ACCIDENCE ETC.

NOUNS the five declensions and irregular nouns *(bos, vis, domus)* from the vocabulary list.

ADJECTIVES of first, second and third declension.
Comparison of adjectives all regular examples, including those in *–ilis*; irregular adjectives *bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, multus, pauci*.

ADVERBS and comparison of adverbs
all adverbial equivalents of regular adjectives / irregular adjectives given above; also *diu, prope, saepe*
.
PRONOUNS (etc.) *ego, tu, nos, vos, is, se, hic, ille, idem, ipse, iste, qui, quidam, quis, aliquis, quisque, nullus, solus, totus, alius, alter, uter*.

VERBS all parts of regular and irregular verbs, including deponent, semi-deponent
defective verbs: *odi, coepi, memini*, but only *inquit* from *inquam*;
common compounds, e.g. *transeo = trans + eo*.

PREPOSITIONS
 (a) those with the accusative: *ante, apud, ad, circum, contra, extra, inter, intra, ob, per, post, praeter, prope, propter, trans*;
(b) those with the ablative: *a (ab), cum, de, e (ex), pro, sine*;
(c) those with the accusative and the ablative: *in, sub, super*
.
NUMERALS cardinal: 1 to 100, 500, 1000; ordinal: 1st to 10th

SYNTAX
• Case usage
• Agent and instrument
• Expressions of place, time and space
• Expressions of price and value
• Verbs used with dative and ablative
• Ablative absolute
• Partitive genitive
• Verbs used with prolative infinitive
• Gerunds and gerundives
• Direct questions, including *–ne, nonne, num* and interrogative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs
• Direct command (2nd person)
• Prohibitions using *noli, nolite*
• Indirect statement
• Indirect command with prolative infinitive
• Conditional clauses with the indicative
• Common impersonal verbs
• Causal clauses with indicative *(quod, quia, quoniam)*
• Temporal clauses with indicative (including *dum* with the present)
• Concessive clauses with indicative *(quamquam, etiamsi)*
• Comparison clauses with indicative
• Indirect command with *ut* and *ne*
• Indirect question
• Purpose and result clauses
• Clauses of fearing
• Conditional sentences with subjunctive
• Causal clauses with subjunctive
• Temporal clauses with subjunctive
• Concessive clauses with subjunctive *(quamvis, licet, cum, etiamsi)*

VOCABULARY

In addition to words on the list, candidates will be expected to be familiar with:
• all adverbial equivalents of regular adjectives, as well as those of irregular adjectives listed here;
• comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs as detailed above;
• cardinal numbers 1 to 100, 500, 1000 and ordinals 1st–10th;
• compound verbs which are formed using prepositions in the list, e.g. *transeo*.
Proper nouns and related adjectives (excluding *Italia*, *Roma* and *Romanus*) will be glossed.

A

a (ab) + *abl.*	by, from
absum, abesse, afui	I am absent, I am away
accidit, -ere, accidit	t happens
accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum	I receive, I accept
acer, acris, acre	keen, fierce
ac, atque	and
ad + *acc.*	to, towards, near
adeo	to such an extent, so much
adhuc	still, up till now
adsum, adesse, adfui	I am present, I am here
adulescens, -ntis *m. f.*	young man, young woman
adventus, -us *m.*	arrival
aedifico (1)	I build
aeger, -gra, -grum	ill, sick
ager, agri *m.*	field
aggredior, aggredi, aggressus sum	I attack
agmen, -inis *n.*	column (of men)
ago, -ere, egi, actum	I do, drive, spend (time)
agricola, -ae *m.*	farmer
aliquis, -qua, -quid	someone, anyone
alius, -a, -ud (alii…alii)	another, other (some…others)
alter, altera, alterum	the other, second
altus, -a, -um	high, deep
ambulo (1)	I walk
amicus, -i *m.*	friend
amitto, -ere, amisi, amissum	I lose
amo (1)	I love
amor, -ris *m.*	love
an (utrum … an)	or (whether … or)
ancilla, -ae *f.*	slave-girl, maid
animus, -i m.	mind, heart, feeling, spirit
annus, -i *m.*	year
ante + *acc.*	before, in front of
antea	previously
antequam	before
antiquus, -a, -um	ancient, old
appropinquo (1) + *dat.*	I approach
aptus, -a, -um	suitable, appropriate
apud + *acc.*	with, among, at the house of
aqua, -ae *f.*	water
ara, -ae *f.*	altar
arcesso, -ere, -ivi, -itum	I summon, I call
arbor, -oris *f.*	tree
arma, -orum *n.pl.*	arms, weapons
ars, artis *f.*	art, skill
ascendo, -ere, ascendi, ascensum	I climb, go up
atrox, atrocis *m.f.n.*	harsh, terrible
attonitus, -a, -um	astonished
audax, audacis *m.f.n.*	bold

audeo, -ere, ausus sum	I dare
audio (4)	I hear
aula, -ae *f.*	palace
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum	I take away, I steal
aut (aut…aut)	or (either…or)
autem	but, however
auxilium, -i *n.*	help
avis, -is *f.*	bird

B

barbarus, -a, -um	barbarian
bellum, -i *n.*	war
bene	well
benignus, -a, -um	kind
bibo, -ere, bibi, -	I drink
bonus, -a, -um	good
bos, bovis *m.f.*	ox, bull, cow
brevis, -is, -e	short

C

cado, -ere, cecidi, casum	I fall
caelum, -i *n.*	sky
callidus, -a, -um	clever, cunning
campus, -i *m.*	plain
canis, -is *m.f.*	dog
canto (1)	I sing
capio, -ere, cepi, captum	I take, I capture
captivus, -i *m.*	prisoner
caput, -itis *n.*	head
carcer, carceris *n.*	prison, jail
carmen, -inis *n.*	song, poem
carus, -a, -um	dear
castra, -orum *n.pl.*	camp
casus, -us *m.*	event, accident
causa, -ae *f.*	cause, reason
cedo, -ere, cessi, cessum	I go, I give way
celer, celeris, celere	swift, fast
celo (1)	I hide, I conceal
cena, -ae *f.*	dinner
ceno (1)	I dine
centurio, -onis *m.*	centurion
certus, -a, -um	certain, definite
ceteri, -ae, -a	the rest (of)
cibus, -i *m.*	food
circum + *acc.*	around
civis, -is *m.f.*	citizen
civitas, -atis *f.*	state, community
clamo (1)	I shout
clamor, -oris *m.*	shout
coepi, coepisse, coeptum (*defective*)	I began, I have begun
cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum	I get to know, I find out
cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum	I compel
colligo, -ere, collegi, collectum	I collect
colo, -ere, colui, cultum	I cultivate, I worship
comes, -itis *m.f.*	companion
comparo (1)	I prepare, I gain, I obtain

complures, -es, -a	several
conficio, -ere, confeci, confectum	I finish, I wear out
coniunx, coniugis *m. f.*	husband, wife
conor (1 dep.)	I try
consilium, -i *n.*	plan, policy
consilium capio	I think of a plan, I have an idea
conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum	I catch sight of, I see
constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum	I decide
consul, -ulis *m.*	consul
consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum	I eat, I use up
contendo, -ere, contendi, contentum	I hurry, I stretch, I fight
contentus, -a, -um	satisfied, happy, content
contra + *acc.*	against
convenio, -ire, conveni, conventum	I meet, I gather, I come together
copiae, -arum *f.pl.*	forces, troops
corpus, -oris *n.*	body
cotidie	every day
cras	tomorrow
credo, -ere, credidi, creditum + *dat.*	I believe, I trust
crudelis, -is, -e	cruel
culpa, -ae *f.*	fault, blame
culpo (1)	I find fault with, I blame
cum + *abl.*	with
cum + *ind.*	when
cum + *subj.*	when, since, although
cupidus, -a, -um	eager
cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum	I desire
cur?	why?
cura, -ae *f.*	care, concern
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum	I run
custodio (4)	I guard
custos, -odis *m.*	guard

D

de + *abl.*	down from, concerning
dea, -ae *f.*	goddess
debeo (2)	I owe, I ought, I have to
decipio, -ere, decepi, deceptum	I deceive
dedo, -ere, dedidi, deditum	I surrender
defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum	I defend
deinde	then, next
deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum	I destroy
delibero (1)	I deliberate, I consider seriously
dens, dentis *m.*	tooth
descendo, -ere, descendi, descensum	I descend
deus, -i *m.*	god
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum	I say, I tell
dies, -ei *m. f.*	day
difficilis, -is, -e	difficult
dignus, -a, -um	+ *abl.* worthy, deserving (of)
diligens, -ntis *m.f.n.*	diligent, hard-working
diligentia, -ae *f.*	diligence, industry, care
dirus, -a, -um	awful, dreadful
discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum	I depart, I go away
disciplina, -ae *f.*	training, education, discipline
disco, -ere, didici, -	I learn
diu	for a long time

dives, divitis *m. f. n.*   rich, wealthy
do, dare, dedi, datum   I give
doceo, -ere, docui, doctum   I teach
dolor, -oris *m.*   pain, grief, sorrow
dominus, -i *m.*   master
domus, -us *f.*   house
donum, -i *n.*   gift
dormio (4)   I sleep
dubito (1)   I doubt,   I hesitate
dubius, -a, -um   doubtful
duco, -ere, duxi, ductum   I lead
dulcis, -is, -e   sweet
dum + *ind.*   while
durus, -a, -um   hard, harsh
dux, ducis *m. f.*   leader, commander, guide

E

e (ex) + *abl.*   out of, from
ecce!   look! behold!
effugio, -ere, effugi,   I escape,   I flee
ego   I
egredior, egredi, egressus sum   I go out
eheu! oh dear! alas!
emo, -ere, emi, emptum   I buy
enim   for
eo   to there, thither
eo, ire, i(v)i, itum   I go
epistula, -ae *f.*   letter
equus, -i *m.*   horse
et (et…et)   and (both…and)
etiam   even, also
etiamsi   even if, although
excito (1)   I rouse,   I stir up
exemplum, -i *n.*   example
exeo, exire, exii, exitum   I go out
exercitus, -us *m.*   army
exspecto (1)   I expect,   I wait for
extra + *acc.*   outside, beyond
extremus, -a, -um   furthest, last

F

fabula, -ae *f.*   story, tale
facilis, -is, -e   easy
facio, -ere, feci, factum   I make,   I do
fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsum   I deceive,   I trick
fama, -ae *f.*   rumour, reputation
felix, felicis   lucky, happy
femina, -ae *f.*   woman
fero, ferre, tuli, latum   I carry,   I bring, I bear, I endure
ferox, ferocis m.f.n.   fierce
fessus, -a, -um   tired
fidelis, -is, -e   faithful, loyal
fides, -ei *f.*   faith, confidence, honesty
filia, -ae *f.*   daughter
filius, -i *m.*   son

finis, -is *m.*	end
fio, fieri, factus sum	I become,　I am made
flumen, -inis *n.*	river
fons, -ntis *m.*	spring, fountain
forma, -ae *f.*	form, beauty, shape
forte	by chance
fortis, -is, -e	brave
fortuna, -ae *f.*	fortune, chance, luck
forum, -i *n.*	forum, market-place
frater, -tris *m.*	brother
frustra	in vain
fuga, -ae *f.*	flight
fugio, -ere, fugi	I flee,　I run away

G

gaudium, -i *n.*	joy
gens, -ntis *f.*	tribe, nation, race
gero, -ere, gessi, gestum	I do,　I wear
bellum gero	I wage war
gladius, -i *m.*	sword
gloria, -ae *f.*	glory
gratus, -a, -um	grateful, pleasant
gravis, -is, -e	heavy, severe, important

H

habeo (2)	I have
habito (1)	I live,　I reside
hasta, -ae *f.*	spear
heri	yesterday
hic	here
hic, haec, hoc	this (he, she, it)
hinc	from here, hence
hodie	today
homo, -inis *m.*	man, person
hora, -ae *f.*	hour
hortor (1 dep.)	I encourage
hortus, -i *m.*	garden
hostis, -is *m.f.*	enemy
huc	to here, hither

I

iaceo (2)	I lie
iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum	I throw
iam	now, already
ianua, -ae *f.*	door, entrance
ibi	there
idem, eadem, idem	same
igitur	therefore
ignavus, -a, -um	lazy, cowardly
ignis, -is *m.*	fire
ille, illa, illud	that (he, she, it)
illuc	to there, thither
imago, -inis *f.*	image, representation, likeness
imperator, -oris *m.*	emperor, commander, general
imperium, -i *n.*	command, power, order

impero (1) + *dat.*	I order
impetus, -us *m.*	charge, assault, attack
in + *acc.*	into, onto, against
in + *abl.*	in, on
in animo habeo	I have in mind, I intend
incendo, -ere, incendi, incensum	I set fire to
incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum	I begin
incola, -ae *m.f.*	inhabitant
inde	from there, thence
infelix, infelicis *m.f.n.*	unlucky
ingens, -ntis *m.f.n.*	huge, enormous
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum	I enter, I go in
inimicus, -a, -um	hostile, unfriendly
inquit (*from* inquam) (*defective*)	he/she says (I say)
insanus, -a, -um	mad, insane
insula, -ae *f.*	island, block of flats
intellego, -ere, intellexi, intellectum	I understand, I realise
inter + *acc.*	between, among
interea	meanwhile
interficio, -ere, interfeci, interfectum	I kill
intra + *acc.*	inside, within
intro (1)	I enter
invideo, -ere, invidi, invisum + *dat.*	I envy, I hate
invenio, invenire, inveni, inventum	I come across, I find
invito (1)	I invite
invitus, -a, -um	reluctant, unwilling
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	-self
ira, -ae *f.*	anger
iratus, -a, -um	angry
is, ea, id	this, that, he, she, it
iste, ista, istud	that one (that man, woman, thing)
ita	so, thus, in this way
Italia, -ae *f.*	Italy
itaque	and so, therefore
iter, itineris *n.*	journey, march
iterum	again
iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum	I order
iudex, -icis *m.*	judge, juror
iudico (1)	I judge
iungo, -ere, iunxi, iunctum	I join
iustus, -a, -um	just, right
iuvenis, -is *m.*	young man
iuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum	I help

L

labor, -oris *m.*	work
labor, labi, lapsus sum	I slip, I slide, I glide
laboro (1)	I work
lacrima, -ae *f.*	tear
laetus, -a, -um	happy
latus, lateris *n.*	side
latus, -a, -um	broad, wide
laudo (1)	I praise
laus, laudis *f.*	praise, glory
lectus, -i *m.*	couch, bed
legatus, -i *m.*	envoy, senior officer, general
legio, -onis *f.*	legion

lego, -ere, legi, lectum	I read
lex, legis *f.*	law
liber, libri *m.*	book
liber, libera, liberum	free
liberi, -orum *m.pl.*	children
libero (1)	I free
libertus, -i *m.*	freedman
licet + *subj.*	although
licet, -ere, licuit, licitum	it is allowed
litus, -oris *n.*	shore
locus, -i *m.*(*plural* loca *n.*)	place
longe	far off
longus, -a, -um	long
loquor, loqui, locutus sum	I speak
ludo, -ere, lusi, lusum	I play
ludus, -i *m.*	game, play, school
luna, -ae *f.*	moon

M

magister, -tri *m.*	teacher
magnopere	very much, especially
magnus, -a, -um	large, great
malo, malle, malui	I prefer
malus, -a, -um	bad
maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum	I remain, I stay
manus, -us *f.*	hand, band (of men)
mare, -is *n.*	sea
maritus, -i *m.*	husband
mater, -tris *f.*	mother
matrimonium, -i *n.*	marriage
medicus, -i *m.*	doctor
medius, -a, -um	middle, the middle of
memini, meminisse, - (*defective*)	I remember, I recollect
memoria, -ae *f.*	memory, record
mens, -ntis *f.*	mind, intellect, purpose
mensa, -ae *f.*	table
mercator, -oris m.	merchant
metus, -us *m.*	fear
meus, -a, -um	my
miles, -itis *m.*	soldier
mirabilis, -is, -e	wonderful, amazing
miraculum, -i *n.*	miracle, wonder
miser, misera, miserum	wretched, unfortunate
mitto, -ere, misi, missum	I send
modo	only, just now
modus, -i *m.*	way, method, measure, end, limit
moneo (2)	I advise, warn
mons, -ntis *m.*	mountain
morbus, -i *m.*	disease, illness, sickness
morior, mori, mortuus sum	I die
mors, mortis *f.*	death
mos, moris *m.*	custom
moveo, -ere, movi, motum	I move
mox	soon
multus, -a, -um	much, many
munio (4)	I fortify, I protect
murus , -i *m.*	wall

N

nam (namque)	for
narro (1)	I tell, I relate
nascor, nasci, natus sum	I am born
nauta, -ae *m.*	sailor
navigo (1)	I sail
navis, -is *f.*	ship
ne	lest, in case, in order that … not
-ne (introduces question)?	
nec (neque) (nec…nec)	neither (neither…nor)
necesse	necessary
nego (1)	I deny, I say not
nemo, nullius *m.f.*	nobody
nescio, -ire, -ivi	I do not know
nihil (*indeclinable*) *n.*	nothing
nisi	unless, except (if not)
nolo, nolle, nolui	I do not want, I am unwilling
nomen, -inis *n.*	name
non modo…sed etiam	not only…but also
nondum	not yet
nonne?	surely?
nonnullus, -a, -um	some, several
nos	we
noster, nostra, nostrum	our
novus, -a, -um	new
nox, noctis *f.*	night
nullus, -a, -um	none, no
num?	surely not?
num	whether
numerus, -i *m.*	number
numquam	never
nunc	now
nuntio (1)	I announce
nuntius, -i *m.*	messenger, message
nuper	recently

O

ob + *acc.*	on account of, because of
obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum + *gen.*	I forget, I am forgetful of
occasio, -onis *f.*	opportunity
occido, -ere, occidi, occisum	I kill, I strike down
occupo (1)	I seize, I occupy, I attack
occurro, -ere, occurri, occursum + *dat.*	I meet, I run up to
oculus, -i *m.*	eye
odi, odisse, - (*defective*)	I hate
odium, -i *n.*	hatred
offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatum	I offer, I present
olim	once upon a time, once
omnis, -is, -e	all, every
onus, -eris *n.*	burden, load
oppidum, -i *n.*	town
opprimo, -ere, oppressi, oppressum	I overwhelm, I crush
oppugno (1)	I attack
opus, -eris *n.*	work, piece of work
orno (1)	I adorn, I decorate, I make attractive
oro (1)	I beg, I pray

os, oris *n.*	mouth, face
ostendo, -ere, ostendi, ostentum	I show, I display
otium, -i *n.*	leisure

P

paene	almost
panis, -is *m.*	bread
parco, -ere, peperci, parsum + *dat.*	I spare
parens, -ntis *m.f.*	parent
pareo (2) + *dat.*	I obey
paro (1)	I prepare
pars, partis *f.*	part
parvus, -a, -um	small
pater, -tris *m.*	father
patior, pati, passus sum	I suffer, I endure, I allow
patria, -ae *f.*	homeland
pauci, -ae, -a	few, a few
paulisper	for a short while
pauper, -eris *m.f.n.*	poor, a poor person
pax, pacis *f.*	peace
pecunia, -ae *f.*	money
per + *acc.*	through
pereo, perire, perii, peritum	I perish, I am lost, I am destroyed
periculum, -i *n.*	danger
permitto, -ere, permisi, permissum + *dat.*	I allow, I entrust
persuadeo, -ere,persuasi, -suasum + *dat.*	I persuade
perterritus, -a, -um	terrified
pervenio, pervenire, perveni, perventum	I arrive
pes, pedis *m.*	foot
peto, -ere, petivi, petitum	I seek, I make for, I attack
pietas, -atis *f.*	family loyalty, sense of duty
placet (2) (*from* placeo)	it pleases (I please)
plebs, plebis *f.*	common people
plenus, -a, -um	full
poena, -ae *f.*	punishment, penalty
poenas do, dare, dedi, datum	I pay the penalty
poeta, -ae *m.*	poet
pono, -ere, posui, positum	I place, I put
pons, pontis *m.*	bridge
populus, -i *m.*	people
porta, -ae *f.*	gate
porto (1)	I carry
portus, -us *m.*	port, harbour
posco, -ere, poposci,	I demand, I ask
possum, posse, potui	I can, I am able
post + *acc.*	after, behind
postea	afterwards
postquam	after, when
postridie	next day
potestas, -atis *f.*	power
praebeo (2)	I offer, I supply, I show
praeclarus, -a, -um	famous, outstanding
praeda, -ae *f.*	plunder, booty, prey
praefectus, -i *m.*	prefect, commander, chief
praemium, -i *n.*	reward
praeter + *acc.*	except, apart from
praeterea	moreover, furthermore
pretium, -i *n.*	price

primo	first, at first
primum	first, at first
princeps, -ipis *m.*	chief, leader
priusquam	before
pro + *abl.*	on behalf of
procul	in the distance, far off
prodo, -ere, prodidi, proditum	I betray
proelium, -i *n.*	battle
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum	I set out
progredior, progredi, progressus sum	I advance
prohibeo (2)	I prevent, I forbid
promitto, -ere, promisi, promissum	I promise
prope + *acc.*	near
prope (*adv.*)	near, almost
propter + *acc.*	on account of
proximus, -a, -um	nearest, next
prudens, prudentis *m.f.n.*	wise, sensible
publicus, -a, -um	public
puella, -ae *f.*	girl
puer, -i *m.*	boy
pugna, -ae *f.*	battle, fight
pugno (1)	I fight
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful
punio (4)	I punish
puto (1)	I think

Q

quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum	I search, I look for, I inquire
qualis, -is, -e?	of what sort?
quam	than, as
quam + *superlative*	as ... as possible
quamquam	although
quamvis + *subj.*	although
quando?	when?
quantus, -a, -um?	how large, how great?
-que and	
qui, quae, quod	who, who, which
quia	because
quidam, quaedam, quoddam	a (certain)
quidem	indeed
quis, quis, quid? (*interrogative*)	who, who, what?
quisque, quaeque, quidque	each
quo?	where to? whither?
quod	because
quomodo?	how?
quoniam	since, because
quoque	also
quot? (*indeclinable*)	how many?

R

rapio, -ere, rapui, raptum	I seize, I snatch
reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditum	I return, I give back
redeo, redire, redii, reditum	I return, I go back
refero, referre, rettuli, relatum	I bring back, I return, I tell
regina, -ae *f.*	queen
regio, -onis *f.*	direction, region

regnum, -i *n.*	kingdom
rego, -ere, rexi, rectum	I rule
regredior, regredi, regressus sum	I go back
relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum	I leave behind
reliquus, -a, -um	remaining, the rest of
res, rei *f.*	thing, matter (*or appropriate noun*)
res publica, rei publicae *f.*	state, republic
respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum	I reply
responsum, -i *n.*	answer
rex, regis *m.*	king
rideo, -ere, risi, risum	I laugh, smile
ripa, -ae *f.*	river bank
rogo (1)	I ask
Roma, -ae *f.*	Rome
Romanus, -a, -um	Roman
Romanus, -i *m.*	a Roman
rus, ruris *n.*	country, countryside

S

sacer, sacra, sacrum	holy
saepe	often
sagitta, -ae *f.*	arrow
salus, -utis *f.*	safety
salve! salvete!	hello!
sanguis, -inis *m.*	blood
sapiens, sapientis *m.f.n.*	wise
sapientia, -ae *f.*	wisdom
satis	enough
saxum, -i n	rock
scelestus, -a, -um	wicked
scilicet	obviously, clearly
scio (4)	I know
scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum	I write
se	himself, herself, itself, themselves
se recipio, -ere, recepi, receptum	I retreat, withdraw
sed	but
sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum	I sit
semper	always
senator, -oris *m.*	senator
senex, senis *m.*	old man
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum	I feel, I notice
sequor, sequi, secutus sum	I follow
sermo, -onis *m.*	conversation, discussion, speech
servo (1)	I save, I keep
servus, -i *m.*	slave
si	if
sic	so, thus
signum, -i *n.*	sign, signal, standard
silva, -ae *f.*	wood
similis, -is, -e	like, similar
simul	at the same time
simulo (1)	I pretend
sine + *abl.*	without
sino, -ere, sivi, situm	I allow
socius, -i *m.*	ally, friend, companion
sol, -is *m.*	sun
soleo, -ere, solitus sum	I am accustomed
solus, -a, -um	alone, only

somnus, -i *m.*	sleep
soror, -oris *f.*	sister
spectaculum, -i *n.*	spectacle, show
spero (1)	I hope, I expect
statim	at once, immediately
stilus, -i *m.*	stylus, pen
sto, stare, steti, statum	I stand
stola , -ae *f.*	dress
studium, -i *n.*	enthusiasm, eagerness, study
stultus, -a, -um	stupid
sub + *abl./acc.*	under, up to, just before
subito	suddenly
subitus, -a, -um	sudden
sum, esse, fui	I am
summus, -a, -um	highest, greatest
sumo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum	I take, I put on
super + *abl./acc.*	above, upon, on top of
superbus, -a, -um	proud
supero (1)	I overpower
suscipio, -ere, suscepi, susceptum	I take up, I undertake
sustineo, -ere, sustinui, sustentum	I support, I withstand
suus, -a, -um	his, her, its, their

T

taberna, -ae *f.*	inn, tavern, shop
taceo (2)	I am silent
talis, -is, -e	such, of such a kind
tam	so
tamen	however, yet
tandem	at last, finally
tango, -ere, tetigi, tactum	I touch
tantus, -a, -um	so large, so great
tego, -ere, texi, tectum	I cover
telum, -i *n.*	weapon, missile
tempestas, -atis *f.*	storm, season, weather
templum, -i *n.*	temple
tempus, -oris *n.*	time
teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum	I hold
terra, -ae *f.*	earth, land
terreo (2)	I frighten, I terrify
timeo (2)	I fear, I am afraid
timor, -oris *m.*	fear, fright
toga, -ae *f.*	toga
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum	I lift, I raise
tot (*indeclinable*)	so many
totus, -a, -um	all, the whole of
trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum	I hand over
traho, -ere, traxi, tractum	I pull, I drag
trans + *acc.*	across
tristis, -is, -e	sad, mournful, gloomy
tu	you (*sg.*)
tum	then
tunica, -ae *f.*	tunic
tutus, -a, -um	safe
tuus, -a, -um	your (*sg.*)

U

ubi?	where?
ubi	when
ubique	everywhere
ullus, -a, -um	any
umquam	ever
unde?	where from? whence?
urbs, urbis *f.*	city
ut	in order that, so that
uter, utra, utrum	which (of two)
utilis, -is, -e	useful
utor, uti, usus sum + *abl.*	I use
uxor, -oris *f.*	wife

V

valde	very
vale! valete!	goodbye! farewell!
vallum, -i *n.*	rampart
veho, -ere, vexi, vectum	I carry, I convey
vendo, -ere, vendidi, venditum	I sell
venenum, -i *n.*	poison
venio, venire, veni, ventum	I come
ventus, -i *m.*	wind
verbum, -i *n.*	word
vereor, vereri, veritus sum	I fear
vero	in fact, indeed, truly
verto, -ere, verti, versum	I turn (*transitive*)
verus, -a, -um	true
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (*pl.*)
vestis, -is *f.*	clothing
veto, -are, vetui, vetitum	I forbid, I order not to
vetus, veteris *m.f.n.*	old
via, -ae *f.*	street, road
vicinus, -a, -um	neighbouring
video, -ere, vidi, visum	I see
videor, videri, visus sum	I seem
villa, -ae *f.*	house, farm, villa
vinco, -ere, vici, victum	I conquer, I defeat, I win
vinum, -i *n.*	wine
vir, viri *m.*	man, husband
virgo, -inis *f.*	girl, maiden
virtus, -utis *f.*	manliness, courage, virtue
vis, vis (*plural* vires) *f.*	force (strength)
vita, -ae *f.*	life
vitupero (1)	I curse, I blame
vivo, -ere, vixi	I live
vivus, -a, -um	alive, living
vix	hardly, scarcely
voco (1)	I call
volo, velle, volui	I want, I wish, I am willing
vos	you (*pl.*)
vox, vocis *f.*	voice
vulnero (1)	I wound
vulnus, -eris *n.*	wound
vultus, -us *m.*	face, expression

NOUNS - 1

Sing.	1		2				2n
NOM	mensa		dominus	magister	puer		bellum
VOC	mensa		domine	magister	puer		bellum
ACC	mensam		dominum	magistrum	puerum		bellum
GEN	mensae		domini				belli
DAT	mensae		domino				bello
ABL	mensa		domino				bello
Plural							
NOM	mensae		domini				bella
ACC	mensas		dominos				bella
GEN	mensarum		dominorum				bellorum
DAT	mensis		dominis				bellis
ABL	mensis		dominis				bellis
Sing.	3					3n	
NOM	rex	pater	senex	Iuppiter	bos	nomen	opus
ACC	regem					nomen	opus
GEN	regis	patris	senis	Iovis	bovis	nominis	operis
DAT	regi						
ABL	rege						
Plural							
NOM	reges				boves	nomina	opera
ACC	reges				boves	nomina	opera
GEN	regum				boum		
DAT	regibus				bobus		
ABL	regibus				bobus		

NOUNS - 2

Sing.	3/i				3 "i" n		
NOM	civis	urbs	nubes	vis	cubile	mare	calcar
ACC	civem			vim	cubile	mare	calcar
GEN	civis	urbis	nubis		cubilis	maris	
DAT	civi				cubili	mari	
ABL	cive			vi	cubili	mari	
Plural							
NOM	cives			vires	cubilia	maria	calcaria
ACC	cives			vires	cubilia	maria	calcaria
GEN	civium			virium	cubilium	**marum**	calcarium
DAT	civibus			viribus	cubilibus	maribus	
ABL	civibus			viribus	cubilibus	maribus	
Sing.	4	4n	4 irreg		5		
NOM	manus	cornu	domus		dies		
ACC	manum	cornu	domum		diem		
GEN	manus	cornus	domus		diei		
DAT	manui	**cornu**	domui		diei		
ABL	manu	cornu	**domo**		die		
Plural							
NOM	manus	cornua	domus		dies		
ACC	manus	cornua	**domos**		dies		
GEN	manuum	cornuum	**domorum**		dierum		
DAT	manibus	cornibus	domibus		diebus		
ABL	manibus	cornibus	domibus		diebus		

ADJECTIVES - 1

Sing.	M	F	N		Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	bonus	bona	bonum		NOM	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
VOC	bone	bona	bonum					
ACC	bonum	bonam	bonum		ACC	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
GEN	boni	bonae	boni		GEN	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchri
DAT	bono	bonae	bono		DAT	pulchro	pulchrae	pulchro
ABL	bono	bona	bono		ABL	pulchro	pulchra	pulchro
Plural					Plural			
NOM	boni	bonae	bona		NOM	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra
ACC	bonos	bonas	bona		ACC	pulchros	pulchras	pulchra
GEN	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum		GEN	pulchrorum	pulchrarum	pulchrorum
DAT	bonis	bonis	bonis		DAT	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris
ABL	bonis	bonis	bonis		ABL	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris

Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	miser	misera	miserum
ACC	miserum	miseram	miserum
GEN	miseri	miserae	miseri
DAT	misero	miserae	misero
ABL	misero	misera	misero
Plural			
NOM	miseri	miserae	misera
ACC	miseros	miseras	misera
GEN	miserorum	miserarum	miserorum
DAT	miseris	miseris	miseris
ABL	miseris	miseris	miseris

ADJECTIVES - 2

Sing.	M/F		N		Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	fortis		forte		NOM	acer	acris	acre
ACC	fortem		forte		ACC	acrem		acre
GEN	fortis				GEN	acris		
DAT	forti				DAT	acri		
ABL	forti				ABL	acri		
Plural					Plural			
NOM	fortes		fortia		NOM	acres		acria
ACC	fortes		fortia		ACC	acres		acria
GEN	fortium				GEN	acrium		
DAT	fortibus				DAT	acribus		
ABL	fortibus				ABL	acribus		
Sing.	M/F		N		Sing.	M/F		N
NOM	audax		audax		NOM	ingens		ingens
ACC	audacem		audax		ACC	ingentem		ingens
GEN	audacis				GEN	ingentis		
DAT	audaci				DAT	ingenti		
ABL	audaci				ABL	ingenti		
Plural					Plural			
NOM	audaces		audacia		NOM	ingentes		ingentia
ACC	audaces		audacia		ACC	ingentes		ingentia
GEN	audacium				GEN	ingentium		
DAT	audacibus				DAT	ingentibus		
ABL	audacibus				ABL	ingentibus		

ADJECTIVES - 3

Sing.	M/F				Sing.	M/F		
NOM	dives				NOM	pauper		
ACC	divitem				ACC	pauperem		
GEN	divitis				GEN	pauperis		
DAT	diviti				DAT	pauperi		
ABL	divite				ABL	paupere		
Plural					Plural			
NOM	divites				NOM	pauperes		
ACC	divites				ACC	pauperes		
GEN	divitum				GEN	pauperum		
DAT	divitibus				DAT	pauperibus		
ABL	divitibus				ABL	pauperibus		

Sing.	M/F		N				
NOM	vetus		vetus				
ACC	veterem		vetus				
GEN	veteris						
DAT	veteri						
ABL	vetere						
Plural							
NOM	veteres		vetera				
ACC	veteres		vetera				
GEN	veterum						
DAT	veteribus						
ABL	veteribus						

Comparison of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
= *brave*		
fortis		
audax		
pulcher		
acer		
miser		
facilis		
dives		
bonus		
malus		
magnus		
parvus		
multus		

Sing.	M/F	N	Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	fortior	fortius	NOM	fortissimus	fortissima	fortissimum
			VOC	fortissime	fortissima	fortissimum
ACC	fortiorem	fortius	ACC	fortissimum	fortissimam	fortissimum
GEN	fortioris		GEN	fortissimi	fortissimae	fortissimi
DAT	fortiori		DAT	fortissimo	fortissimae	fortissimo
ABL	fortiore		ABL	fortissimo	fortissima	fortissimo
Plural			Plural			
NOM	fortiores	fortiora	NOM	fortissimi	fortissimae	fortissima
ACC	fortiores	fortiora	ACC	fortissimos	fortissimas	fortissima
GEN	fortiorum		GEN	fortissimorum	fortissimarum	fortissimorum
DAT	fortioribus		DAT	fortissimis	fortissimis	fortissimis
ABL	fortioribus		ABL	fortissimis	fortissimis	fortissimis

Adverbs from Adjectives

Adjective		Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
altus				
pulcher				
miser				
audax				
acer				
fortis				
facilis				
difficilis				
tutus				
subitus				
bonus				
malus				
magnus				
parvus				
multus				
		(prope)		
		diu		
		saepe		

PRONOUNS -1

Sing.					Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	**ego**	**tu**			**NOM**	**is**	**ea**	**id**
ACC	me	te	se /sese		**ACC**	eum	eam	id
GEN	mei	tui	sui		**GEN**	eius	eius	eius
DAT	mihi	tibi	sibi		**DAT**	ei	ei	ei
ABL	me	te	se /sese		**ABL**	eo	ea	eo
Plural								
NOM	**nos**	**vos**			**NOM**	ei	eae	ea
ACC	nos	vos	se /sese		**ACC**	eos	eas	ea
GEN	nostrum	vestrum	sui		**GEN**	eorum	earum	eorum
DAT	nobis	vobis	sibi		**DAT**	eis	eis	eis
ABL	nobis	vobis	se / sese		**ABL**	eis	eis	eis
Sing.	M	F	N		Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	**ille**	**illa**	**illud**		**NOM**	**ipse**	**ipsa**	**ipsum**
ACC	illum	illam	illud		**ACC**	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
GEN	illius	illius	illius		**GEN**	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
DAT	illi	illi	illi		**DAT**	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi
ABL	illo	illa	illo		**ABL**	ipso	ipsa	ipso
Plural					**Plural**			
NOM	illi	illae	illa		**NOM**	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
ACC	illos	illas	illa		**ACC**	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
GEN	illorum	illarum	illorum		**GEN**	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
DAT	illis	illis	illis		**DAT**	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
ABL	illis	illis	illis		**ABL**	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

So too: **iste, ista, istud; nullus, nulla, nullum;   solus, sola, solum;   totus, tota, totum; alius, alia, aliud;   alter, altera, alterum;   uter, utra, utrum; (+ neuter, uterque)**

PRONOUNS - 2

Sing.	M	F	N		Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	hic	haec	hoc		NOM	**idem**	**eadem**	**idem**
ACC	hunc	hanc	hoc		ACC	eundem	eandem	idem
GEN	huius	huius	huius		GEN	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
DAT	huic	huic	huic		DAT	eidem	eidem	eidem
ABL	hoc	hac	hoc		ABL	eodem	eadem	eodem
Plural					Plural			
NOM	hi	hae	haec		NOM	eidem	eaedem	eadem
ACC	hos	has	haec		ACC	eosdem	easdem	eadem
GEN	horum	harum	horum		GEN	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
DAT	his	his	his		DAT	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
ABL	his	his	his		ABL	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
Sing.	M	F	N		Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	qui	quae	quod		NOM	quis		quid
ACC	quem	quam	quod		ACC			
GEN	cuius	cuius	cuius		GEN			
DAT	cui	cui	cui		DAT			
ABL	quo	qua	quo		ABL			
Plural					Plural			
NOM	qui	quae	quae		NOM			
ACC	quos	quas	quae		ACC			
GEN	quorum	quarum	quorum		GEN			
DAT	quibus	quibus	quibus		DAT			
ABL	quibus	quibus	quibus		ABL			

PRONOUNS - 3

Sing.	M	F	N		Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	quidam	quaedam	quoddam		NOM	quisquam	quaequam	quicquam
ACC	quendam	quandam	quoddam		ACC	quemquam	quamquam	quicquam
GEN	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	cuiusdam		GEN	cuiusquam	cuiusquam	cuiusquam
DAT	cuidam	cuidam	cuidam		DAT	cuiquam	cuiquam	cuiquam
ABL	quodam	quadam	quodam		ABL	quoquam	quaquam	quoquam
Plural					Plural			
NOM	quidam	quaedam	quaedam		NOM			
ACC	quosdam	quasdam	quaedam		ACC			
GEN	quorundam	quarundam	quorundam		GEN			
DAT	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam		DAT			
ABL	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam		ABL			
Sing.	M	F	N		Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	quisque	quaeque	quidque		NOM			
ACC	quemque	quamque	quidque		ACC			
GEN	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque		GEN			
DAT	cuique	cuique	cuique		DAT			
ABL	quoque	quaque	quoque		ABL			
Plural					Plural			
NOM					NOM			
ACC					ACC			
GEN					GEN			
DAT					DAT			
ABL					ABL			

NUMBERS

	M	F	N			M	F	N
NOM	**unus**	**una**	**unum**		*NOM*	**quattuor**		
ACC	unum	unam	unum		*ACC*			
GEN	unius	unius	unius		*GEN*			
DAT	uni	uni	uni		*DAT*			
ABL	uno	una	uno		*ABL*			
NOM	**duo**	**duae**	**duo**		*NOM*	**ducenti**	**ducentae**	**ducenta**
ACC	duos	duas	duo		*ACC*			
GEN	duorum	duarum	duorum		*GEN*			
DAT	duobus	duabus	duobus		*DAT*			
ABL	duobus	duabus	duobus		*ABL*			
	M	F	N					
NOM	**ambo**	**ambae**	**ambo**		*NOM*	**mille**		
ACC					*ACC*			
GEN					*GEN*			
DAT					*DAT*			
ABL					*ABL*			
NOM	**tres**	**tres**	**tria**		*NOM*	**duo milia**		
ACC	tres	tres	tria		*ACC*			
GEN	trium				*GEN*			
DAT	tribus				*DAT*			
ABL	tribus				*ABL*			

VERBS - 1   Active Indicative - *regular*

1	2	3	M	4
Present				
porto	moneo	traho	capio	audio
portas	mones	trahis	capis	audis
portat	monet	trahit	capit	audit
portamus	monemus	trahimus	capimus	audimus
portatis	monetis	trahitis	capitis	auditis
portant	monent	trahunt	capiunt	audiunt
Imperfect				
portabam	monebam	trahebam	capiebam	audiebam
portabas	monebas	trahebas	capiebas	audiebas
portabat	monebat	trahebat	capiebat	audiebat
portabamus	monebamus	trahebamus	capiebamus	audiebamus
portabatis	monebatis	trahebatis	capiebatis	audiebatis
portabant	monebant	trahebant	capiebant	audiebant
Future				
portabo	monebo	traham	capiam	audiam
portabis	monebis	trahes	capies	audies
portabit	monebit	trahet	capiet	audiet
portabimus	monebimus	trahemus	capiemus	audiemus
portabitis	monebitis	trahetis	capietis	audietis
portabunt	monebunt	trahent	capient	audient

1	2	3	M	4
Perfect				
portavi	monui	traxi	cepi	audivi
portavisti	monuisti	traxisti	cepisti	audivisti
portavit	monuit	traxit	cepit	audivit
portavimus	monuimus	traximus	cepimus	audivimus
portavistis	monuistis	traxistis	cepistis	audivistis
portaverunt	monuerunt	traxerunt	ceperunt	audiverunt
Pluperfect				
portaveram	monueram	traxeram	ceperam	audiveram
portaveras	monueras	traxeras	ceperas	audiveras
portaverat	monuerat	traxerat	ceperat	audiverat
portaveramus	monueramus	traxeramus	ceperamus	audiveramus
portaveratis	monueratis	traxeratis	ceperatis	audiveratis
portaverant	monuerant	traxerant	ceperant	audiverant
Future Perfect				
portavero	monuero	traxero	cepero	audivero
portaveris	monueris	traxeris	ceperis	audiveris
portaverit	monuerit	traxerit	ceperit	audiverit
portaverimus	monuerimus	traxerimus	ceperimus	audiverimus
portaveritis	monueritis	traxeritis	ceperitis	audiveritis
portaverint	monuerint	traxerint	ceperint	audiverint

VERBS - 2   **Passive Indicative - *regular***

1	2	3	M	4
Present				
portor	moneor	trahor	capior	audior
portaris	moneris	traheris	caperis	audiris
portatur	monetur	trahitur	capitur	auditur
portamur	monemur	trahimur	capimur	audimur
portamini	monemini	trahimini	capimini	audimini
portantur	monentur	trahuntur	capiuntur	audiuntur
Imperfect				
portabar	monebar	trahebar	capiebar	audiebar
portabaris/-re	monebaris	trahebaris	capiebaris	audiebaris
portabatur	monebatur	trahebatur	capiebatur	audiebatur
portabamur	monebamur	trahebamur	capiebamur	audiebamur
portabamini	monebamini	trahebamini	capiebamini	audiebamini
portabantur	monebantur	trahebantur	capiebantur	audiebantur
Future				
portabor	monebor	trahar	capiar	audiar
portaberis	moneberis	traheris	capieris	audieris
portabitur	monebitur	trahetur	capietur	audietur
portabimur	monebimur	trahemur	capiemur	audiemur
portabimini	monebimini	trahemini	capiemini	audiemini
portabuntur	monebuntur	trahentur	capientur	audientur
Perfect				
portatus sum	monitus sum	tractus sum	captus sum	auditus sum
portatus es	monitus es	tractus es	captus es	auditus es
portatus est	monitus est	tractus est	captus est	auditus est
portati sumus	moniti sumus	tracti sumus	capti sumus	auditi sumus
portati estis	moniti estis	tracti estis	capti estis	auditi estis
portati sunt	moniti sunt	tracti sunt	capti sunt	auditi sunt
Pluperfect				
portatus eram	monitus eram	tractus eram	captus eram	auditus eram
portatus eras	monitus eras	tractus eras	captus eras	auditus eras
portatus erat	monitus erat	tractus erat	captus erat	auditus erat
portati eramus	moniti eramus	tracti eramus	capti eramus	auditi eramus
portati eratis	moniti eratis	tracti eratis	capti eratis	auditi eratis
portati erant	moniti erant	tracti erant	capti erant	auditi erant
Future Perfect				
portatus ero	monitus ero	tractus ero	captus ero	auditus ero
portatus eris	monitus eris	tractus eris	captus eris	auditus eris
portatus erit	monitus erit	tractus erit	captus erit	auditus erit
portati erimus	moniti erimus	tracti erimus	capti erimus	auditi erimus
portati eritis	moniti eritis	tracti eritis	capti eritis	auditi eritis
portati erunt	moniti erunt	tracti erunt	capti erunt	auditi erunt

VERBS - 3   Active Subjunctive - *regular*

	1	2	3	m	4
Present	portem	moneam	traham	capiam	audiam
Imperfect	portarem	monerem	traherem	caperem	audirem
Future	portaturus sim	moniturus sim	tracturus sim	capturus sim	auditurus sim
Perfect	portaverim	monuerim	traxerim	ceperim	audiverim
Pluperfect	portavissem	monuissem	traxissem	cepissem	audivissem

VERBS - 4   Passive Subjunctive - *regular*

	1	*2*	*3*	*m*	*4*
Present	porter	monear	trahar	capiar	audiar
Imperfect	portarer	monerer	traherer	caperer	audirer
Perfect	portatus sim	monitus sim	tractus sim	captus sim	auditus sim
Plup.	portatus essem	monitus essem	tractus essem	captus essem	auditus essem

VERBS - 5   Active Indicative - *irregular*

Present	sum	possum	eo	fero	fio	volo	nolo	malo
	es		is	fers	fis	vis	**nonvis**	**mavis**
	est		it	fert	fit	vult	**nonvult**	**mavult**
	sumus		imus	ferimus	-	volumus	nolumus	malumus
	estis		itis	fertis	-	vultis	**nonvultis**	**mavultis**
	sunt		eunt	ferunt	fiunt	volunt	nolunt	malunt
Imperf.	eram	poteram	ibam	ferebam	fiebam	volebam	nolebam	malebam
	eras							
	erat							
	eramus							
	eratis							
	erant							
Future	ero	potero	ibo	feram	fiam	volam	nolam	malam
	eris			feres	fies			
	erit			feret	fiet			
	erimus			feremus	fiemus			
	eritis			feretis	fietis			
	erunt			ferent	fient			
Perfect	fui	potui	ivi	tuli		volui	nolui	malui
Plup.	fueram	potuera	iveram	tuleram		volueram	nolueram	malueram
F. Perf.	fuero	potuero	ivero	tulero		voluero	noluero	maluero

n.b. fero has a Passive

VERBS - 6　　　　　　**Active Subjunctive - *irregular***

Present	sim	possim	eam	feram	fiam	velim	nolim	malim
Imperf.	essem	possem	irem	ferrem	fierem	vellem	nollem	mallem
Perfect	fuerim	potuerim	iverim	tulerim		voluerim	noluerim	maluerim
Plup.	fuissem	potuissem	ivissem	tulissem		voluissem	noluissem	maluissem

nb. fero has a Passive

VERBS - 7   Other parts

	porto	*moneo*	*traho*	*capio*	*audio*	*sum*	*possum*	*eo*	*fero*	*fio*	*volo*	*nolo*	*malo*
Infinitives													
Pres.Act.	**portare**	monere	trahere	capere	audire	**esse**	**posse**	**ire**	**ferre**	**fieri**	**velle**	**nolle**	**malle**
Perf. Act.	**portavisse**								**tulisse**				
Fut. Act.	**portaturus esse**												
Pres.Pass.	**portari**	moneri	**trahi**	**capi**	audiri				**ferri**				
Perf. Pass.	**portatus esse**								**latus esse**				
Fut. Pass.	**portatum iri**												
Imperative													
Singular	**porta**	mone	**trahe**	**cape**	audi	**es**		**i**	**fer**				
Plural	**portate**	monete	**trahite**	**capite**	audite	**este**		**ite**	**ferte**				
Passives													
Singular	portare												
Plural	portamini												
(Deponents)													
Singular	conare	verere	sequere	morere	orire								
Plural	conamini												
Participles													
Present	**portans, -ntis**						**potens**	iens, euntis	**ferens**		**volens**	**nolens**	**malens**
*Perf. **Pass.***	**portatus, -a-, -um**								**latus**				
Future	**portaturus,-a,-um**							**iturus**	**laturus**				
(Deponents													
Present	conans	ver	sequ	mor	or								
Perf. Act.	conatus									**factus**			
Future	conaturus												
Gerundive	portandus, -a,-um							eundus	ferendus				

Syntax - *Use of Cases*

NOMINATIVE	SUBJECT
	COMPLEMENT : Caesar est **dictator**. Agricola **legatus** creatus est.
VOCATIVE	ADDRESSEE
ACCUSATIVE	DIRECT OBJECT
	SOME PREPOSITIONS
	ante, apud, ad, circum, contra, extra, inter, intra, ob, per, post,
	praeter, prope, propter, super, trans
	+ in = into, onto (e.g. *in hortum*)
	SUBJECT OF INDIRECT STATEMENT ("ACC+INFINITIVE")
	to A TOWN OR SMALL ISLAND, *domus/rus* (e.g. *Romam/domum*)
	TIME "HOW LONG" *(see next page)*
	SIZE *(see next page)*

GENITIVE	of
	VALUE *(see next page)*
	PARTITIVE nimis **aquae** biberat. nihil **periculi** est.
	with: *memini, obliviscor*
DATIVE	INDIRECT OBJECT (to/for)
	with: *appropinquo, credo, occurro, parco, pareo, persudeo, permitto, accidit, licet, placet*
	AGENT OF GERUNDIVE OF OBLIGATION *(see page 43)*
ABLATIVE	INSTRUMENTAL (by/with a thing) **gladio** occisus est. **a milite** occisus est.
	SOME PREPOSITIONS (including *a/ab* : BY a person)
	a (ab), cum, de, e (ex), pro, sine, sub + in = in, on (e.g. *in horto*)
	from A TOWN OR SMALL ISLAND, *domus/rus* (e.g. *Roma*)
	TIME "WHEN" *(see next page)*
	PRICE (see next page)
	with: *utor, dignus*
	ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE (see pages 39ff)
	ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON *stilus est* **gladio** *validior.*

Some uses of Cases

Time

a) **Accusative**: How long?

quinque horas iter fecisti.

quindecim dies vos petivimus.

b) **Ablative**: When?

quinto die profecti sumus.

nona hora advenistis.

c) **Ablative**: Within ... / In ...

quinque diebus adveniemus.

quinquaginta annis nos iterum oppugnabunt.

Place - *towns, small islands, domus and rus (n) -* ***no*** *preposition*

a) TO   ***Accusative***

Romam festino. ***domum*** rediit. ***rus*** discessit.

b) FROM   **Ablative**

Roma effugit. ***domo*** festinavit. ***rure*** discedam.

c) IN/AT/ON   **Locative** (see examples!)

Romae habito. ***domi*** mansit. ***ruri*** laborabant.   (looks like or sounds like -i)

Size/Distance   **Accusative**

porta est ***sex pedes*** lata, ***sedecim pedes*** alta. ***undecim milia*** passuum ambulavit.

Value and Price

Value - **Genitive**   hunc servum ***multorum denariorum*** puto.

Price - **Ablative**   hunc servum ***tribus denariis*** emi.

Noun Practice

Singular	1	2	2n	3	3n	4	5
Nom.	puella	servus	templum	leo	corpus	manus	res
Voc.		serve					
Acc.	puellam	servum		leonem			
Gen.	puellae	servi		leonis	corporis		
Dat.	puellae	servo		leoni			
Abl.	puella	servo		leone			
Plural							
Nom.	puellae	servi		leones			
Acc.	puellas	servos		leones			
Gen.	puellarum	servorum		leonum			
Dat.	puellis	servis		leonibus			
Abl.	puellis	servis		leonibus			

Use of cases:

	Nominative	Subject
	Accusative	Object
		after *ad, per, prope, in=into,onto*
	Genitive	of
	Dative	to, for
		after credo, persuadeo, pareo
	Ablative	by, with a thing
		after *cum, sine, a/ab, e/ex, pro, in= in,on*
		Ablative Absolute
		(better) than…

1. The girls run.
2. He saw the girls.
3. He gave food to the girls.
4. The slaves work.
5. The slave's father
6. The girls' father
7. The lion's father
8. They saw a lion.
9. They saw lions.
10. He obeyed the lion.
11. They believed the girl.
12. I saw a body, slave.
13. He hit me with his hand.
14. The lions having been killed, we left.
15. He found a thing.
16. He found bodies and hands
17. towards the lion
18. in the temples
19. into the temples
20. better than the belongings of girls
21. He persuaded the girls
22. The things having been seen, *we left*.

Adjectives - Ist/2nd Declension (bonus; pulcher; miser)

1. navis (magnus/magna) in portu manebat.

2. milites (altus/alti/altae) per viam progrediebantur.

3. vocem (magna/magnae/magnam) audivimus.

4. flores (pulchros/pulchras/pulchris) in illa urbe (magno/magna/magni) vidimus.

5. navem .... vidimus. (magnus)

6. verba militum .... negleximus. (malus)

7. praemia comitibus .... non do. (miser)

8. nemo hunc hominem .... umquam viderat. (pulcher)

Adjectives - 3rd Declension   (fortis; celer; audax)

1. civis (audax/audacis/audaces) in oppido manebat.

2. ancillae (feroces/ferocium) in via currebant.

3.ancilla (celer/celeris/celere) culinam intravit.

4. viros (omnis/omnia/omnes) in villa quadam (ingenti/ingentis) vidimus.

5. villam .... vidimus. (ingens)

6. verba servorum .... negleximus. (felix)

7. praemia .... pueris .... non do. (ingens:tristis)

8. nemo hunc virum .... umquam viderat. (ingens)

Adjectives - Comparatives and Superlatives

Regular

Comparatives

1. Caesar erat callidior quam Pompeius.

2. illud templum est pulchrius quam hoc.

3. hae ancillae quam servi doctiores sunt.

4. servos fortiores quam illos numquam vidi.

Superlatives

1. ille erat sapientissimus ex Romanis.

2. haec ex ancillis pulcherrima mihi videtur.

3. illud erat difficillimum ex omnibus bellis meis.

4. utilissimis ex servis praemia dedi.

Irregular

Comparatives

1. Pompeius maior Caesare mihi videtur.

2. domum meliorem tua numquam videram.

3. Domitianus natu minor Tito erat.

4. semper plus vini ceteris bibis.

Superlatives

1. ille fuit pessimus comitum.

2. hae picturae optimae eis videbantur.

3. plurimae navium deletae sunt.

4. Caesar primus Romanorum Germanos aggressus est.

Pronoun practice

Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	is	ea	id
ACC			
GEN			
DAT			
ABL			
Plural			
NOM			
ACC			
GEN			
DAT			
ABL			

Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	ille	illa	illud
ACC			
GEN			
DAT			
ABL			
Plural			
NOM			
ACC			
GEN			
DAT			
ABL			

Sing.	M	F	N
NOM	hic	haec	hoc
ACC			
GEN			
DAT			
ABL			
Plural			
NOM			
ACC			
GEN			
DAT			
ABL			

is ea id

1. They saw _him_.
2. They gave food _to him_.
3. They gave food _to her_
4. We saw _them_ (f).
5. We saw _it_ (a tree).
6. braver than _them_
7. I said _it_.
8. _his_ children
9. _his_ daughters
10. _their_ husbands

ille illa illud

11. I said _that_.
12. We gave _them_ food.
13. _Their_ daughters
14. _Their_ wives
15. We gave swords _to them_.
16. _That_ slave's father fell over.
17. _Those_ soldiers obeyed.
18. I gave it _to that_ soldier.
19. We spared _that_ woman.
20. braver than _those_ men

hic haec hoc

21. He said _these_ words.
22. I gave food _to this woman_.
23. I followed _this man_.
24. I saw _this_ slave's sons.
25. _This_ slave left.
26. I cut down _these_ trees.
27. I cut down _these_ flowers.
28. I saw _these_ women's hubands.
29. _This_ is my hope.
30. braver than _this_ woman

PARTICIPLES

Latin verbs normally have three participles:

Present	=
Perfect (Past)	=
Future	=

PRESENT PARTICIPLES

1	2	3	M	4	ire

Singular	M/F	N	*Plural*	M/F	N
Nom	mittens	mittens	Nom		
Acc	mittent-em	mittens	Acc		
Gen			Gen		
Dat			Dat		
Abl			Abl		

The Noun and Participle are put in the Ablative if they are gramatically separate from the rest of the sentence. (= Ablative Absolute). Work out the case of each Present Participle:

1. servus dominum aggrediens a multis civibus spectabatur.

2. multi servum dominum aggredientem spectabant.

2. custodes pueros arborem (ascendentem / ascendentes) rapuerunt.

3. "tu hoc bellum (gerens / gerentem) multum gloriae accipiet."

4. "cur mihi haec (dicentem / dicenti) non creditis?"

5. centurio amicos (ridens / ridentem) vidit.

6. nostri hostes de monte (labentem / labentes) conspexerunt.

7. servis post murum manentibus (A.A.), comites mei in carecerem intraverunt.

8. bove in ripa (stans / stante), agricola in agros intravit.

9. ceteris vinum (bibentes / bibentibus), dominus vix ad ianuam advenit.

10. mihi (roganti / rogantem) cur in carcere essem, legatus rem explicavit.

PERFECT PARTICIPLES (PASSIVES)

The 4th Principal Part (Supine) is used as an Adjective meaning "having been … "

specto	offero	aufero
opprimo	do	refero
iubeo	video	conficio
cogo	eicio	emo
invenio	inicio	cognosco

Singular	M	F	N
Nom	missus	missa	missum
Acc			
Gen			
Dat			
Abl			
Plural			
Nom			
Acc			
Gen			
Dat			
Abl			

Notice and understand the case of each Perfect Participle:

1. fabula relata, amici multum gaudii senserunt

2. domum confectam intraverunt, lectosque ablatos rettulerunt.

3. attonitus agricolam eiectum conspexi.

4. milites civibus (oppressos / oppressis) appropinquabant.

5. iuvenes laborare (coacti / coactos) vidistis?

6. senes dormire (iussi / iussos) prope aram sedebant.

7. domo (empta / emptae) murus lapsus est.

8. Chaucis visis, nostri portas clauserunt. quo facto saxa e muris allata post portam posuerunt et gladios sumptos omnibus tradiderunt.

Deponent Verbs have a Perfect <u>Active</u> Participle.

    profectus,a,um =   locutus,a,um =

    secutus,a,um =   natus,a,um =

    regressus,a,um =   passus,a,um =

1. tot dies hostes secuti, domum redierunt.

2. alter civis propter metum nuper domo profectus, prope portam paulisper manebat.

3. "haec locutum nondum occidimus"

4. aliquis quindecim annos natus parentes invenerunt.

5. tot casus passi villam veterem ingressi sumus.

6. nemo praeter consulem superbum captivum regressum tetigit.

Further examples of both types of Perfect Participle. All are Ablative Absolutes.

1. nostri, multa vi hostes aggressi, alii huc currebant, alii illuc.

2. amico falso, ad alterum latus fluminis transire nobis non licebat.

3. vino modo sublato manum meum rapuit.

4. fratre ut tacerent hortato, puellam spectabant.

5. complures hostium, more audito, ridere audebant.

6. quidam morte audita vires omnes amittere videbatur

FUTURE PARTICIPLE - the 4th Principal Part + urus etc.

specto
moneo
audio

do
iubeo
video
cogo
eicio
invenio
aperio

sum
eo

regredior
patior

1. pater moriturus filio invidit.

2. uxor maritum hostibus se iuncturum vituperavit.

3. militibus discessuris carmina audire coepimus

4. cum consul forum intraturus esset, amicus eum prodidit.

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.
      signa non tangenda sunt.
      fallenda non sum.

      The Dative is used to express the Agent (i.e. *the one who must …*)
e.g.

      iter nuntio faciendum est.
      signa hostibus non tangenda sunt.
      vobis fallendus non sum.

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 profiscendum est.
      heri mihi discendum erat.
      cras Romam nuntiis discedendum 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 audiendos stabat.

      legatus ceteros ad consilium petendum arcessivit.

      senex haec dixit ad verum tegendum.

Other <u>Gerundive</u> Phrases

Genitive (of): after certain nouns and adjectives:

periculum est pecuniae <u>*amittendae*</u>.

cupidus erat itineris <u>*faciendi*</u>.

Ablative (by): to express Instrument:

servis <u>*vendendis*</u> dives factus est.

ceteris <u>*adiuvandis*</u> contenta erat.

The <u>Gerund</u>

Gerundives are *Passives*. If a verb cannot be used in the Passive, a very similar part of the verb called the "Gerund" is used. It is a neuter noun.
(It is the same as a "Gerund" in English: e.g. I like *walking*.)

e.g. laborandum = working.

It behaves like the singular of *bellum/templum* (but it is never used in the Nominative)

in agros ad laborandum festinavit.

cupidus redeundi erat.

laborando dives factus est.

Gerund and Gerundive Phrases

currendo prima pervenit.

pugnando et hostibus vincendis praeclarus fuit.

cupidus erat vincendi et Romae capiendae.

in montes ascendam ad ambulandum et ad leones interficiendos.

DIRECT COMMANDS AND PROHIBITIONS

Imperatives and noli/nolite

	1	2	3	M	4	*be*	*go*
Singular	porta	mone	trahe	cape	audi	es	i
Plural	portate	monete	trahite	capite	audite	este	ite

What do you notice about the Singulars?
They are the same as the Present Infinitive without .. .

What do you notice about the Plurals?
They are the same as you Plural in the Present with .. ... instead of ....

 + *dic duc fer fac*

noli/nolite + Present Infinitive are used for DON'T ....

1. mane hic.

2. duc milites in Italiam.

3. festinate in urbem.

4. manete in urbe.

5. abi quam celerrime.

6. nolite Romam oppugnare.

7. noli in via labi.

8. dic nobis quid facere constitueris.

9. hodie domum redite celerius quam heri.

10.nolite esse miserae. sed laetae este. felices estis.

(See next page for further examples.)

More examples of Imperatives and *noli/nolite*

lege hanc epistulam!
da hoc donum!
tradite amico has epistulas!
dic hoc custodibus!
nolite iacere in hoc templo!
noli relinquere hos milites.

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 soldier!
7.   Lead (s.) soldiers!
8.   Bring (s.) help!
9.   Do (s.) this!
10. Don't (s.) do that!

USES OF INFINITIVE

The following <u>verbs</u> are also <u>followed by an infinitive</u> - as in English:
constituo cogo coepi possum volo nolo 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.   You do not want to listen.

7.   He prefers to throw the sword.

8.   He wanted to rule.

9.   He dared to stand.

10. They tried to find it.

11. He seemed to be alive.

12. You (pl) are allowing us to stay.

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 dormiat.   pater non 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

1. se is used because "slave" and "he" are the same person. He is talking about himself. (so too *suus* etc.)
2. 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 exercitum ab hostibus repelli.

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 the horse had been bought by his master.
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.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES WITH VERB IN THE INDICATIVE

CAUSAL clauses with Indicative

quod, quia, quoniam

TEMPORAL clauses with Indicative

ubi

postquam

dum = while

antequam/priusquam (before something did happen)

CONCESSIVE clauses with Indicative

quamquam = although

etiamsi = even if (something is true)

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.

   servus (*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.

The slave who was working in the garden was Greek.

The slave girl whom you (s) were following 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.

DIRECT QUESTIONS

Interrogative words

quis (Accusative quem etc.)
quid

>   1. quis hoc fecit?
>   2. quid fecisti?
>   3. quem deum colebant?
>   4. cui parere debeo?

quantus
quot
qualis

>   5. quanti erant milites?
>   6. qualia arma gerebant?
>   7. quot saxa tibi tradiderunt?

cur
quando
quomodo
quam
quare

>   8. cur semper pro hoc templo statis?
>   9. quando redire constituisti?
>   10.quomodo te hoc facere coegerunt?
>   11.quam diu ei invidisti?

ubi
quo
unde

>   12.ubi labi coepimus?
>   13.quo iter faciebam?
>   14.unde regressa est?

-ne
nonne
num

>   15. donumne tulisti?
>   16. nonne regi dona obtulisti?
>   17. num dona attulerunt?

num in an Indirect Question means whether/if

>   18. consules nesciebant num Hannibal impetum facturus esset.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES WITH A VERB IN THE
SUBJUNCTIVE

Summary:

INDIRECT QUESTIONS - SUBJUNCTIVE

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** in eadem villa non adfuisses.*

*nesciebam **ubi** essent.*

*servus intellegit **quid** amiserit.*

*scire volo **quis** te visurus sit.*

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

1. I realised <u>where he was</u>.

2. They found out <u>who had betrayed her</u>.

3. He asked <u>where we were going</u>.

4. They told me how they had escaped.

5. He asked whether she was ill.

6. He did not know what they had done.

7. I do not know what you are doing.

8. He wants to know where each (man) is.

9. He understands what you are going to do.

10. A certain man told me what you were going to do.

INDIRECT COMMANDS - SUBJUNCTIVE (normally)

impero (+Dat) persuadeo (+Dat) hortor oro rogo moneo peto

+ ut or ne + Subjunctive (Present or Imperfect)

(This is like Spanish: *te dijo que volvieras.*)

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.

However:

iubeo, iubere, iussi is followed by an infinitive .
(This is like English: *He told you to go back.*)

1.   I ordered him to stay in Rome.

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

3.   I shall be ordered by her to leave Rome.

So too veto, vetare, vetui (I forbid, order … not to)

1.   They ordered me not to stay in the country.

2.   I forbade you to leave the countryside.

3.   The Romans forbade them to go to the country.

PURPOSE CLAUSES   *(also called Final Clauses)*

- ut + Imperfect or Present Subjunctive

milites vigilaverunt ut iussa legati perficerent.

miles vigilat ut iussa centurionum perficiat.

- ne + Imperfect or Present Subjunctive

captivus fugit ne se interficerent.

domi manemus ne miltes nos videant.

- Relative Pronoun (qui, quae etc.)

frumentum quaerebat quod consumerent.

Further examples:

1. milites Romam festinabant ut imperatorem servarent.

2. servi conveniunt ut dominum occidant.

3. senatores e senatu properaverunt ne sceleri adessent.

4. in villam proficiscor ne a clientibus vexer.

5. ancillam emit quae uxori serviret.

6. milites quaerebat qui fortius pugnarent

7. servis pecuniam dabat ut fideles essent.

8. Romam venit ut principem videat.

ALSO:

9. hoc feci quo facilius te invenirem.

10. diligenter laborabat quo divitior fieret.

RESULT CLAUSES   *+ SUBJUNCTIVE*   *(also called Consecutive Clauses)*

- ut + any Subjunctive

Something happens in such a way that something else happens.

Common 'signpost' words are:

tam
talis,-is,-e
tantus,-a,-um
tot
ita
adeo

adeo istam domum cupio ut multum argenti abstulerim.

ut does not change to ne in Result Clauses:

e.g.   tot amicos habebat ut numquam pecunia deesset.

                tantum vini biberat ut non advenerit.

Further examples:

1.   tam defessus sum ut statim obdormire velim.

2.   tantum erat aedificium ut diu arderet.

3.   tot milites vidimus ut quam celerrime fugeremus.

4.   ita locutus erat ut legio fortiter hostes oppugnaverit.

5.   Romani fecerunt ut Germani inter se pugnaverint.

6.   adeo pluerat ut frumentum non cresceret.

7.   The book was <u>so</u> good <u>that</u> I read it for a long time.

8.   <u>Such</u> was the victory <u>that</u> we killed many enemies.

9.   So many enemies fell that he allowed (sino/patior) us to rejoice for five days.

10. He works so hard that he often sleeps in the shop.

11. The dog is so big that he is not able to lift it.

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

FEAR   + *INFINITIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE*

There are two kinds of expression in Latin.

    1)   timeo te iuvare.

               timebant haec loqui

               diu manere timebamus.

In sentences like these, the Present Infinitive is used to express what someone is afraid to do.

    2)   timebam ne me viderent.

               verebar ne me vidissent.

               timebat ne id non invenirent.

               verita ne se caperent, e villa fugit.

In sentences like these, ne followed by a verb in the Subjunctive expresses what someone fears will happen or has happened. (The tense is important.)

Further examples:

(Translate + write down which tense each Subjunctive is)

1. mater timebat ne libertus sapiens liberos inveniret.

2. custos, veritus ne servus infelicem spectaret, per ianuam vix intravit.

3. "timeo ne ancilla tua in morbum gravissimum ceciderit."

4. "periculum est ne Romam oppugnent!"

5. "timetisne ne Romam ceperint?"

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES   + *SUBJUNCTIVE*

The Subjunctive is used for things in the Present or Past which are not true.

e.g. If they had fought better, they would have won.

   If I were in Rome, I would be happy.

For the Past, the Pluperfect Subjunctive is used <u>in both parts</u>:

a)   si melius pugnavissent, vicissent.

b)   si diligenter laboravissem, multum pecuniae accepissem.

c)   si uxorem curavisset, non eum reliquisset.

d)   si diu mansissemus, principem vidissemus.

For the Present, the Imperfect Subjunctive is used <u>in both parts</u>:

a)   si Romae essem, in forum nunc festinarem.

b)   si hodie tecum esset, gauderet.

c)   si cenam parares, in culina stares.

d)   nisi in agris laboraretis, domi sederetis.

It is possible to mix them:

   If I had worked hard (then), I would be rich (now).

   si laboravissem, dives essem.

a)   si celerius iter fecisset, iam domi dormiret.

b)   nisi diligenter laborare te sivissem, servus etiam nunc esses.

c)   si me adiuvisses, amicum te haberem.

The Present Subjunctive is used for things in the Future which are unlikely.

e.g. If I were to see a ghost, I would be surprised.

a)   si patrem vestrum videant, verum dicat.

b)   si consul sit, omnes iuvet.

c)   si Roma exeant, nobiscum cras cenam non consumant.

d)   mercator, si navis hodie Romam adveniat, ad portum mox descendat.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES   *+ SUBJUNCTIVE*

cum = when (see below)

antequam/priusquam (before something could happen)

>   Caesar ad castra advenit antequam hostes muros delerent.

>   nos recipere volebamus priusquam Romani urbem caperent.

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES WITH SUBJUNCTIVE

quamvis, licet = although
cum = although (see below)
etiamsi = even if (something were true)

CAUSAL CLAUSES WITH SUBJUNCTIVE

cum = since (see below)

cum ....

a)   SINCE   *+ Subjunctive*
            ALTHOUGH

cum adsim, te non adiuvabo.
cum hostes advenisset, tamen fugere eos non sinebat.. *(It is quite common to have a tamen.)*
cum adsim, te adiuvabo.
quae cum ita essent, proelium pugnavit.

Since I had worked for a long time, I slept (for) many hours (ACC).
Since he is here, he can prepare some food.
Although they were working in the city, they wanted to live in the countryside (*ruri*).
Although we have money, we cannot buy wine.

b)   WHEN
            Future or Present   + Indicative
cum te video, laetus sum.
cum Caesarem videbis, verum scies.
cum proelium vicerimus, Romam superabimus.

            Past   + Subjunctive (Imperfect or Pluperfect)

cum Pausaniam e templo portavissent, statim obiit.

cum oppido appropinquarent, hostes eos conspexerunt.

FURTHER GRAMMAR EXAMPLES:

Participles (Present, Perfect and Future)

A Participle must agree with a noun.
*If the noun has no part in the main clause, they are both 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 <u>having been bought</u> entered the harbour.

2.   They looked for the ship <u>which had been bought</u>.

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

4.   They saw the soldiers <u>who had been captured</u>.

5.   This <u>having been found out</u>, 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.

They heard the boy <u>running</u> along the street.

1.   The children, <u>carrying</u> food, entered the forum.

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

3.   (While) consul (was) <u>standing</u> in temple, the young man returned home.

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

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

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

Perfect Participles *(Deponent Active)*

locutus   profectus   secutus   mortuus   regressus   progressus etc.

haec <u>locutus</u>, senex discessit.
legione <u>profecta</u>, hostes in castra ingressi sunt.
custos tres dies me <u>secutus</u> mortuus est.

1.   <u>Having spoken </u>in the temple, the wife left.

2.   They looked for the soldiers <u>who had died</u>.

3.   The ship <u>having returned </u>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 <u>intraturi</u>, cibum emerunt.
consul, proelium <u>pugnaturus</u>, milites vocavit.
amico <u>discessuro</u>, domum rediit.

1.   The father about to die called his sons.

2.   The father called his sons <u>who were about to die</u>.

3.   They gave money to the soldiers <u>who were about to leave</u>.

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

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 ausa est?
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 (pl) been sent 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?

13. Why were you (pl) being watched?

PURPOSE CLAUSES
in order to,   so that
(*ut /ne*) + Subjunctive (Present or Imperfect)

proelium pugnavit <u>ut hostes vinceret</u>.
captivos spectabant <u>ne effugerent</u> .

1.   The messenger entered the forum <u>in order to announce the victory</u>.

2.   The Romans left the old man there <u>so that he would rule</u>.

3.   The old man walks slowly <u>so that he does not fall</u>.

4.   The legion is being led onto the island so that it can defend the city.

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

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.   We were ordered to help because we were 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, you (pl) were not being praised by the general

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

INDIRECT STATEMENTS

The Accusative and Infinitive construction is used to translate Indirect Statements.

(Also expressions of hoping/promising/swearing must be made into Indirect Statements)

Which of the following are Indirect Statements?
a) The man said that the army was brave.
b) The soldiers were informed that they would be paid.
c) They fought so bravely that they were rewarded.
d) He saw the statue would fall down.
e) Caesar said why he crossed the river.
f) The teacher warned the pupil to sit down.
g) The pupil had been warned that the teacher was coming.
h) He promised to help.

Underline the word which in Latin would be in the Accusative, and the verb that would be in the Infinitive.

se *is used as the Accusative to translate* **he, she, it or they***, if it is the same person as the subject of the main verb.*

In which of these would you use **se**?

a) He said that he was hungry?
b) They knew that he was hungry.
c) She said she would help.
d) I hoped to arrive in time.
e) She promised to sing.
f) They thought they would be saved.

The **infinitive** should be in the tense of the original words/idea.
What would the tense of the Infinitive be in each of the following?

a) He thinks he is Caesar.
b) We thought that it was difficult.
c) They said that they would help.
d) I believed that he had done it.
e) I think that the emperor lived there.
f) He hoped to see us.
g) He swore that he ran as fast as possible.

Active infinitives

Which infinitive?

1. Quintus dixit principem Romam intrare.

2. Quintus credidit libertum ex urbe fugere.

3. libertum ex urbe fugisse audivit.

4. libertum Romam festinaturum esse credebat.

5. Agrippina sperabat Claudium venenum consumpturum esse.

6. Agrippina Claudium venenum consumere vidit.

7. Agrippina gaudebat Claudium venenum consumpsisse.

8. amici Clementi dixerunt inimicos tabernam eius incendere.

9. Plinius se Christianos puniturum esse Traiano nuntiavit.

10. nuntius exclamavit reginam longum iter facturam esse.

1. The slave-girl knew that the slave was writing a letter.

2. Domitian realised that no one was there.

3. My mother and I escaped with difficulty.

4. The girl promised that she would see him on the next day.

5. Caesar said that he had come, seen and conquered.

6. They said that they had gone away and looked for their friends.

Passive infinitives

1. "Romani victi sunt."

   nuntius exclamavit _____ vict__ _____ .

2. "urbs nunc capitur."

   senator eos monuit _____ _____ .

3. "alea iacta est."

   Caesar magna voce clamavit _____ iact__ _____ .

4. "theatrum reficietur."

   omnes sciverunt _____ non ref_____ ____ .

Which infinitive?

1. Domitia did not know that she had been tricked.

2. Modestus said that a band of soldiers had been seen by him.

3. Modestus pretended that many Britons were being guarded by him.

4. Strythio believed that no Britons had been captured by him.

5. A friend warned me that my house would be attacked.

6. Friends said that my house was being destroyed.

7. I wrote to a friend (saying) that it had been destroyed.

8. The king saw that the city was being captured by his soldiers.

9. Agricola was glad that more legions were already being sent.

10. The teacher realised that the books were being broken by the pupils.