Verbs used:

do	*traho*
sto	*vinco*
iaceo	*vivo*
maneo	*verto*
ago	*loquor*
cado	*proficiscor*
discedo	*sequor*
emo	*conficio*
lego	*iacio*
dedo	*eicio*
pono	*rapio*
prodo	*patior*
quaero	*advenio*
reddo	*pervenio*
rego	*invenio*
relinquo	*adsum*
tollo	*eo*
trado	*redeo*

Direct Commands

lege hanc epistulam!

da hoc donum!

tradite amico has epistulas!

dic hoc custodibus!

nolite iacere in hoc templo!

noli relinquere has puellas

1. Read (pl.) these letters!
2. Give (pl.) these gifts!
3. Hand (s.) this letter to (your) friends!
4. Say (pl.) these things to the guard!
5. Don't lie down (s.) in these temples!
6. Don't (pl.) leave this girl!

Indirect Commands

impero (+Dat) persuadeo (+Dat) hortor oro rogo moneo peto
+ ut or ne + **Subjunctive (Imperfect)** (This is like Spanish: *te dijo* <u>*que volvieras.*</u>)

1.　They ordered me to give the book back.

2.　I persuaded them not to stay at home (= domi).

3.　She urged him to leave home (=domo).

4.　She begged him not to return home (=domum)

5.　We asked them to arrive home soon.

6.　You (s) warned him not to come back from home.

7.　You (pl) asked him to hand over the letter at home.

iubeo is followed by an infinitive . (This is like English: *He told you* <u>*to go back*</u>.)

1.　I ordered him to stay in Rome.

2.　You (s) ordered them to return to Rome.

3.　I shall order her to leave Rome.

The following verbs are also followed by an infinitive - as in English:

constituo   cogo   coepi   possum   volo   malo   cupio   audeo   conor   videor   patior

1.　He decided to buy a house.
2.　They forced him to hand over the money.
3.　He began to fall.
4.　He was able to decide.
5.　You want to stay.
6.　He prefers to throw the sword.
7.　He wanted to rule.
8.　He dared to betray his city..
9.　They tried to find it.
10.　He seemed to surrender.
11.　He is allowing us to stay.

Relative Clauses *(qui, quae, quod)*

The Relative pronoun refers to a noun. It will always be the same gender and number as the noun, but it can be in a different case:

servus quem vidi est Graecus.
  <u>servus</u> (*Nom*.S.Masc.) *quem* (*Acc*.S.Masc.) *vidi* est Graecus.

libri *quos vendis* pulchri sunt.

ancillas *quae in agris laborabant* spectabam.

ancillae *quas in agris laborare coegisti* effugerunt.

flumen *quod transierat* latissimum erat.

agricola cuius filia occisa erat milites petebat.

milites quibus hos captivos dederat quam celerrime eos necaverunt.

dona quae uxor mea tibi paraverat domi reliqui.

The slave who was working in the garden was Greek.

The slave girl whom I saw in the villa was Greek.

The soldier to whom I gave food was standing near the door.

He was angry because of (propter+Acc) the words which she had said.

is *quem vidi* effugit. The man *whom I saw* escaped

Translate each of the following into Latin. For man, woman etc. use the appropriate part of *is ea id*.

You helped the man *whom they saw*.

Who helped the woman *whom they saw*?

We entered the ones *which we saw*. (temples)

The woman to whom I gave food died.

I saw the men whose slave he struck.

They saw the women whose slaves you (pl) struck.

Participles (Present, Perfect and Future)

A Participle must agree with a noun.
*If the noun has no part in the main clause, they are put in the **Ablative (Absolute)**.*
Perfect Participles *(Passive) (like servus, puella and templum)*

miles captus (Nom.) clamavit.

militem captum (Acc.) interfecit.

militi capto (Dat.) cibum dederunt.

milite capto (A.A.) discesserunt.

hoc cognito, praemium ei dederunt

1.   The ship having been bought entered the harbour.

2.   They looked for the ship which had been bought.

3.   The ship having been bought, they left the city.

4.   They saw the soldiers who had been captured.

5.   This having been found out, the consul returned to the camp.

6.   Having defeated the enemy, the general hurried to the city.

7.   Having seen his wife, the senator led her home (domum).

Present Participles (like leo)
servus clamans per viam festinavit.

servum clamantem audiverunt.

servo clamanti pecuniam dederunt.

servo clamante, nihil fecerunt.

1.   They heard the boy running along the street.

2.   The children, carrying food, entered the forum.

3.   The wife saw her husband walking into the temple.

4.   (While) consul (was) standing in temple, the young man returned home.

5.   (While) the slaves (were) working, (some) friends came in.

6.   While the freedmen were drinking wine, a messenger saw them.

7.   The freedmen, waiting for the consul, stood near the door.

Perfect Participles (Deponent Active)

locutus   profectus   secutus   precatus   mortuus   regressus   progressus etc.

haec locutus, senex discessit.

legione profecta, hostes in castra ingressi sunt.

custodes tres dies me secutus mortuus est.

1.   Having prayed in the temple, the wife left.

2.   They looked for the soldiers who had died.

3.   The ship having returned to Rome, the citizens hurried to the river.

4.   The father having died, the children left Italy.

5.   Having followed Quintus for a long time, the soldiers were tired.

6.   The senator having said these things, everyone was silent.

Future Participles (= about to... , likely to ... , going to ...)

portaturus/a   moniturus   tracturus   moriturus

nuntii, in forum intraturi, cibum emerunt.

consul, proelium pugnaturus, milites vocavit.

amico discessuro, domum rediit.

1.   The father about to die called his sons.

2.   The father called his sons who were about to die.

3.   They gave money to the soldiers who were about to leave.

4.   When the consul was about to attack, the enemy fled.

Perfect Participles (Deponent Active)

Purpose Clauses

in order to, so that (*ut /ne*) + Subjunctive (Imperfect)

proelium pugnavit ut hostes vinceret.

captivos spectabant ne effugerent

1.   The messenger entered the forum in order to announce the victory.

2.   The Romans left the old man there so that he would rule.

3.   The old man walked slowly so that he would not fall.

4.   The general led the legion onto the island so that it could defend the city.

5.   The soldiers entered the island so that the enemy could not capture the cities.

Result Clauses (always *ut*)

*tam   talis   tantus   tot   adeo   ita   … ut + Subjunctive (Imperfect)

tam diu in villa mansit ut in urbem non intraret.

tantus erat murus ut in urbe manerent.

1.   The book was so good that I read it for a long time.

2.   Such was the victory that we killed many enemies.

3.   So many enemies fell that they rejoiced for five days.

4.   He worked so hard that he bought the shop.

5.   The dog was so big that he was not able to lift it.

6.   He spoke in such a way that the solders did not shout.

Fear

timeo + ne (=that) + Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive

timebant ne hostes iam advenissent.

timebat ne amici domi se exspectarent.

timebam ne ante cenam non advenires.

1.   They were afraid that you had left already.

2.   We were afraid that the enemy would win the battle.

3.   She was afraid that he would not leave.

4.   I was afraid that the old men had fallen.

Causal Clauses (i)

quod (=because) + Indicative

servus non laborabat quod non erat fidelis.

gaudeo quod advenisti.

miror quod ades.

1.   I rejoiced because you had arrived.

2.   I was amazed because you were not there.

3.   He will help because he is loyal.

Causal Clauses (ii)

cum (= since) + any Subjunctive

feminae cum clamorem audivissent domum redibant.

servus cum miser esset lente ambulabat.

1.   Since the guards were asleep, the prisoner escaped.

2.   Since the prisoner had escaped, the general punished the guards.

3.   Since the guards were not able to leave the camp, the friends did not enter the bar.

Direct Questions

A question can be introduced by:

-*ne* (suggesting no particular answer)

or *nonne* (suggesting that the answer should be *yes*)

or *num* (suggesting that the answer should be *no*)

nonne canes homines amant?

num clamare audes?

hicne est quem quaeris?

or by *qualis   quam   quando   quantus   quis   quid   quo   quomodo   quot   ubi   unde*

1. He has arrived, hasn't he?

2. Did they find the money?

3. How big is the city?

4. How many soldiers did you see?

5. Where was the king living?

6. When did they win that battle?

7. Where are you hurrying to?

8. Where have you come from?

9. Who killed the king?

10. What did he do to the king?

11. This isn't difficult, is it?

12. Why do you prefer to walk?

Indirect Questions

The same question words are used, except that *nonne* and *-ne* are not used

and *num* means "whether" or "if" in an Indirect Question.

me quaesivit cur ad eandem villam non ivisses.

nesciebam ubi essent.

(also rogo, cognosco, intellego, peto, dico, scio)

1.   I realised where he was.

2.   They found out who had done this.

3.   He asked where we were going.

4.   They told me how they had escaped.

5.   He asked whether it was difficult.

6.   He did not know what they had done.

Temporal Clauses

ubi, postquam, simulac and simulatque with an Indicative

1.   As soon as they arrived they entered the forum.

2.   When they were entering the forum they heard a shout.

3.   After they heard the shout, they left the forum.

cum (=when) always has a Subjunctive in the Past (Imperfect or Pluperfect).

1.   When the general had placed soldiers on the walls, he called the citizens.

2.   When they were approaching the general, a shout was heard.

dum (= while) with an Indicative

Sometimes the Present is used even if refers to the past.

servus dum per viam ambulabat cantabat.

ancilla dum per viam currebat cecidit.

1.   While the consul was standing in the forum, his friends were guarding him.

2.   While the friends were guarding him, an enemy attacked him.

dum (= until)

 with a Subjunctive if there is an idea of waiting for something to happen.

1.   They were standing in the garden until they decided to go home. (I / S ?)

2.   They waited there until the master arrived. (I / S ?)

priusquam

with a Subjunctive if there is an idea of doing *a.* before *b.* can happen.

1.   They entered Rome before the ship arrived. (I / S ?)

2.   They seized the slave before he committed a crime (I / S ?)

Indirect Statements (*Accusative and Infinitive*)

Simple examples: *Main verb - Present, Infinitive - Present*

servus laborat. dominus credit **servum laborare**.

The slave is working. The master believes that the slave is working.

ancilla cantat.   Salvius credit **ancillam cantare**.

miles pugnat.   Agricola audit **militem pugnare**.

servi fugiunt.   Quintus cognoscit **serv__   fugere**.

ancillae audiunt.   Rufilla intellegit **ancillas aud___** .

milites veniunt.   princeps nuntiat **milit__   ven___** .

Quintus pulcher est.   puella credit **Quint__   pulchr__   esse**.

templa antiqua sunt.   magister putat **templ_   antiqu_   e___** .

puer saepe cogitat.   pater credit **puerum**

pueri discedunt.   mater scit

custos advenit.   pueri nesciunt

templum cadit.   nemo sentit

hostes oppugnant.   dux audit

sacerdos in templo stat.   turba cognoscit

fur effugit.   dominus videt

Indirect Statements (2)

servus dixit se laborare. The slave said that he was working

a)   **se** is used because "slave" and "he" are the same person. He is talking about **himself**. (so too *suus* etc.)

b)   **laborare** is the ***Present*** *Infinitive* because he said "I **am working**".

ancilla credebat se pulchram esse.

ancilla credebat amicum suum olim pulchrum fuisse.

iuvenes dixerunt se fortiter pugnavisse.

nautae clamaverunt navem suam tempestate deletam esse.

principes intellexerunt copias Romanas victuras esse.

alii sperebant se mox discessuros esse, alii Romae mansuros.

imperator sensit urbem ab hostibus dedi.

comites putabant praemium omnibus dari.

*Whether it is English to Latin or Latin to English - identify the **Accusative** and the **Infinitive**.*

1.   The girls said that they were looking for money.

2.   The boy said that he had found a horse.

3.   The children said that it was huge and beautiful.

4.   The friend said that his master had been betrayed.

5.   He told a friend that the messenger would arrive soon.

6.   He hoped that she would read the letter.

7.   The general announced that one legion was being left in the camp.

8.   We have found out that our friends have been captured.

9.   The others (*alii* or *ceteri*?) realised that the journey had been long and difficult.

10. The companions reported (*refero*) that the queen had lifted up (*tollo*) the sword.

+

11. I promise to thank (*gratias ago*) him.

12. I hope to bring wine.

GERUNDIVES (Obligation and Purpose)

The Gerundive is a part of the verb. Its forms are as follows:

spectandus   monendus   mittendus   capiendus   audiendus   (*eundus* is from *ire*)

It is normally Passive, meaning **needing to be (watched**)

It is an adjective, and has endings like *magnus -a -um.*

1. It is used with *esse* to make the **Gerundive of Obligation**.

a) Normally these are Passive in form, and the Gerundive agrees with the Subject.

    So too, *esse* changes.
e.g.
    fabula narranda est.

    iter faciendum est.

    facinora non paranda sunt.

    puniendus sum.

    The **Dative** is used to express the Agent (i.e. *the one who must ...*)
e.g.
    iter nuntio faciendum est.

    facinora militi non paranda sunt.

    custodibus puniendus es.

b) If the verb is Intransitive (i.e. with no object), it cannot be expressed in the Passive.

    Then, the Gerundive ends in *-um* and *esse* is Third Person Singular.

e.g.

    hodie tibi festinandum est.

    heri mihi cavendum erat.

    cras Romam nuntiis redeundum erit.

2. It is used with nouns (or pronouns) after *ad* to express **Purpose**.

   As always, *ad* is used with the Accusative Case.

e.g.

milites ad Romam oppugnandam missi sunt.

nuntios ad ducem monendum misit.

consul in foro ad senatores consulendos constitit.

princeps consilium ad auxilium petendum arcessivit.

nemo Romam festinavit ad montes videndos.

Roma discessit ad bellum gerendum.

diu tacebat ad rem cogitandam.

imperator milites ad senes eiciendos misit.

1.   He sent an army for the city to be destroyed / to destroy the city.

2.   No one went home in order to prepare dinner.

3.   They arrived early to save (*servo*) a place.

4.   I shall enter the forum to hand over the money.

5.   I shall get off (*descendo de*) my horse to cross (*transeo, -ire*) the river.

*IGCSE grammar not included: **Gerunds** and **Conditional** clauses!*