a negative purpose clause; 'so that we do not know [how many there are]'
- 1.12 *quis malus*; literally 'someone who [is] malicious' or 'some malicious person' *invidere* (*invidi*): to be jealous
- 1.13 *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;

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:

nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae

donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque;

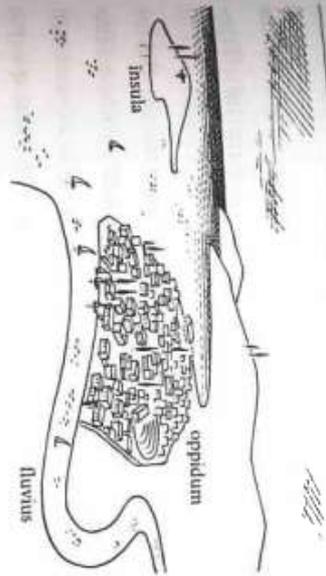
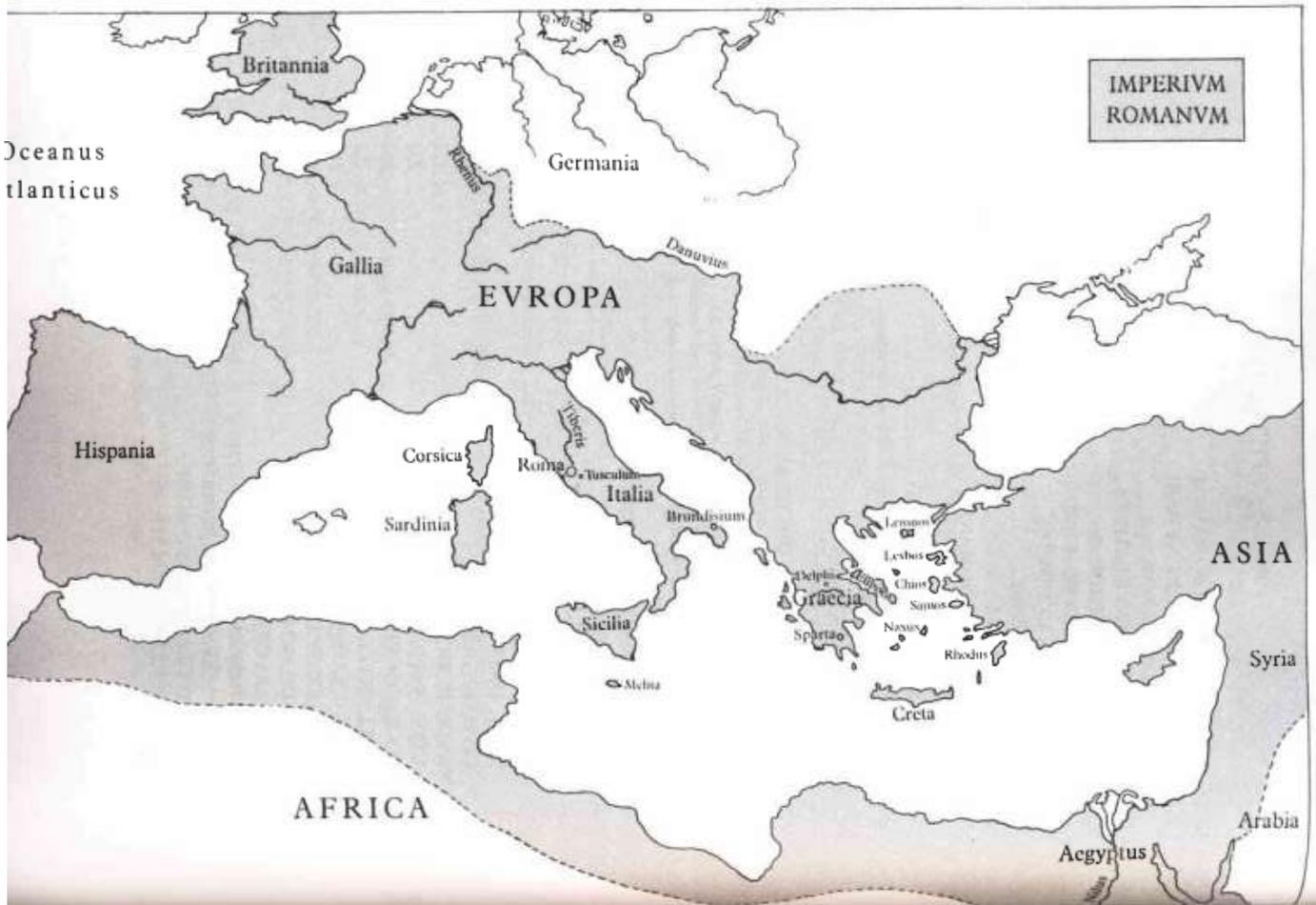
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,

totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

15

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

- 1.1 *cenabis*: much of this poem is in the future tense. *apud*
me: at my place
1.2 *paucis... diebus*: in a few days *di*=
dei- the gods
1.3 *si tecum attuleris*: if you bring with you
1.4 *non sine*: not without (i.e. with) *candidus*,
a, um: pretty
1.5 *sal, is (m)*: wit *omnibus cachinnis*: all
sorts of laughter
1.6 *inquam... venuste noster*: I tell you... my charming friend
1.9 *plenus, a, um*: full *sacculus*,
i (m): purse *aranea, ae (f)*:
cobwebs
1.10 *contra accipies*: in return you will receive *meros*,
a, um: pure, undiluted
1.11 *seu (conj)*: or *quid suavius elegantiusve*: or something
sweeter or more refined
1.12 *unguentum, i (n)*: perfume
1.13 *donarunt=donaverunt*: gave
1.14 *olfacio, ere*: smell



IMPERIVM ROMANVM

- 1 Rōma in Italiā est. Italia in Eurōpā est. Graecia in Eurōpā est. Italia et Graecia in Eurōpā sunt. Hispania quoque in Eurōpā est. Hispania et Italia et Graecia in Eurōpā sunt.
- 5 Aegyptus in Eurōpā nōn est, Aegyptus in Africā est. Gallia nōn in Africā est, Gallia est in Eurōpā. Syria nōn est in Eurōpā, sed in Asiā. Arabia quoque in Asiā est. Syria et Arabia in Asiā sunt. Germania nōn in Asiā, sed in Eurōpā est. Britannia quoque in Eurōpā est. Germania et Britannia sunt in Eurōpā.
- 10 Estne Gallia in Eurōpā? Gallia in Eurōpā est. Estne Rōma in Galliā? Rōma in Galliā nōn est. Ubi est Rōma? Rōma est in Italiā. Ubi est Italiā? Italia in Eurōpā est. Ubi sunt Gallia et Hispania? Gallia et Hispania in Eurōpā sunt.
- 15 Estne Nilus in Eurōpā? Nilus in Eurōpā nōn est. Ubi est Nilus? Nilus in Africā est. Rhēnus ubi est? Rhēnus est in Germaniā. Nilus fluvius est. Rhēnus fluvius est.

-d-
Italia...
in Italiā
est sunt:
Italia in Eurōpā est;
Italia et Graecia in
Eurōpā sunt

est-ne...?
-ne = ...?

^{-m, -e:}
Nīlus fluvius est;
Nīlus et Rhēnus fluvii
sunt

parvus ↔ magnus

fluvius magnus/parvus
fluvii magni/parvi

^{-a, -ae:}
Corsica insula est;
Corsica et Sardinia
insulae sunt

insula magna/parva
insulae magnae/parvae

^{-um, -a:}
Brundisium oppidum
est;
Brundisium et Tūscu-
lum oppida sunt

oppidum magnum/
parvum
oppida magna/parva

Graecus -a -um

Rōmānus -a -um
< Rōma

Nīlus et Rhēnus fluvii sunt. Dānuvius quoque fluvius est. Rhēnus et Dānuvius sunt fluvii in Germaniā. Tiberis fluvius in Italiā est. 20

Nīlus fluvius magnus est. Tiberis nōn est fluvius magnus, Tiberis fluvius parvus est. Rhēnus nōn est fluvius parvus, sed fluvius magnus. Nīlus et Rhēnus nōn fluvii parvi, sed fluvii magni sunt. Dānuvius quoque fluvius magnus est. 25

Corsica insula est. Corsica et Sardinia et Sicilia insulae sunt. Britannia quoque insula est. Italia insula nōn est. Sicilia insula magna est. Melita est insula parva. Britannia nōn insula parva, sed insula magna est. Sicilia et Sardinia nōn insulae parvae, sed insulae magnae sunt. 30

Brundisium oppidum est. Brundisium et Tūsculum oppida sunt. Sparta quoque oppidum est. Brundisium est oppidum magnum. Tūsculum oppidum parvum est. Delphi quoque oppidum parvum est. Tūsculum et Delphi nōn oppida magna, sed oppida parva sunt. 35

Ubi est Sparta? Sparta est in Graeciā. Sparta est oppidum Graecum. Sparta et Delphi oppida Graeca sunt. Tūsculum nōn oppidum Graecum, sed oppidum Rōmānum est. Tūsculum et Brundisium sunt oppida Rōmāna. Sardinia insula Rōmāna est. Crēta, Rhodus, Naxus, Samos, Chios, Lesbos, Lemnos, Euboea sunt insulae Graecae. In Graeciā multae insulae sunt. In Italiā et in Graeciā sunt multa oppida. In Galliā et in Ger- 45

māniā multi sunt fluvii. Suntne multi fluvii et multa oppida in Arabiā? In Arabiā nōn multi, sed pauci fluvii sunt et pauca oppida.

Num Crēta oppidum est? Crēta oppidum nōn est! 50 Quid est Crēta? Crēta insula est. Num Sparta insula est? Sparta nōn est insula! Quid est Sparta? Sparta oppidum est. Rhēnus quid est? Rhēnus est magnus fluvius. Num oceanus Atlanticus parvus est? Nōn parvus, sed magnus est oceanus.

Ubi est imperium Rōmānum? Imperium Rōmānum est in Europā, in Asiā, in Āfricā. Hispania et Syria et Aegyptus prōvinciae Rōmānae sunt. Germaniā nōn est prōvincia Rōmāna: Germaniā in imperiō Rōmānō nōn est. Sed Gallia et Britannia sunt prōvinciae Rōmānae.

In imperiō Rōmānō multae sunt prōvinciae. Magnum est imperium Rōmānum!



III LITTERAE ET NUMERI

I et II numeri sunt. III quoque numerus est. I, II, III numeri Rōmāni sunt. I et II sunt parvi numeri. CIO magnus numerus est.

A et B litterae sunt. C quoque littera est. A, B, C sunt tres litterae. A est littera p̄ima (I), B littera secunda (II),

sunt-ne...?
pauci -ae -a ↔ multi -ae
-a: mult/pauci fluvii,
multae/paucae insulae,
multae/pauca oppida

nōn Crēta... est? = est-ne
Crēta...?
num...? ... nōn...: num
Rōma in Graeciā est?
Rōma in Graeciā nōn est

^{-um, -a:}
imperium Rōmānum
in imperiō Rōmānō

I = ūnus (1)
II = duo (2)
III = tres (3)
CIO (M) = mille (1000)

A = 'g'
B = 'bc'
C = 'ce'
tres = III (3)

r = 'gamma'
 Latīnus -a -um = Rō-
 mānus
 D = 'de'
 A = 'delta'

vocābulum: in vocābulō
 capitulum primum (cap.
 I): in capitulo primo
 mille = C/D/M (1000)
 sex = VI (6)

ūnus -a -um = I (1)

C littera tertia (III). r littera Graeca est. C est littera
 Latīna. C et D litterae Latīnae sunt. r et A sunt litterae
 Graecae.

70

Flavius et *oppidum* vocābula Latīna sunt. *Ubi* quoque
 vocābulum Latīnum est. In vocābulō *ubi* sunt trēs litte-
 rae. In capitulō primō mille vocābula sunt.

In vocābulō *insula* sex litterae et trēs syllabae sunt:
 syllaba prīma *in-*, secunda *-su-*, tertia *-la*. In vocābulō
nōn sunt trēs litterae et ūna syllaba.

Quid est III? III numerus Rōmānus est. r quid est? r
 littera Graeca est. Num c littera Graeca est? Nōn littera
 Graeca, sed littera Latīna est c. Estne b littera prīma? b
 nōn littera prīma, sed secunda est. Quid est nōn? *Nōn*
 est vocābulum Latīnum. *Nōn*, sed, *magnus*, *numerus* vo-
 cābula Latīna sunt. *Vocābulum* quoque vocābulum Latī-
 num est!

GRAMMATICA LATINA

Singularis et plūralis

85

[A] Nilus fluvius magnus est.

Nilus et Rhēnus fluvii magni sunt.

'Fluvius' singularis est. 'Fluvii' plūralis est. Singula-
 ris: -us. Plūralis: -i.

Exemplum: numerus, numeri.

90

I parvus numerus est. I et II parvi numeri sunt.

[B] Corsica insula magna est

Corsica et Sardinia insulae magnae sunt.

'Insula' singularis est. 'Insulae' plūralis est. Singularis: -a.
 Plūralis: -ae.

95

Insula magna
 insulae magnae

-a -ae

Exempla: littera, litterae; prōvincia, prōvinciae.
 A littera Latīna est. A et B litterae Latīnae sunt. Gallia est
 prōvincia Rōmāna. Gallia et Hispania prōvinciae Rōmānae
 sunt.

100 [C] Brundisium oppidum magnum est.

Brundisium et Sparta oppida magna sunt.

'Oppidum' singularis est. 'Oppida' plūralis est. Singularis:
 -um. Plūralis: -a.

Exempla: vocābulum, vocābula; exemplum, exempla.

105 *Littera* est vocābulum Latīnum, nōn Graecum. *Littera* et
numerus nōn vocābula Graeca, sed Latīna sunt.

PENSVM A

Nilus fluvii est. Nilus et Rhēnus fluvii—. Crēta insul—,
 Crēta et Rhodus insul— sunt. Brundisium oppid——. Brundi-
 sium et Tusculum oppid——.

Rhēnus fluvii magn— est. Tiberis est fluvii— parv—. Rhēnus
 et Dānuvius nōn fluvii— parv—, sed fluvii— magn— sunt. Sardi-
 nia insul— magn— est. Melita insul— parv— est. Sardinia et
 Sicilia nōn insul— parv—, sed insul— magn— sunt. Brundisium
 nōn oppid— parv—, sed oppid— magn— est. Tusculum et Del-
 phi nōn oppid— magn—, sed oppid— parv— sunt.

Crēta insul— Graec— est. Lesbos et Chios et Naxos sunt
 insul— Graec—. In Graeciā mult— insul— sunt. In Galliā sunt
 mult— fluvii—. In Italiā mult— oppid— sunt. In Arabiā sunt
 pauc— fluvii— et pauc— oppid—.

A et B litter— Latīn— sunt. C quoque litter— Latīn— est. *Mulā*
 et *paucā* vocābul— Latīn— sunt. *Ubi* quoque vocābul— Latīn—
 est. I et II numer— Rōmān— sunt. III quoque numer— Rōmān—
 est.

PENSVM B

Sicilia — est. Italia insula — est. Rhēnus — est. Brundisium
 — est. Sicilia et Sardinia — magnae sunt. Melita insula —
 est. Briannia nōn — parva, sed — est. Brundisium nōn —

oppidum magnum
 oppida magna

-um -a

pensum
 pensa

Vocābula:
 fluvius
 insula
 insula
 oppidum
 oceanus
 imperium
 prōvincia
 numerus
 littera
 vocābulum

capitulum
syllaba
exemplum
pensum
magnus
parvus
Graecus
Romanus
Latinus
multi
pauci
tunus
duo
tres
sex
mille
primus
secundus
tertius
est
sunt
in
et
sed
non
quoque
-ne?
ubi?
num?
quid?
grammatica
singularis
pluralis

—, sed — magnum est. Est — Brundisium in Graecia? Brundisium — est in Graecia, — in Italia. — est Sparta? Sparta est in Graecia: Sparta oppidum — est. Delphi — oppidum Graecum est. Euboea, Naxos, Lesbos, Chios — Graecae sunt. In Graecia sunt — insulae.
Quid est III? III — est. — est A? A littera est. A, B, C — Latinae sunt. — r littera Latina est? r — littera —, sed littera — est. *Insula* — Latinnm est.

PENSVM C

Ubi est Rōma?

Estne Sparta in Italia?

Ubi est Italia?

Ubi sunt Syria et Arabia?

Estne Aegyptus in Asia?

Ubi sunt Sparta et Delphi?

Ubi est Brundisium?

Quid est Brundisium?

Num Crēta oppidum est?

Estne Britannia insula parva?

Quid est Tiberis?

Num Δ littera Latina est?

Estne II magnus numerus?



FAMILIA ROMANA

1 Iūlius vir Rōmānus est. Aemilia femina Rōmāna est. Marcus est puer Rōmānus. Quintus quoque puer Rōmānus est. Iulia est puella Rōmāna.

5 Marcus et Quintus nōn virī, sed puerī sunt. Virī sunt Iūlius et Mēdus et Dāvus. Aemilia et Dēlia et Syra sunt feminae. Estne femina Iulia? Nōn femina, sed parva puella est Iulia.

Iūlius, Aemilia, Marcus, Quintus, Iūlia, Syra, Dāvus, Dēlia Mēdusque sunt familia Rōmāna. Iulius pater est. Aemilia est māter. Iulius pater Marcī et Quintī est. Iūlius pater Iuliae quoque est. Aemilia est māter Marcī et Quintī et Iuliae. Marcus filius Iulī est. Marcus filius Aemiliae est. Quintus quoque filius Iulī et Aemiliae est. Iulia est filia Iulī et Aemiliae.

15 Quis est Marcus? Marcus puer Rōmānus est. Quis pater Marcī est? Iulius pater Marcī est. Quae est māter



onus (I) vir
duo (II) virī
onus puer
duo puerī

-que = et —: Mēdus-que
= et Mēdus

Iulius ∞ Aemilia
pater māter

Marcus Quintus Iulia
filius filius filia

quis? quae?
quis est Marcus?
quae est Iulia?
quis est pater Marcī?
quae est māter Marcī?

quī?
quī sunt filiī?
Iulia-que
filiae-que
duo = II (2)

Mārci? Māter Mārci est Aemilia. Quae est Iulia? Iulia est puella Rōmāna. Quae māter Iuliae est? Aemilia māter Iuliae est. Pater Iuliae est Iulius. Iulia filia Iulii est. Quī sunt filiī Iulii? Filiī Iulii sunt Mārcus et Quīntus. 20 Mārcus, Quīntus Iuliaeque sunt trēs liberī. Liberī sunt filiī filiaeque. Mārcus et Quīntus et Iulia sunt liberī Iulii et Aemiliae. In familiā Iulii sunt trēs liberī: duo filiī et ūna filia.

Esine Mēdus filius Iulii? Mēdus filius Iulii nōn est, 11 Mēdus est servus Iulii. Iulius dominus Mēdi est. Iulius dominus servi est. Dāvus quoque servus est. Mēdus et Dāvus duo servi sunt. Iulius est dominus Mēdi et Dāvī. Iulius dominus servōrum est et pater liberōrum.

duo duae duo:
duo servi
duae ancillae
duo oppida

Esine Dēlia filia Aemiliae? Dēlia nōn est filia Aemiliae, Dēlia ancilla Aemiliae est. Aemilia domina Dēliae est. Aemilia domina ancillae est. Syra quoque ancilla est. Dēlia et Syra duae ancillae sunt. Aemilia domina ancillārum est.

cuius? Iulii, Aemiliae

Cuius servus est Dāvus? Dāvus servus Iulii est. Cuius 35 ancilla est Syra? Syra est ancilla Aemiliae.

quot? I, II, III, ...
quot filiī?
quot filiae?
quot oppida?
centum = C (100)

Quot liberī sunt in familiā? In familiā Iulii sunt trēs liberī. Quot filiī et quot filiae? Duo filiī et ūna filia. Quot servi sunt in familiā? In familiā sunt centum servi. In familiā Iulii sunt multi servi, pauci liberī. Iulius est 40 dominus multōrum servōrum.

'Duo' et 'trēs' numerī sunt. 'Centum' quoque numerus est. Numerus servōrum est centum. Numerus libe-

rōrum est trēs. Centum est magnus numerus. Trēs parvus numerus est. Numerus servōrum est magnus. Numerus liberōrum parvus est. In familiā Iulii magnus numerus servōrum, parvus numerus liberōrum est.

Mēdus servus Graecus est. Dēlia est ancilla Graeca. In familiā Iulii sunt multi servi Graeci multaeque ancillae Graecae. Esine Aemilia fēmina Graeca? Aemilia nōn est femina Graeca, sed Rōmāna. Iulius nōn vir Graecus, sed Rōmānus est.

Sparta oppidum Graecum est. Sparta, Delphī Tūscūlūmque tria oppida sunt: duo oppida Graeca et ūnum oppidum Rōmānum. In Graeciā et in Italiā magnus numerus oppidōrum est. In Galliā est magnus numerus fluviorum. Fluvii Galliae magni sunt. Māgine sunt fluvii Āfricae? In Āfrica ūnus fluvius magnus est: Nilus; cēteri fluvii Āfricae parvi sunt. Suntne magnae insulae Graecae? Crēta et Euboea duae insulae magnae sunt; cēterae insulae Graecae sunt parvae. —

III Quis est Cornēlius? Cornēlius dominus Rōmānus est. Iulius et Cornēlius duo domini Rōmāni sunt. Mēdus nōn est servus Cornēlii. Mēdus servus Iulii est.

65 Cornēlius: "Cuius servus est Mēdus?"
Iulius: "Mēdus servus meus est."

Cornēlius: "Esine Dāvus servus tuus?"
Iulius: "Dāvus quoque servus meus est. Servi mei sunt Mēdus et Dāvus et cēteri multi..."

70 Cornēlius: "Esine Dēlia ancilla tua?"

magnus numerus servōrum = multi servi
parvus numerus liberōrum = pauci liberī

multae-que

trēs tria:
trēs liberī
trēs literae
tria oppida

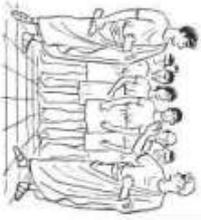
magnus numerus oppidōrum = multa oppida
magnus numerus fluviorum = multi fluvii
magni-ne

cēteri -ae -a

Cornēlius



meus -a -um
tuus -a -um



ecce duo libri →

unus liber
duo libri
novus -a -um ↔
antiquus -a -um



página

Iūlius: "Deīa est ancilla mea, et Syra quoque ancilla mea est. Ancillae meae sunt Deīa et Syra et ceterae multae. Familia mea magna est."

Cornelius: "Quot servi sunt in familia tuā?"

Iūlius: "In familiā meā sunt centum servi."

Cornelius: "Quid?"

Iūlius: "Numerus servōrum meōrum est centum."

Cornelius: "Centum servi! Magnus est numerus servōrum tuōrum!"

75



liber antiquus



liber novus

LIBER TVVS LATINVS

80

Ecce duo librī Latīni: liber antīquus et liber novus. LINGVA LATINA est primus liber tuus Latīnus. Titulus librī tuī est 'LINGVA LATINA'. Liber tuus nōn antīquus, sed novus est.

In LINGVA LATINA sunt multae pāginae et multa capitula: capitulum primum, secundum, tertium, cetera. 'IMPERIVM ROMANVM' est titulus capituli primī. Titulus capituli secundī est 'FAMILIA ROMANA'. In capitulo secundō sunt sex pāginae. In pāginā primā capituli secundī multa vocābula nova sunt: *vir, femina, puer, puella, familia*, cetera. Numerus vocābulōrum Latīnōrum magnus est!

90

GRAMMATICA LATINA

Masculinum, femininum, neutrum

95 [A] 'Servus' est vocābulum masculinum.

[B] 'Ancilla' est vocābulum femininum.

[C] 'Oppidum' est vocābulum neutrum.

Exempla:

100 [A] Vocābula masculina: filius, dominus, puer, vir, fluvius, oceanus, numerus, liber, titulus. Masculinum: -us (-r).

[B] Vocābula feminina: femina, puella, filia, domina; insula, provincia, litera, familia, pāgina. Femininum: -a.

[C] Vocābula neutra: oppidum, imperium, vocābulum, capitulum, exemplum, pensum. Neutrum: -um.

105 *Genetivus*

[A] Masculinum:

Iūlius dominus servī (Dāvī) est.

Iūlius dominus servōrum (Dāvī et Mēdī) est.

'Servī' genetiivus est. 'Servōrum' quoque genetiivus est.

110 'Servī' genetiivus singularis est. 'Servōrum' est genetiivus pluralis. Genetiivus: singularis -ī, pluralis -ōrum.

[B] Femininum:

Aemilia domina ancillae (Syræ) est.

Aemilia domina ancillārum (Syræ et Deīæ) est.

115 'Ancillae' genetiivus singularis est. 'Ancillārum' est genetiivus pluralis. Genetiivus: singularis -ae, pluralis -ārum.

[C] Neutrum:

D est prima littera vocābulī 'dominus'.

Numerus vocābulōrum magnus est.

120 'Vocābulī' genetiivus singularis est. 'Vocābulōrum' est genetiivus pluralis. Genetiivus: singularis -ī, pluralis -ōrum.

PENSVM A

Marcus fili- Iulii est. Iulia fili- Iulii est. Iulius est vir Rōmān-. Aemilia femin- Rōmān- est. Iulius domin-, Aemilia domin- est. Mēdus serv- Graec- est, Deīa est ancill-

masculinum (m) < masculus = vir
femininum (f) < femina
neutrum (n) = non m, non f

genetivus (gen)

servī
servōrum

-ī -ōrum

ancillae
ancillārum

-ae -ārum

vocābulī
vocābulōrum

-ī -ōrum

Vocabula nova:

vir
femina
puer
puella
familia
pater
mater
filius
filia
liber
servus
dominus
ancilla
domina
liber
titulus
página
antiquus
novus
ceteri
meus
tuus
centum
duae
tria
-que
quis?
quae?
qui?
cuius?
quorū?
masculinum
femininum
neutrum
genetivus

Graec-. Sparta oppid- Graec- est.

Iulius pater Mār- est. Mārcus est filius Iul- et Aemil-.
Mēdus servus Iul- est: Iulius est dominus serv-. Iulius domi-
nus Mēd- et Dāv- est: Iulius dominus serv- est. Numerus
serv- magnus est. Delia est ancilla Aemil-. Aemilia do-
mina ancill- est. Aemilia domina Del- et Syr- est: Aemilia
domina ancill- est. In familiā Iul- est magnus numerus
serv- et ancill-. Aemilia māter Mār- et Quin- et Iul- est.
Mārcus, Quīntus Iuliaque sunt liberi Iul- et Aemil-. Nu-
merus liber- est trēs. Numerus serv- est centum.

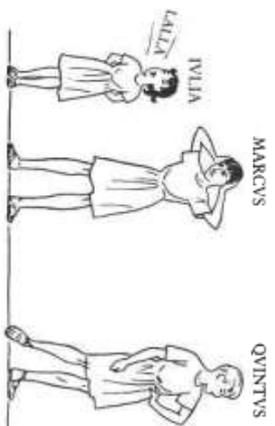
In pāginā primā capitul- secund- multa vocabula nova
sunt. Numerus capitul- nōn parvus est.

PENSVM B

Mārcus — Rōmānus est. Iulius — Rōmānus est. Aemilia est
— Rōmāna. Iulius est — Mār- et Quin- et Iuliae. In — Iulii
sunt trēs -: duo — et ūna —. — liberōrum est Aemilia.
— est Dāvus? Dāvus est — Iulii. Iulius — Dāv- est. — est
Syr-? Syr- — Aemiliae est. Aemilia est — Syrae.
Cornēlius: "— serv- sunt in familiā tuā?" Iulius: "In familiā
— sunt — (c) serv-." Cornēlius: "Famīlia — magna est!"
'LINGVA LATINA' est titulus — tuī Latīni.

PENSVM C

Quis est Quīntus?
Quī sunt Mēdus et Dāvus?
Mārcusne quoque servus Iulii est?
Cuius filia est Iulia?
Quot liberi sunt in familiā Iulii?
Quot serv- in familiā sunt?
Num Syr- domina est?
Quae est domina ancillarum?
Esne Cornēlius vir Graecus?
Num 'puella' vocabulum masculinum est?



PVER IMPROBVS

I SCAENA PRIMA

Personae: Iulia, Mārcus, Quīntus.

Iulia cantat: "Lalla, lalla." Iulia laeta est.

Mārcus: "St!" Mārcus laetus nōn est.

5 Iulia cantat: "Lalla, lalla."

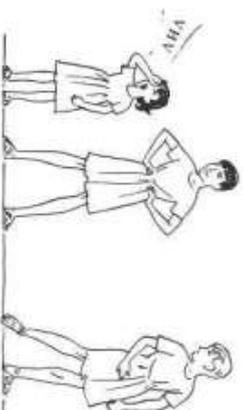
Mārcus: "Ssst!" Mārcus irātus est.

Iulia cantat: "Lalla, lalla, lalla."

Mārcus Iuliam pulsat.

Iam Iulia nōn cantat, sed plōrat: "Uhubū!"

10 Mārcus rīdet: "Hahahae!"



Quīntus Mārcum videt. Mārcus nōn videt Quīntum.

Quīntus: "Quid? Mārcus puellam pulsat — et rīdet!"



Mārcus Iuliam pulsat

scena

persōna

Iulia plōrat

Mārcus rīdet

Quīntus Mārcum videt

Mārcus Quīntum nōn
videt



Quintus Marcum pulsat

mamma = mater

Marcus Quintum pulsat

Iulia Aemiliam vocat

Aemilia venit

Quintus iratus est et Marcum pulsat! Iam non ridet

Marcus. Marcus iratus pulsat Quintum.

Iulia: "Ubi est mater?" Iulia Aemiliam non videt. 15

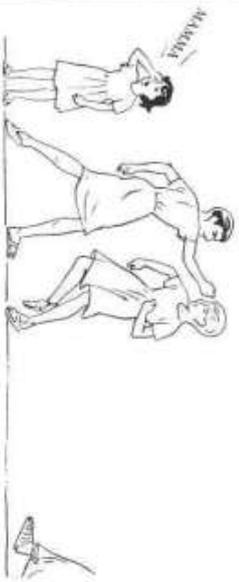
Iulia Aemiliam vocat: "Mater! Marcus Quintum pulsat!"

Marcus (iratus): "Si!" Marcus Iuliam pulsat.

Iulia plorat et Aemiliam vocat: "Mamma! Mamma!

Marcus me pulsat!" 20

Aemilia venit.



SCAENA SECVNDA

11

Personae: Aemilia, Iulia, Marcus, Quintus.

Aemilia interrogat: "Quis me vocat?"

Quintus respondet: "Iulia te vocat." 25

Aemilia Quintum interrogat: "Cur Iulia plorat?"

Quintus respondet: "Iulia plorat, quia Marcus eam pulsat."

Aemilia: "Quid? Puer parvam puellam pulsat? Fui

Cur Marcus Iuliam pulsat?" 30

Quintus: "Quia Iulia cantat."

Aemilia: "O Iulia, mea parva filia! Marcus puer probus non est; Marcus est puer improbus!"

Quintus: "Iulia puella proba est."

35 Aemilia Quintum interrogat: "Ubi est Iulius? Cur non venit?" Aemilia Iulium non videt.

Respondet Marcus: "Pater dormit."

Quintus: "Mater non te, sed me interrogat!"

Aemilia: "Si, pueri! Ubi est pater?"

40 Quintus: "Pater non hic est, sed Marcus hic est."

Quintus Iulium vocat: "Pater! Pater!"



Iulius dormit

Iulius Quintum non audit neque venit. Cur Iulius Quintum non audit? Iulius eum non audit, quia dormit.

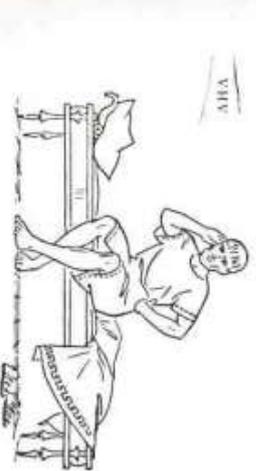
Marcus: "Habeat! Pater dormit neque te audit."

45 Aemilia: "Fu, pueri!" Aemilia irata est. Mater filium

verberat: tuxtax, tuxtax...

Marcus plorat: "Uhuhi!"

Iulius eum audit. Iam non dormit pater.



VHI

cur Iulius non venit?



Quintus Iulium vocat

ne-que = et non
(ne = non)
eum : Quintum
Iulius dormit

verberat = pulsat et
pulsat ('tux-tax')

eum : Marcum

SCAENA TERTIA

111

Personae: Iulius, Aemilia, Iulia, Marcus, Quintus. 50

Quintus: "Pater venit."

Aemilia Quintum nōn audit, quia Marcus plōrat.

Iulius Quintum videt eumque ininterrogat: "Cūr Mārcus plōrat?"

Quintus responder: "Marcus plōrat, quia māter eum verberat."

Iulius: "Sed cūr māter Mārcum verberat?"

Quintus: "Mārcum verberat, quia puer improbus est.

Mārcus parvam puellam pulsat!"

Iulia: "Mamma! Pater hic est." Aemilia Iulium videt. 60

Aemilia: "Tuus Mārcus filius improbus est!"

Iulius: "Fū, puer! Puer probus nōn pulsat puellam.

Puer quī parvam puellam pulsat improbus est!"

Iulius irātus puerum improbum verberat: tuxtax, tuxtax, tuxtax...

65

Mārcus plōrat. Quintus laetus est et ridet. Iulia laeta nōn est neque ridet. Cūr nōn laeta est Iulia? Nōn laeta est, quia Mārcus plōrat. Iulia est puella proba!

Iulia nōn laeta est



Puer ridet. Puella plōrat. Quis est puer qui ridet?

70 Puer quī ridet est Mārcus. Quae est puella quae plōrat? Puella quae plōrat est Iulia.

Mārcus, quī puellam pulsat, puer improbus est. Pu-

ella quam Mārcus pulsat est Iulia. Iulia Aemiliam vocat.

Aemilia, quam Iulia vocat, māter liberōrum est. Aemi-

75 lia puerum verberat. Puer quem Aemilia verberat est Mārcus.

Quem vocat Quintus? Quintus Iulium vocat. Iulius,

quem Quintus vocat, pater liberōrum est. Iulius Quin-

tum nōn audit. Quem audit Iulius? Iulius Mārcum

80 audit. Puer quem Iulius audit est Mārcus.

Puella quae cantat laeta est. Puella quae plōrat nōn

est laeta. Puer quī puellam pulsat improbus est!

GRAMMATICA LATINA

Nōminātivus et accusātivus

85 [A] Masculinum.

Mārcus ridet. Quintus Mārcum pulsat.

Mārcus Quintum pulsat. Quintus plōrat.

'Mārcus' nōminātivus est. 'Mārcum' accusātivus est.

90 'Quintus' est accusātivus, 'Quintus' nōminātivus. Nōminā-

tivus: -us (-i). Accusātivus: -um.

Exempla: Iulius, Iulium; filius, filium; puer, puerum; cum.

[B] Fēmininum.

Iulia cantat. Mārcus Iuliam pulsat.

Iulia Aemiliam vocat. Aemilia venit.

95 'Iulia, Aemilia' nōminātivus est. 'Iuliam, Aemiliam' accu-

sātivus est. Nōminātivus: -a. Accusātivus: -am.

cantat
ridet
dormit

-at	-um	-at
-et	-am	-et
-it	-em	-it
	-am	
	-em	
-us	-am	
-a	-em	
	-am	
	-em	
	-am	
	-em	

Verbum

Iūlia cantat. Mārcus ridet. Iūlius dormit.
'Cantat' verbum est. 'Cantat', 'ridet', 'dormit' tria verba sunt.

Exempla: cantat, pulsat, plorat, vocat, interrogat, verberat

(-at); ridet, videt, respondet (-et); dormit, venit, audit (-it).

<i>Nominātivus:</i>	<i>Accūsātivus:</i>	<i>Verbum:</i>	
Mārcus	Iūliam	pulsat.	105
Quīntus	Mārcum	videt.	
Iūlia	Aemiliam	vocat.	
Aemilia	Quīntum	interrogat:	
"Quis	mē	vocat?"	
Quīntus		respondet:	110
"Iūlia	tē	vocat.	
Mārcus	eam	pulsat."	
Aemilia	puerum	verberat.	
Mārcus	eum	plorat.	
Iūlius		audit.	115
Iūlius		venit.	
"Puer probus	parvam puellam	nōn pulsat!"	
Iūlius frātus	puerum improbum	verberat.	

PENSVM A

Cūr Mārc- Iūliam pulsat? Mārcus Iūli- pulsat, quia Iūli- cantat. Iūlia plōr-, quia Mārcus e- pulsat. Iūlia: "Mamma! Mārcus — pulsat." Aemilia puell- aud- et ven-. Māter Quīnt- videt et e- interrog-: "Quis mē voc-?" Quīnt- re- spond-: "Iūlia — vocat."

Iūlius dorm-. Quīntus Iūli- voc-: "Pater!" Mārcus rid-, quia Iūli- nōn venit. Aemilia Mārc- verber-. Iūlius ven-, quia Mārc- plōrat. Iūlius Aemili- et Mārc- et Quīnt- et Iūli- videt. Iūlius: "Puer quī parv- puell- pulsat improbus est." Iūlius puer- improb- verberat. Quem Iūli- verberat? Puer qu- Iūlius verberat est Mārcus. Mārcus plōr-. Puer qu- plō- rat laet- nōn est. Puella qu- cantat laet- est.

Vocabula novae

PENSVM B
Puella —: "Lalla." Puella — cantat est Iūlia. Iūlia — est. Puer improbus puellam —. Puella —: "Uhubu!" Puer —: "Hahahae!" Puer — ridet est Mārcus. Iūlia Aemiliam —: "Mamma!" Aemilia —, et Quīntum —: "Cūr Iūlia plorat?" Quīntus —: "Iūlia plorat, — Mārcus eam pulsat." Aemilia: "Mārcus puer — nōn est, puer — est! Ubi est pater?" Aemilia Iūlium nōn —. Quīntus: "Pater nōn — est." Quīntus Iūlium —: "Pater!" Iūlius Quīntum nōn —. — Iūlius Quīntum nōn audit? Iūlius eum nōn audit, quia —. Mārcus plōrat, — Aemilia eum verberat. Iūlius Mārcum audit; — Iūlius nōn dormit. — Aemilia verberat? Aemilia Mārcum —. Puer — Aemilia verberat improbus est. Iūlia laeta nōn est — ridet.

PENSVM C

Quis Iūliam pulsat?
Cūr Iūlia plōrat?
Quīntusne quoque Iūliam pulsat?
Quem Quīntus pulsat?
Cūr Aemilia venit?
Quis Iūlium vocat?
Cūr Iūlius Quīntum nōn audit?
Cūr Iūlius Quīntum nōn audit?
Quem audit Iūlius?
Cūr Mārcus plōrat?
Ridetne Iūlia?
Num 'Mārcus' accūsātivus est?
Num 'Iūliam' nōminātivus est?
Quid est 'dormit'?

scena
persona
mamma
lactus
iratus
improbus
cantat
pulsat
plorat
ridet
videt
vocat
venit
interrogat
respondet
dormit
audit
verberat
me
tē
eum
eam
neque
iam
cūr?
quia
quā
hic
qui
quae
quem
quam
nominativus
accusativus
verbum